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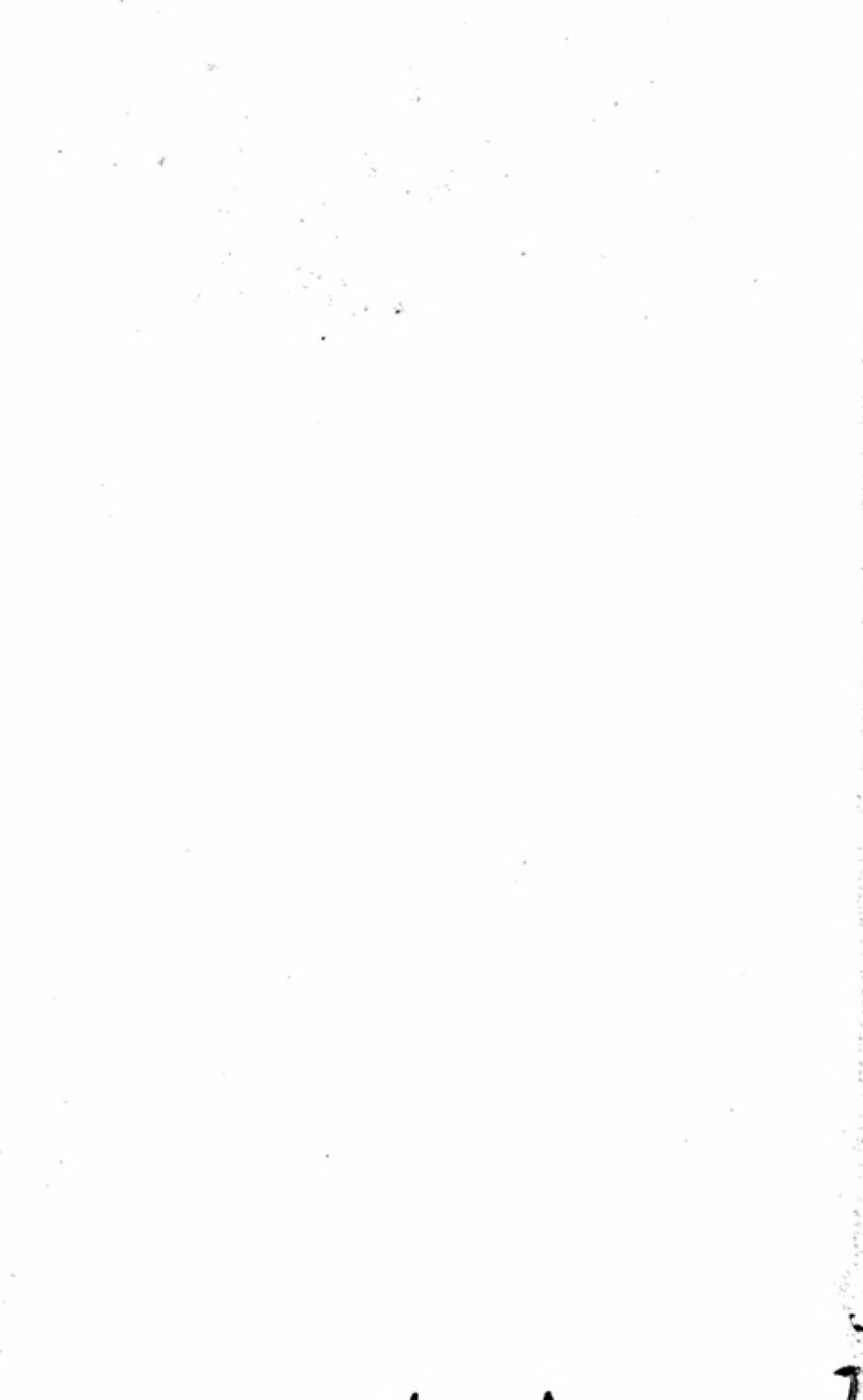
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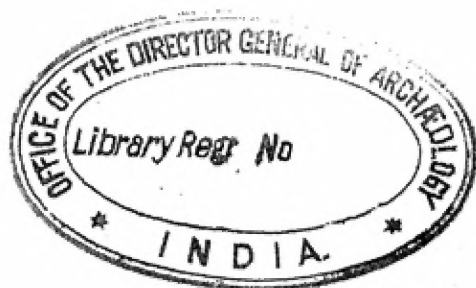
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THE  
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,  
AND  
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.







## NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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FREDERIC W. MADDEN, M.R.S.L.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

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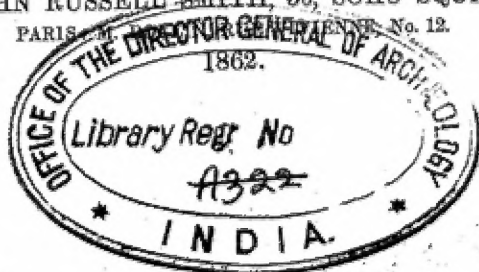
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# CONTENTS.

## ANCIENT NUMISMATICS.

	Page
Coins of the Kings of Cappadocia. By Maximilian Borrell, Esq.	1
Ancient German Coins. By F. W. Fairholt . . . . .	37
Some Unpublished Roman Coins, historically illustrated. By Fred. W. Madden, Esq., M.R.S.L. . . . .	39
Description of Some Unpublished Jewish Coins. By the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. . . . .	64
Unpublished Greek Imperial Coins. By the Rev. H. C. Reichardt, of Cairo . . . . .	104
On an Unedited Autonomous Coin of Pessinus, in Galatia, together with some Remarks on the Origin of the Name of the City. By the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. . . . .	136
On a British Coin Inscribed BODVOC. By John Evans, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	153
Essay on the Classification of Ancient Coins found in Egypt. By C. G. Huber, Esq. . . . .	160
Remarks in reply to M. Cohen's observations on the explanation of the letters CONOB, OB, TROB, &c., &c. By Fred. W. Madden, Esq., M.R.S.L. . . . .	240
Inedited Coins of Judæa. By the Rev. H. C. Reichardt, of Cairo .	268
On a New Coin of Ancient Italy. By Reginald Stuart Poole, Esq., M.R.S.L. . . . .	300

## MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN NUMISMATICS.

On the Anglo-American Copper Coinage. By the Rev. H. Christmas, F.R.S. . . . .	20
On a Sterling of Marie d'Artois. (A.D. 1337 to 1353.) By S. Sharp, Esq., F.G.S. . . . .	32

Kentish Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. By H. W. Rolfe, Esq.	Page 69, 140, 219,	310
London Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. By Augustus W. Franks, Esq., Dir. Soc. Ant.		81
Remarkable Coin of Stephen. By the Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.		189
Copper Coinage of the British Colonies. By the Rev. Henry Christmas, F.R.S.		191
On some Pennies of Henry II. found in a hollow stone at Anpithill, and presented to the Numismatic Society. By the Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.		233
Irish Coins of Copper and Billon. By the Rev. Henry Christmas, F.R.S.		278
Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Coins at Whitehorse, near Croydon. By the Rev. Henry Christmas, F.R.S.		302
Saxon Coins found at Chester. By John Peacock, Esq.		305
London and Middlesex Tokens of the Seventeenth Century. By Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.		307

### ORIENTAL NUMISMATICS.

Remarks upon an Article on Assyrian Antiquities, by H. Fox Talbot, Esq., as to the Cuneiform Inscription on the Cylinder of Sargon, in the British Museum. By W. B. Dickinson, Esq.	123
Bactrian Coins. By Edward Thomas, Esq.	179, 259
On Chinese Knife Money. By W. B. Dickinson, Esq.	213

### NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Revue Numismatique	77, 145, 226,	319
Revue Numismatique Belge	79, 146, 228,	320
Berliner Blätter für Münz-, Siegel-, und Wappenkunde		320
Beale Poste's Vindication of his Celtic Inscriptions		322
Levy's Geschichte der Jüdischen Münzen		322

### MISCELLANEA.

Short Cross Pennies of Henry III.	80
Sterling of Henry VII., Emperor of Germany, of the Méraude Mint	147, 228

# CONTENTS.

vii

	Page
Two False Coins of Mary, Queen of Scots . . . . .	151
Coin Exhibitor . . . . .	230
The W. H. Medal . . . . .	323
Medal of Paul III. . . . .	323
Coin of Henry III. . . . .	324
Ancient British Coin found in Berks . . . . .	324
Finds of Coins . . . . .	80, 148, 230, 325
Sales of coins . . . . .	152, 231



# NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

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## I.

### COINS OF THE KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 16th, 1862.]

#### DATAMES.

CAMISSARES, Satrap of Cilicia, a Carian by birth, having been slain in the war against the Cadusii, during the reign of Artaxerxes II. Mnemon in B.C. 382, his son Datames was appointed to succeed him in the government of that province, and after having reduced to subjection the revolted satraps, Thyus of Paphlagonia and Aspis of Cataonia, he was entrusted by the Persian monarch with the command of a force designed for the recovery of Egypt; but, while absent on that service, the machinations of his enemies, at the court of Mnemon, finally induced him to throw off his allegiance to the Great King, and, making common cause with some other revolted satraps, he withdrew with his troops into Cappadocia, where, after having successively defeated Artabazus and Autophradates, who had remained faithful to Artaxerxes, he succeeded in establishing an independent authority, which he transmitted to his descendants, and



which was enjoyed by them for a period of about four hundred years. He was, however, after a brief reign, treacherously assassinated by Mithradates, the son of Ariobarzanes, who had gained his confidence by affecting hostility to the Persian king. The precise date of his death is not known ; but as Cornelius Nepos states that it took place before that of Mnemon, it has been approximately fixed at about B.C. 362.

#### ARIAMNES.

Notwithstanding the violent death of Datames, the government of Cappadocia seems to have quietly devolved upon his son Ariamnes, to whom Diodorus assigns a reign of fifty years ; but this must be an error, for it appears certain, as will be seen in the notice of the next reign, that, in B.C. 350, the satrapy of Cappadocia was in the hands of his son.

#### ARIARATHES.

This satrap king is distinguished in history for his great affection towards his brother Holofernes, whom he sent to assist the Persian monarch, Ochus, in the reconquest of Egypt in B.C. 350. He appears to have reigned peaceably till the death of Alexander the Great, when Cappadocia, with Paphlagonia and part of Pontus, was conferred by the regent Perdiccas upon Eumenes of Cardia, and on the refusal of Ariarathes to submit to that arrangement, a war ensued, in which he was unsuccessful, and being taken prisoner, he is said to have been crucified, together with many of his relations, by order of the conqueror, in B.C. 322.

At this period there is much confusion in the chronology of Cappadocia, for, instead of one, Diodorus records two

kings, or satraps, of the name of Ariarathes, between the death of Ariamnes and the accession of Eumenes, and thus we find in Eckhel (*Doct. Num. Vet.*, iii. p. 196)—

ARIARATHES I. cum Artaxerxe Ocho contra Ægyptios arma jungit. Holophernem fratrem regni socium adhibet.

ARIARATHES II. Eo regnante Alexander Persarum imperium evertit. Alexandro mortuo Perdiccas Eumenem mittit, qui victo cæsoque Ariarathe Cappadociam sibi subiecit u.c. 432 = A.X. 322.

### EUMENES.

This personage, a native of Cardia, in the Thracian Chersonesus, was originally grammateus, or secretary, to Alexander the Great, and after the death of the conqueror, became one of the most distinguished generals among his successors, and having obtained possession of the important provinces of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, we find him engaged in all the most important events which occurred during the struggle for power between him and the other generals of Alexander; but, eventually, after being defeated in a great battle against Antigonus and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes, he was treacherously delivered up by the Argyraspides,—who, since the death of Alexander, had to that time followed the fortunes of Eumenes,—and was shortly afterwards put to death in B.C. 316.

In the British Museum there is a tetradrachm bearing, on the obverse a diademed portrait, and, on the reverse, the device of the Dioscuri, with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥ. This extremely interesting, and, apparently, unique numismatic monument has been thought to refer to the Eumenes now under consideration; but the title of Βασιλεως, which occurs upon it, is fatal to such an attribution, it being a well-attested historical fact that

the immediate successors of Alexander did not arrogate to themselves the regal title till after the great sea-fight off Salamis, in Cyprus, in which Ptolemy, the then ruler of Egypt, was defeated by Poliorcetes in B.C. 306, or ten years after the death of Eumenes of Cardia.

#### ARIARATHES II.

(ARIARATHES III. *Eckhel.*)

On the murder of his uncle Ariarathes in B.C. 322, this prince, who was the son of his brother Holofernes, escaped into Armenia, and on the death of Eumenes in B.C. 316, he, with the assistance of the Armenian monarch, Ardoates, recovered Cappadocia, and slew Amyntas, who appears to have been appointed to govern in the absence of Eumenes; but nothing more is known of him than that he was succeeded by the eldest of his three sons—

#### ARIAMNES II.,

Who seems to have shared his crown and authority during his lifetime with his son and successor.

#### ARIARATHES III.,

(ARIARATHES IV. *Eckhel.*)

Of whom we only know that he was married to Stratonice, a daughter of Antiochus II. of Syria. His death is said to have occurred in B.C. 220, when he was succeeded by his son of the same name.

#### COIN ATTRIBUTED TO THIS KING.

1. Head of the king, bound with a fillet, or regal diadem, to right.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΠΙΛΑΘΟΥ. Minerva seated on a throne, the left arm resting on her shield, and supporting a statuette of Victory on the extended right hand;

under the Victory, the monogram  $\Psi$ , and beyond the legend, to right, an owl on a small bunch of grapes, and to left, the letter  $\Delta$ . (French Museum. Mionnet, iv. 442, 1, and Pl. lxxvii. fig. 5.)  $\mathcal{R}$  8. Weight  $253 \frac{4}{10}$  grs.

This tetradrachm was, by Pellerin, appropriated to Ariarathes I. or II.; but should any coins come down to us which, with any degree of certainty, could be attributed to either of those monarchs, they would, in all probability, bear a Persian, rather than a pure Greek device. It is for that reason that Eckhel preferred to ascribe it to the Ariarathes IV. of his list.

According to the present state of numismatic science, the seated Minerva was first adopted as a monetary type by Lysimachus, one of the immediate successors of Alexander, and, after him, by the Philetaeri at Pergamus. It is, therefore, not surprising to find it on the money of Ariarathes after he had become identified with the several Macedonian dynasties then reigning in Asia, by his marriage with the Syrian princess, Stratonice; but whatever might have been the motive which influenced him in the selection of that particular device, it will be seen that, with the exception of the coins of Archelaus, it is the only one in use on those of all his successors, though, after his time, the deity is represented standing instead of seated.

The letter  $\Delta$  on this coin probably denotes that it was issued in the fourth regnal year of the king by whom it may have been minted; but as we only know the date of the death of Ariarathes III. (IV.), and not that of his accession, the year to which it refers cannot be determined. It may, however, be incidentally observed, that neither Eckhel nor Mionnet appear to regard it as a numeral—the former only says “in area noctua, et literæ solitariae,” from which it might be inferred that he was

acquainted with more than one specimen, and the latter even omits to notice it in his description, though it appears on the figure in his "*Recueil des Planches*" as cited above.

#### ARIARATHES IV.

(ARIARATHES V. *Eckhel*.)

This prince, a mere child at the period of his accession, is represented to have reigned for no less a time than fifty-seven years, namely, B.C. 220 to 163, a fact of great numismatic and chronological importance, as it serves to identify his portrait at an advanced age by means of a silver drachm which is presumed to record his fifty-third regnal year.

Having married the Seleucid Princess Antiochis, the daughter of Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, he assisted that monarch in his wars against the Romans; but on the defeat of Antiochus by Scipio at the battle of Magnesia in B.C. 190, he, in consideration, as it is said, of his daughter being about that time betrothed to Eumenes, the then reigning King of Pergannus, and the friend and ally of the Roman people, he obtained favourable terms by the treaty of peace he eventually concluded with them.

Of Antiochis, the wife of this prince, a story is told to the effect that, not having borne any children to her husband, she introduced two supposititious sons, who were called Ariarathes and Holophernes, but subsequently becoming the mother of two daughters and of a son, Mithradates, afterwards called Ariarathes, she then informed the king of the deception she had practised upon him, and, in consequence, the other two were sent away—one of them to Rome, the other to some city in Ionia.

## COIN ATTRIBUTED TO ARIARATHES IV. (OR V.)

## 2. Diademed portrait of the king.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ . ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ . ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ . ΤΝ. (Year 53  
= B.C. 167.) Minerva, standing, and supporting  
the *simulacrum* of Victory on her extended right  
hand. (Cabinet of the late M. Allier. Mt. iv.  
444, 17.) *AR* 4.

The presumed regnal year on this drachm, as has been already noticed, proves that it must belong to this king. It is selected from many others bearing a similar portrait, the same surname, and dates ranging from the first to the thirty-third regnal year; these, however, not being so certain, will be found below, with others which cannot be so satisfactorily appropriated. This remarkable date was unknown to Eckhel, though he states that Belley had affirmed that this monarch bore the surname of "Eusebes," or "The Pious."

## ARIARATHES V.

(ARIARATHES VI. *Eckhel*.)

This monarch, previous to his accession called Mithradates, succeeded on the death of his father in B.C. 163. He is known to have been surnamed "Philopator," and to have been distinguished by his cultivation of philosophy and the liberal arts.

In consequence of his having rejected, at the express wish of the Romans, a marriage with the sister of Demetrius Soter, King of Syria, that monarch made successful war upon him, and brought forward Holofernes, one of the supposititious sons of the late king, as a claimant to the throne, and thus was Ariarathes deprived of his kingdom in B.C. 158; but he was soon afterwards restored by the Romans, who, however, appear

to have permitted Holophernes to reign jointly with him, as is stated by Appian (Syr. 47) and implied by Polybius (xxxiii. 20).

By his wife, Laodice, Ariarathes had six sons, all of whom, except the youngest, she caused to be put to death, in order that she herself might continue to exercise the supreme power in their name, without any interference on their part; but at length, roused by her unnatural crimes, the people rose in insurrection, and having put an end to her cruelties with her life, placed her only surviving son on the throne of his ancestors.

#### COINS ATTRIBUTED TO ARIARATHES V. (OR VI.)

3. Diademed portrait of the king.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ. ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ.

Minerva Victrix standing precisely as on the money of his predecessor; on the exergue, Α.  
(Regnal year 1 = B.C. 163.) (Northwick collection. Mt. Sup. vii. 718, 10.) At 8. Weight 246 grs.

4. Same type, but with the date Γ. (Regnal year 3 = B.C. 161.)  
(French Museum. Mt. iv. 445, 19.) At 8.  
Weight 222 $\frac{2}{5}$  grs.

Neither of these tetradrachms were known to Eckhel; they are assigned to the 5th Ariarathes on account of the surname "Philopator," though history is silent as to the additional epithet, "Eusebes." Both varieties, as such, are presumed to be unique. The late Lord Northwick's specimen was presented to him by his friend, Lord Edward O'Brien, who purchased it of a Neapolitan peasant in the streets of Naples, for a mere trifle, in 1799.

#### ARIARATHES VI.

(ARIARATHES VII. *Eckhel*.)

Succeeded to the throne in B.C. 130, and in return for the services rendered by his father to the Romans in their

war against Aristonicus of Pergamus, they added Lycaonia and Cilicia to the dominions of his son, who, then in comparative infancy, continued to reign for a period of thirty-four years, namely, from B.C. 130 to 96. This prince was married to Laodice, the sister of Mithradates, King of Pontus, and was eventually assassinated by one Gordus, who, although a Cappadocian by birth, was the emissary of that monarch in his ambitious designs upon the dominions of his relative.

On the death of this Ariarathes, Cappadocia was seized by the then King of Bithynia, Nicomedes II., who married the widow of the late king, but he was soon expelled by Mithradates, who placed on the throne his eldest nephew,

#### ARIARATHES VII.

ARIARATHES VIII. (*Eckhel.*)

He was, however, almost immediately afterwards also put to death, by order of his uncle, who then took possession of his kingdom about B.C. 95.

Mithradates now reigned in Cappadocia; but his habitual cruelties and violence soon brought about a rebellion, which resulted in his expulsion, and the consequent accession of

#### ARIARATHES VIII.

(ARIARATHES IX. *Eckhel.*)

The second son of Ariarathes VI., and brother of Ariarathes VII.; but he was also speedily driven out by the King of Pontus, and shortly afterwards died a natural death. By this event the first royal family of Cappadocia became extinct.

On the decease of this prince, Mithradates placed upon



the throne one of his own sons, who was only eight years old. Nicomedes of Bithynia sent an embassy to Rome to lay claim to the succession for a youth who, he pretended, was the third son of Ariarathes VI. and of Laodice. Mithradates sent another embassy to assert that the youth he had placed upon the throne was a descendant of that Ariarathes who fell in the war with Aristonicus of Pergamus in B.C. 130. The Roman senate, however, refused to listen to either of the claimants, and granted liberty to the Cappadocians; but as the people preferred to be governed by a king, the Romans allowed them to choose one for themselves, and their choice fell upon Ariobarzanes, who thus became the founder of the Second Royal Dynasty of Cappadocia.

REGAL COINS OF CAPPADOCIA OF THE FIRST  
DYNASTY, INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME OF  
"ARIARATHES."

I. WITH THE SURNAME "EUSEBES."

5. Diademed regal portrait.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ. ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. Minerva Victrix, standing; and in the field, various monograms, letters, and dates, the last usually on the exergue. (Mt. iv. 442, 2 &c., and Sup. vii. 717, 1 &c.)  
Weights ranging from 51 $\frac{1}{8}$  to 65 $\frac{1}{8}$  grs. At 4.

Although all these drachms bear the same surname, they have been, according to the portrait, assigned to different monarchs—namely, either to Ariarathes IV. (V.), or Ariarathes V. (VI.)

Those which have been presumed to offer the features of Ariarathes IV. (V.) bear the following dates, or regnal years:—A, B, Γ, E, IB, IF, Λ, AA, BA, and ΓA (1, 2, 3,

5, 12, 13, 30, 31, 32, 33); and to these may be added ΓΝ, or 53, already cited and described under the notice of this monarch.

Those with the supposed portrait of Ariarathes V. (VI.) are inscribed with the numerals Β, Δ, Ε, Ζ, and ΙΒ (2, 4, 5, 7, and 12).

Assuming that these drachms, although inscribed with the same surname, were, in reality, minted by two different kings, still it does not follow that because one of the portraits very probably does belong to the 4th Ariarathes (the 5th of Eckhel), the others should present that of the 5th Ariarathes (6th of Eckhel); on the contrary, like those which follow, it is quite uncertain to which of the series they really belong.

## II. WITH THE SURNAME "ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΣ."

6. Types precisely as the preceding group, but with the epigraph ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, and the following dates, always on the exergue, namely, Α, Σ, Ι, ΙΑ, ΙΓ, and ΙΕ—*id est*, 1, 6, 10, 11, 13, and 15. Mt. iv. 446, 25—31, and Sup. vii. 718, 13.) Weights ranging from 60,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 64  $\frac{7}{16}$  grs.  $\mathcal{R}$  4.

These varieties are appropriated in Mionnet's list to the Ariarathes VII. of Eckhel, but there is no historical evidence to attest that that particular monarch exclusively used the surname of "Επιφανες," and it was for that reason that Eckhel left them unappropriated; judging however, from the portrait, they all appear to have been issued by the same king.

## III. WITH THE SURNAME "ΦΙΛΟΜΕΤΟΡ."

7. Types precisely as those of the two preceding groups, but with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ. ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ, and the dates Σ, Η, Θ, ΙΑ, and

IB, equivalent to 6, 8, 9, 11, and 12. (Mt. iv. 447, 32—36, and Sup. vii. 719, 14—16.) Weights ranging from  $61\frac{1}{8}$  to  $63\frac{7}{8}$  grs. At 4.

These pieces are, by Sestini and Mionnet, given to Ariarathes VIII. (the Ariarathes IX. of Eckhel); but until the numerals on these drachms cease to be considered as dates, such an attribution cannot be entertained, simply because he did not reign more than one year.

Sestini, in the first edition of his "*Classes Générales*," assigns all the coins of the three groups above described to the Ariarathes IX. of Eckhel; but in his second edition he divides them as we find them in Mionnet. It is worth the passing remark, however, that Sestini makes no allusion whatever to the presumed dates which appear upon nearly all the known varieties of the class.

## SECOND ROYAL DYNASTY OF CAPPADOCIA.

### ARIOBARZANES I.

The election of this king, who from extant inscriptions, we know was surnamed "*Philoromæus*," is computed to have taken place about B.C. 93—an event which may be said to have eventually resulted in the ruin of his powerful neighbour, Mithradates the Great, by whom he was several times expelled from his kingdom, and he seems to have been driven out almost immediately after his accession, as we find he was restored by Sylla in B.C. 92. He was a second time expelled about B.C. 90, and fled to Rome; he was then restored by Aquilius about B.C. 89, but was driven out a third time in the following year, namely in B.C. 88.

. In that year commenced the war between the Romans and Mithradates, and Ariobarzanes remained deprived of

his kingdom till the peace of B.C. 84, when he again obtained it from Sylla, and was formally re-established.

Ariobarzanes appears to have retained possession of his dominions, though frequently harassed by his old enemy, till B.C. 66, when Mithradates seized them during the time that elapsed between the arrival of Pompey, and the departure of Lucullus; the former, however, once more restored him, and increased his dominions in the same year. Soon after this, probably about B.C. 63, he appears to have resigned his kingdom to his son, of the same name.

#### COINS OF ARIOBARZANES I. (PHILOROMÆUS.)

##### 8. Diademed portrait.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ. Minerva

Victrix, standing, precisely as on the money of his predecessors; in the field, a variable monogram, and the following varieties of dates—Γ, ΙΙ, ΙΔ, ΙϚ, ΚΒ, ΚΔ, ΖΚ, ΚΗ, ΘΚ, Α, ΑΑ, ΑΓ, ΔΑ (equivalent to 3, 13, 14, 16, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34). (Mt. iv. 448, 37—68, and Sup. vii. 720, 17—22.) Weights ranging from  $56\frac{3}{16}$  to  $65\frac{5}{16}$  gra. *Pl.* 4.

Clinton fixes the reign of this monarch at B.C. 93—63; but as the 34th regnal year is recorded on some of his numismatic monuments, he must have lived to a later period, and, assuming that his election took place in B.C. 93, it follows that he must have been living at least as late as B.C. 59, and therefore outlived his great enemy, Mithradates, who is supposed to have died in B.C. 62.

#### ARIOBARZANES II.,

Surnamed "Philopator," succeeded on the abdication of his father Philoromæus, an event which, on the numis-

matic evidence just cited, must have taken place about B.C. 59. Clinton fixes his reign at B.C. 63—42; but this is certainly a most grave error, for within that period is included that of his son also, and the name of Ariobarzanes III. is not mentioned in his "Fasti." Although we have not only coins, but also inscriptions in proof that there were two other kings named Ariobarzanes besides Ariobarzanes Philoromæus, the time of the death of Ariobarzanes II. is not recorded; but it appears to be almost certain that his son was reigning in B.C. 51, and as that year was probably the first of his reign, it follows that Ariobarzanes II. would in that case have reigned eight years, and that regnal year, or date, is precisely what we meet with on some of his coins.

#### COINS OF ARIOBARZANES II. (PHILOPATOR.)

9. Types precisely as those of his father, but reading ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, and on the exergue, Η (regnal year 8), or without any date. (Mt. iv. 451, 59-60.) Weight 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  gra. At 4.

As has been already observed, the only known date on the coins of this prince is of the highest importance, serving, as it does, to fix the period of his reign almost to a certainty at B.C. 59—51.

#### ARIOBARZANES III.,

Surnamed Eusebes Philoromæus on the evidence of his coins, by the testimony of Cicero (*ad Fam.* xv. 2), and also by an inscription which will be found partially transcribed below, succeeded his father in B.C. 51.

In the war between Cæsar and Pompey, this prince came to the assistance of the latter with a body of five

hundred Cappadocian cavalry. Caesar, however, after the battle of Pharsalia, with his accustomed clemency, not only forgave him, but enlarged his territories. In the subsequent civil war, consequent upon the assassination of Caesar, he was less fortunate, being put to death by order of Cassius, on the plea that he was plotting against his interests in Asia. This took place in B.C. 42, when the precarious succession to his dominions devolved upon his brother Ariarathes.

### COINS OF ARIOBARZANES III. (EUSEBES PHILOROMÆUS.)

10. Types precisely as those of his predecessors, but inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ, and in the field, a star within a crescent, and a variable monogram; or the same symbol, and the numeral Θ (regnal year 9). (Mt. iv. 451, 61—64, and Sup. vii. 721, 23, 24.) Weight, 55 $\frac{1}{16}$  to 60 $\frac{5}{16}$  grs. At 4.

It is a fact, worthy of remark that, like his predecessor, the only known date on the money of Ariobarzanes III. appears to be the last of his reign, his ninth regnal year corresponding exactly with B.C. 42, the year in which he is known to have fallen a victim to Cassius, one of the assassins of Caesar.

The coins of this monarch are also further remarkable for the star and crescent, which uniformly appear as an adjunct, or minor type, in the field of the reverse. These symbols, which also occur on the money of the great Mithradates of Pontus, and as a principal type on the rare and interesting gold stater of Dynamis, the daughter of Mithradates and the wife of Asander, are presumed to indicate, in all these instances, a claim to descent from the ancient Persian kings. But in the case of Ariobarzanes, the adoption of the device or cognizance goes far to

prove that his grandfather, the first of his name, was collaterally related to the first royal family, the founder of which, Datames, being, as it was said, the grandson of Anaphas, one of the seven chiefs who slew the Persian Magi in B.C. 521, and who himself was a descendant of Atossa, the sister of Cambyses, the father of Cyrus the Great.

The following inscriptions, both of which will be found cited at great length by Eckhel (Doct. Num. Vet. iii. 199, 200), most satisfactorily corroborate the evidence of coins, that there were three kings of Cappadocia of the name of Ariobarzanes, and not two only, as is stated on an authority so high as the "Fasti Hellenici" of Clinton.

## I.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ . ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΗΝ . ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΑ . ΤΟΝ . ΕΚ .  
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ . ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ .  
· ΚΑΙ . ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ . ΑΘΗΝΑΙΔΟΣ , &c. &c.

## II.

Ο . ΔΗΜΟΣ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ . ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΗΝ . ΕΥΣΕΒΗ . ΦΙ-  
ΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΝ . ΤΟΝ . ΕΚ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . ΑΡΙΟ-  
ΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ . ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ . ΚΑΙ . ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣ-  
ΣΗΣ . ΑΘΗΝΑΙΔΟΣ , &c. &c.

Here there is no room for any doubt whatever, it being certain that there were three kings of the name of Ariobarzanes, who, respectively and successively, bore the surnames of Philoromæus, Philopator, and Eusebes Philoromæus, precisely as we find inscribed on their coins.

## ARIARATHES IX.

(ARIARATHES X. *Eckhel.*)

When after the defeat of Pompey and his allies, at the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar confirmed Ariobarzanes III. in his kingdom, he placed Ariarathes under his brother's

government, and after the death of Cassius at Philippi, in B.C. 42, he succeeded to the vacant throne; but his reign was soon brought to a close, for in B.C. 36 he was deposed and put to death by Mark Antony, and thus terminated the Second Royal Dynasty of Cappadocia.

COINS OF ARIARATHES IX. (OR X.), EUSEBES PHILADELPHUS.

11. Types precisely as those of his predecessors, but with the epigraph ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ . ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ . ΚΑΙ . ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ; and in the field, a small trophy, with or without a variable monogram, but apparently without dates. (Mt. iv. 452, 65, 66, and Snp. vii. 721, 25.) Weight,  $51\frac{6}{10}$  grs.  $\text{Ar}$  4.

Like the star and crescent on the money of his brother, the trophy on these pieces has, no doubt, also a particular meaning, but I have not met with any attempt to explain it—possibly it may be in allusion to the victory at Philippi, to which he was indebted for his elevation to the throne.

It will be observed that the brothers Ariobarzanes III. and Ariarathes X. bore in common the surname of Eusebes, or “the pious.” Of that of Philadelphus, used by the latter, Eckhel says, “*Φιλαδέλφου, rationem dabit Cicero, apud quem Ariobarzanes Rex fratrem Ariarathem amantissimum sui, et summâ pietate præditum appellat.*”—(Doct. Num. Vet. iii. p. 201, *ex* Cic. *ad* Fam. xv. 2.)

ARCHELAUS.

On the deposition and death of the last Ariarathes, in B.C. 36, M. Antonius conferred the crown and government of Cappadocia upon Archelaus, the son of that



Archelaus who, being high priest of the temple of Bellona, at Comana, was, after the Alexandrian war, deprived of that high office by Cæsar. The newly-appointed king was also the great-grandson of another Archelaus, one of the most distinguished of the generals of Mithradates the Great; though it appears to have been rather to the personal charms of his mother Glaphyra, than to the rank of his paternal ancestry, that Archelaus was indebted for his elevation to the vacant throne.

During the great struggle for power between Antonius and Octavianus, Archelaus, as might be expected, attached himself to the cause of the former; but after the great and decisive battle of Actium, in B.C. 31, Octavianus not only left him in possession of his kingdom, but subsequently, in B.C. 20, added to it parts of Cilicia and of the lesser Armenia.

On the death of Augustus, and the consequent accession of Tiberius to the empire in A.D. 14, the latter, though at first his friend, became the enemy of Archelaus for having, it is said, paid greater attention to the youthful Caius Cæsar, one of the sons of Agrippa, than to himself; and having enticed him to Rome, he there caused him to be publicly accused before the Roman senate of harbouring revolutionary schemes, and, in consequence of this grave accusation, he was not permitted to return to his dominions, but died shortly afterwards, namely in A.D. 17, when Cappadocia was, with the usual formalities, constituted a province of the Roman empire, and from that time governed by a Roman procurator.

#### COINS OF ARCHELAUS.

12. Diademed portrait of the king.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ. ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ. ΤΟΥ. ΚΤΙΣ-  
ΤΟΥ, around a club; in the field, the numeral

K (regnal year 20 = B.C. 16), or KB (regnal year 22 = B.C. 14). (Mt. iv. 453, 67, and Sup. vii. 722, 26. Weight,  $59\frac{6}{10}$  grs.  $\text{R } 4$ .)

13. Same types and same legends; on some, the portrait within a wreath, and with the dates M (year 40 = A.D. 4), MA (year 41 = A.D. 5), or MB (year 42 = A.D. 6). (Mt. iv. 453, 69, 70, and Baron Behr's Catalogue, 754.)  $\text{R } 4$ .

14. Young head of Hercules, to right, the lion's skin knotted under the chin.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ. ΛΘ. (Year 39 = A.D. 3.) The usual representation of Mount Argæus, probably denoting that the coin was minted at Mazaca, afterwards called Casarea ad Argæum. (Mt. iv. 453, 68, from the Consinery Collection.)  $\text{R } 4$ .

Relating to the device of the club, Eckhel says, "Clavæ ratio mihi ignota;" but it must be recollected that the variety last described, with the head of Hercules, was unknown to that enlightened numismatist. The two types taken in combination clearly refer to the worship of that hero.

The surname of Philopatris (or "the lover of his country") is peculiar to the money of Archelaus. In reference to the additional epithet ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ (*conditor*, or "founder"), Eckhel observes, "Dicitur idem Κτιστης, haud dubie propter urbem Eleusam, quam sitam in insula cognomine Ciliciæ fere contigua de novo condidit et in Augusti gratiam Sebasten appellavit." It may, however, be in allusion to his elevation to the throne of Cappadocia, when he may be said to have become the "founder" of a new dynasty among the potentates then reigning in Asia.

MAXIMILIAN BORRELL.

8, CUMMING STREET,  
PENTONVILLE, LONDON.

## II.

## ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COPPER COINAGE.

AMERICAN NUMISMATICS is a much wider subject than would at first sight appear probable. The great extent of the Transatlantic continent, the vast amount of its commerce, and the rapid strides taken by its inhabitants in all that tends to render nations wealthy and powerful, make its coinages matters of peculiar interest, as well to the mercantile as to the archaeological world.

It is only a portion of the Numismatic History of North America in which English collectors are generally interested. The coins of the aborigines—for it seems probable that such there were—must be left to the antiquarian research of Americans themselves. Those of the United States belong to the class of Foreign Numismatics, and the present notice will be confined to the consideration of coins issued in what are now the United States during the time that those states were British colonies.

This series is very extensive, and presents many copper pieces of considerable interest. Of these the earliest is that struck in or for MARYLAND.

The history of the Maryland coinage is remarkable. We are in the habit of venerating, even in this country, the religious firmness of "the Pilgrim Fathers," and

sympathising with them in their voluntary exile ; but we generally overlook another series of expatriations, equally undergone for the sake of religion, and equally productive in their results.

Sir George Calvert, one of the ablest and most energetic promoters of colonisation, was a member of the Virginian Company, and on the dissolution of that body was selected by James I. to be one of the Royal Commissioners to whom the government of Virginia was entrusted.

Shortly before the death of James I. Sir George renounced the Protestant faith, and at once resigned his post as Commissioner. By so doing he did not lose the favour of the king ; his name was entered on the list of privy councillors, and he was shortly afterwards created Lord Baltimore.

But at this time a persecuting spirit was abroad, and was confined to no party. Lord Baltimore and his co-religionists felt its effects ; and finding that he could not establish himself in Virginia on such terms as he thought desirable, he sailed up the Chesapeake, and there founded a state where every man might worship God without molestation, according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Among the benefits which he conferred upon his new community, one was a regular coinage. The silver pieces were shillings, half shillings, and groats ; and the copper, of which one specimen only has come down to our time, consisted of pennies.

The Maryland penny was successively in the collections of Mr. Hodsol and of Mr. Martin ; it is now no longer in this country, having been purchased at the sale of the last-named collection for the large sum of £75, and sent to America.

## BALTIMORE PENNY.

*Obv.*—CÆCILIVS D<sup>NS</sup> TERRÆ MARIÆ, &c.

Bust of Lord Baltimore, to the left. The head bare, with long flowing locks, the bust slightly draped.

MM. a cross *patée*.

*Rev.*—DENARIUM TERRÆ MARIÆ.

Two flags issuing from a ducal coronet; both flags flowing to the right.

MM. a cross *patée*. Wt. 40 grs.

The Baltimore coinage did not circulate till 1660, many obstacles having been thrown in the way of the proprietor's title. It is to be observed that the reverse presents a serious blunder, DENARIUM for DENARIUS. This coinage was struck in England.

The reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate, add nothing to this series.

## JAMES II. A.D. 1685—1688.

The next piece which falls under our observation is a very curious one in an economical point of view. It recognises a Spanish currency as generally prevalent in the American plantations, and offers the means of small change in the terms of the Spanish mint. It is of tin, and weighs 138 grs.

*Obv.*—JACOBUS II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET HIB. REX.

Figure of James, on horseback, to the right, in armour, laurelled, and wearing a wide sash. He holds in his right hand a truncheon, which rests on his hip. The horse stands on a pedestal, and is rearing on his two hind legs.

*Rev.*—VAL. 24. | PART. | REAL. | HISPAN.

Four shields, cross-wise, crowned, the crowns dividing the words as indicated; the shields, which are joined by chains, bear the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

This piece has a milling round the legend and round the edge. It has no date.

This is an ominous coin—the acceptance of a Spanish currency, the submission to Spain implied, the binding of the arms of the various kingdoms together by chains, all point out this piece as a numismatic curiosity. The dies came some years ago into the possession of an English dealer, who struck off many specimens, but those issued at the time are rare.

#### WILLIAM AND MARY. A.D. 1688—1694.

Of this reign we have two American pieces—the New England halfpenny and that of Carolina. These appear to have been private speculations, and to have had no very extensive currency. They are both extremely rare, and command high prices. They are of English manufacture, and there is no doubt that they are by the same engraver as the London halfpenny of the same period.

##### CAROLINA HALFPENNY.

*Obv.*—An elephant, to the left.

*Rev.*—GOD | PRESERVE | CAROLINA AND | THE LORDS |  
PROPRIETORS | 1694.

In six lines.

Wt. 156 grs.

##### NEW ENGLAND HALFPENNY.

*Obv.*—An elephant to the left.

*Rev.*—GOD | PRESERVE | NEW | ENGLAND | 1694.

In five lines.

Wt. 160 grs.

These pieces are sometimes found of brass, and sometimes of copper. The obverse is not only similar to, but absolutely from, the same die as the London halfpenny; but whereas the London halfpenny weighs from 210 to

240 grs., the heaviest of the Carolina and New England halfpennies do not exceed 160 grs.

ANNE. A.D. 1702—1714.

The reign of this queen presents us with no examples of colonial currency.

GEORGE I. A.D. 1714—1727.

The reign of George I. was at once remarkable and unfortunate with regard to its Irish and American coinages. That of Wood, for Ireland, has attained an unenviable notoriety; that for America now claims our attention. The former was sent over to its destination, and, mainly through the exertions of Swift, almost universally refused; the latter does not appear to have been sent to America at all.

Wood's patent for America was altogether a failure. The coins are of brass, or bronze, beautiful as works of art, and, like those for Ireland, presenting a remarkably fine portrait of the king; but the project was exceedingly unpopular, and, practically speaking, was never carried out. The coinage is commonly called the ROSA AMERICANA coinage, and consisted of pieces of three sizes. It is usual to denominate these the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, respectively; but they were, in fact, two-penny pieces, pennies, and halfpennies. The weight of fine specimens are as under:—

		grs.	grs.
Two-penny pieces from	. . .	213	to 240½
Pennies	" . . .	113	" 124
Halfpennies	" . . .	63	" 75

Of this coinage there are various types.

## TWO-PENNY PIECES.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.  
Bust of the king, to the right, laureate; the neck bare.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA.  
A full-blown rose, but no crown; under it, UTILE DULCI.
2. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.  
Bust of the king as before.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA.  
A rose as before; under it, on a label, UTILE DULCI.
3. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.  
Bust of the king as before.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA. 1722.  
A rose as before; under it, on a label, UTILE DULCI.
4. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.  
Bust of the king as before.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA. 1723.  
A rose, fully blown, surmounted by the crown; under it, on a label, UTILE DULCI.

## PENNIES.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX.  
Bust of the king, to the right, laureate; the neck bare.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA. 1722.  
The rose, fully blown; under it, but not on a label, UTILE DULCI. Before and after the words ROSA AMERICANA, a rose of six pellets.
2. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX.  
Bust of the king as before.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA. 1723.  
A rose, fully blown, surmounted by the crown; under it, on a label, UTILE DULCI.
3. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX.  
Bust of the king, as before.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERI. 1724. UTILE DULCI.  
A full-blown rose.

## HALFPENNIES.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX.  
Bust of the king as on the larger pieces.  
*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA; under it, UTILE DULCI. 1722.  
After the legend a rose of six pellets.  
A full-blown rose.



2. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX.

Bust as before.

*Rev.*—ROSA AMERI. UTILE DULCI. 1722.

A full-blown rose.

3. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS D. G. REX.

Bust of the king as before.

*Rev.*—ROSA AMERI. 1722.

Full-blown rose; under it, UTILE DULCI.

4. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS DEI GRATIA REX.

Bust, as before.

*Rev.*—ROSA AMERICANA. 1723.

A full-blown rose; under it, on a label, UTILE DULCI.

Snelling describes another piece which he had seen, of the penny size—

*Obv.*—GEORGIVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Head of the king as on the Rosa Americana coins, from the obverse die of which the piece is struck.

*Rev.*—BRUN. ET LUN. DUX SA. ROM. MI. (sic, for IM) AB. THE. ET PRIN. ELECT.

A large 1 between wreaths of oak and laurel.

This piece is now in the cabinet of Dr. Freudenthal, together with another, of which the obverse is struck from the same die—

*Rev.*—DAT FACIEM ET NOVAS PRÆRET ET ACGET ORES.  
1, crowned, but no wreath.

If these pieces were intended for American circulation, as seems most probable, there can be no further question as to the denomination to be attached to them. Their great rarity too will be accounted for by the fact of their bearing their value stamped upon them—a device not likely to be approved, when it appears that the coins which by the patent were to be pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, were not only intended to bear denominations

of twice that value, but to be in reality current for six times as much. We learn from an Irish pamphlet, published on the subject of Wood's Irish halfpence, some particulars about this American coinage. The writer states that "he (Wood) had the conscience to make thirteen shillings out of a pound of brass."<sup>1</sup>

Now if twenty-six pennies were struck out of a pound of metal, and other coins in proportion, and it be borne in mind that these pennies were intended to pass for two pence sterling, but that in those years the exchange between sterling and currency was no less than 270 per cent., we shall see that, in reality, thirteen shillings sterling were struck out of a pound of brass. This, too, will show why the coin bearing on it the figure 1 was not allowed to circulate.

A sufficient reason for ranking these coins as pieces of two pennies, one penny, and one halfpenny, instead of as pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, will be found in the fact that the nominal value of copper coins was about twice as much in the colonies as in the mother country. When the halfpence and farthings of 1672 appeared, they were carried off to the colonies in great number on this account. A newspaper, called the *Loyal Impartial Mercury*, of October 6, 1682, says — "From Bristol they write that another ship is fitting out for Pennsylvania, on board of which forty Quakers, with their families, will embark, and, amongst other things, it is said they carry three hundred pounds' worth of halfpence and farthings, which in that colony go current for twice their value."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "A Defence of the People of Ireland in the Unanimous Refusal of Mr. Wood's Copper Money," p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Burn's "Beaufoy Cabinet," Preface, lxxviii.

Of these pieces there are several minute varieties, differing from those described merely in the number and position of dots.

The large piece, No. 2, is extremely rare. It may easily be distinguished from the others by the want of the label on the reverse.

This coinage has been much sought for for some years past by American collectors, and fine specimens fetch very high prices, particularly the rarer varieties. These are—the two-penny piece, No. 1; the penny, No. 3; and the halfpenny, No. 1.

## GEORGE II.

Of George II. we have only one American coin, and that of extreme rarity. It is a coin of the penny size, struck in England, and intended probably as a pattern for an American coinage. It occurs in the year 1733.

*Obv.*—GEORGIUS II. D. G. REX.

Bust of the king, to the left, laureate, the neck bare.

*Rev.*—ROSA AMERI | CANA, 1733.

A rose-tree, bearing one full-blown rose, and one bud, bending to the right; the rose surmounted by a crown, dividing the legend as above. On a scroll, divided in two parts by the stem of the tree, the words UTILE DULCE.

Of this piece only four specimens were known, and of them one is now unfortunately lost, having been in the *Arctic* steamer, on its way to America, when that ill-fated ship went down.

A coinage was intended to be struck for North Carolina during this reign, which was to have had the portrait of the sovereign and his titles on the obverse, and on the

reverse the arms of Carolina with the legend SEPT. CAROLINA.

No specimens of this coinage exist, and it is probable that none were ever struck. It is by no means impossible that the apathy displayed by the mother country on the subject of the colonial coinage, and the shifts to which the colonists were put in consequence, may have tended to foster the spirit of independence which afterwards broke out so vividly. The *Rosa Americana* coins were doubtless intended to be pennies, halfpennies, and farthings; but it seems equally clear that they were meant to pass by denomination for twice, and in actual currency for six times, those sums respectively in the colonies.

#### GEORGE III., 1760—1776.

During the first seventeen years of George III.'s reign, the "States" were colonies of Great Britain, and, consequently, all the legitimate currency was struck by British authority; but we have already seen that the continental coinage was greatly neglected by the mother country. These seventeen years furnish us with only one small coin, and even that does not occur till the year 1773, and we have no proof that it is any more than a private speculation.

#### VIRGINIA HALFPENNY.

*Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. REX.

Bust of the king, to right, laureate, the neck bare.

*Rev.*—VIRGI | NIA.

Arms in an ornamental shield, divided by a broad cross. 1st quarter, England and Scotland; 2nd, France; 3rd, Ireland; 4th, Hanover; the whole surmounted by a crown dividing the date, 1773. Weight 121 grs.

There are several varieties of this coin, but they differ only in position of dots. A few specimens are struck on thicker and larger pieces of metal; these are called by collectors, pennies; they are very rare.

A silver proof exists of extreme rarity, and it is remarkable as bearing date 1774—the year after the issue of the current coin. Wt. 1.48 grs.

Before closing this notice, a few words must be said about the private tokens by which it was attempted to provide America with a currency between the years 1733 and 1776.

Of these, the principal are those respectively called “the Granby coppers,” and “the Pitt pieces.” The first are attributed to a blacksmith—some say a physician—named Highly, residing at Granby, Connecticut.

Of these there are several varieties—

1. *Obv.*—VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE.

A hind, to the left, standing in a circle; at the end of the legend a pentacle, and before it a hand. In the exergue III.

- Rev.*—I AM GOOD COPPER. 1737.

Three sledge hammers, each surmounted by a crown; at the end of the legend a figure composed of twenty-seven dots, before it a hand.

2. *Obv.*—CONNECTICUT. A hand before the legend.

A hind, as before.

- Rev.*—I AM GOOD COPPER. 1737.

Hammers, as No. 1.

3. *Obv.*—VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE. A pentacle.

A hind, as No. 1.

- Rev.*—J CUT MY WAY THROUGH. 1737.

A broad axe; a hand before the legend.

4. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as No. 3, but no date.

5. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as No. 1, but date 1739.

One variety of No. 1 has *value* instead of *valuc*.

These pieces are of very pure copper, and, when in good preservation, are rare.

The other coin is called "the Pitt piece," and appears to have been struck less as coin than as a medalet. The dearth of currency, however, caused it to be turned to the former purpose. It is of brass, but more than usually brittle and debased.

The history of the Pitt piece is better known than that of most American tokens. It is the design of Colonel Revere, of Boston, and the work of Mr. Smithers, of Philadelphia. The Stamp Act—the most obnoxious of all the measures adopted by the mother country against the colonies—was passed March 22nd, 1765, and repealed, principally by the agency of the elder Pitt, March 18th, 1766.

*Obv.*—THE RESTORER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE. 1766.

Bust of Pitt, to the left, in the ordinary wig and dress of the period; under the head,  
NO STAMPS.

*Rev.*—THANKS TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND TRADE.

A three-masted ship, sailing, to the left; behind the ship, obliquely, AMERICA.

H. CHRISTMAS.



## III.

## ON A STERLING OF MARIE D'ARTOIS.

(A.D. 1337 TO 1353.)

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 21st, 1861.]

THIS sterling came recently into my possession by gift from a gentleman (not a Numismatist), who could not give me any account as to where or when it was found.

Upon my first examination, I roughly concluded, from the character of the lettering and the general style of the coin, especially of the reverse, that in date it was coeval with our Edwardian period.

The obverse presents a crowned female head, full-faced, or perhaps with a slight inclination to the left, with the legend (as I read it) "MARIA . DCA . \*RTOSN." The reverse is precisely similar to that of the pennies of our first three Edwards, and bears the legend, "MONETA MERAUD."

I subsequently ascertained that this was a sterling of Namur; but, being dissatisfied with this scanty amount of enlightenment on the subject, I sent a drawing of the

coin, with a request for information, to M. Adrien de Longpérier, of Paris; from whom, in a post or two, I received a very polite letter, embodying observations, in effect, as follows:—

“Your sterling is extremely rare. There is an example of it in the collection of the Count de Robiano, at Brussels; but it is not so well preserved as yours. On his, there is only legible ‘MARIA.DCA.A\*\*\*\*N;’ whilst upon your sterling we ought to find ‘MARIA.DCA.ARTESN.’ (*Maria Domicella Artesiensis*)—a legend which is found upon moneys of a different type of the same princess.

“Marie d’Artois was widow of John I., Count of Namur, who died A.D. 1331. She had bought, in 1342, of John of Bohemia, the Château of Poilvache, or Méraude, situate upon the right bank of the Meuse, three leagues from Namur. On the 11th of September, 1353, she made over this seigniory to her son William. It was, then, whilst the latter was Count of Namur (1337 to 1391), that this princess struck money in her Château of Méraude. Besides the most rare sterling, there are known four varieties of her moneys in *billon*; upon one of which the legend is in French, ‘MARIE.D’ARTOIS.’”

This did not convey all the information which I thought might be obtained; and, by the kind assistance of Mr. Madden and Mr. Pfister, of the British Museum, a Notice of the Mint of Méraude was found in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* for 1850, vol. vi., p. 353. This notice is contained in a very amusing article by M. de Coster; from which, in condensed form, I have extracted the following particulars:—

It was chiefly under the reign of Jean l’Aveugle (the John of Bohemia mentioned by M. de Longpérier) that



the mint of Méraude acquired its greatest activity; nevertheless, three distinct types of coins, which had issued thence prior to his reign, are known; these types, and their varieties, are in the possession of the Comte de Robiano, of Brussels, and are described in the fifth volume of the *Revue*.

M. de Coster states that no other mint has provoked so much patient research as that of Méraude, in the Duchy of Luxembourg, the actual locality of which, down to a late date, was unknown; and proceeds, in a comic grandiloquent strain, to describe the long-continued search for its whereabouts, and its ultimate identification.

"But where," he asks, "is the Luxembourgian locality thus designated 'Méraude?'" This question it seemed impossible to decide. M. de Lafontaine, formerly governor of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, who possessed the richest known collection of the coins of that province, and who, more than any other Numismatist, had devoted himself to the solution of the problem, was almost induced to abandon as hopeless the attempt to clear up this mystery of Méraude. He had consulted all known documents and manuscripts having reference to the history of the Duchy; innumerable parchments had been examined by him; and numerous numismatic correspondents (to whom he had communicated his "tribulation," and who sincerely sympathised with him,) volunteered their aid in his arduous researches: but all their efforts, united and often-repeated, were without result—the question as to the locality of this fourteenth-century mint remained a scandal to Continental Numismatology. At length "Méraude" was found! In a letter to M. de Coster, bearing date the 22nd of January, 1850, M. de Lafontaine, with the expression of a desire to make his friend a participator in his good

fortune, announces this interesting discovery, which he "holds worthy of being compared *with the discovery of America!*" "I have found Méraude," he says, "but who" (with an emphatic exclamation inconvenient to translate) "*who could have thought of searching for Méraude in its synonyme of Poilvache?*" He then relates how that, in examining a precious collection of charters, he came upon one written in the earlier half of the fourteenth century, in which mention is made of Henry, Count of Luxembourg, and of his 'Castle of Méraude,' *commonly known as 'Poilvache.'*" "Voilà!" he exclaims, "it is as clear as the day!" *Poilvache* was well known as being situate on the right bank of the river Meuse, three leagues from Namur.

M. de Coster then gives the fact (as stated in the letter of M. de Longpérier) of the purchase in 1342, by Maria, widow of John I. of Namur, of the castle and demesne of Poilvache, otherwise Méraude; and goes on to state that Marie d'Artois held this important acquisition in her own time, but that ultimately it was possessed by the Count of Namur and his descendants. "Thus," he says, "is explained the occurrence of this sterling, having the head and name of Maria: it was struck at Méraude (or Poilvache) during her widowhood, and under the reign of the Count William I., her third son." "This *unique* piece," he adds, "is in the cabinet of the Count de Robiano."

Count William I., upon succeeding to Méraude, found a mint in full activity, and continued to coin money there, several examples of such money being extant.

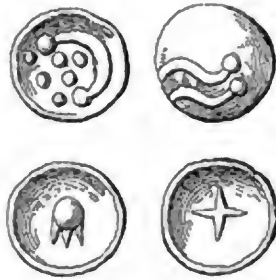
At page 438 of the same volume of the *Revue*, is a letter from the Count de Robiano himself, dated "Brussels, October 31, 1850," in which, after alluding to the then

recent discovery by M. de Lafontaine, he describes another coin of this Maria, in his collection. It is in *billon*, and bears on the obverse, not the head of Maria, but a château, with the legend "MONETA . MERAV\*\*;" and, on the reverse is a large cross, having the ends *patée*, within an inner circle; a spread eagle (in place of the usual +), preceding the legend "MARLA . DE . M\*\*\*\*."

It is curious that this mint should have been in full activity for so long a time—several generations of coins (so to speak) having issued from it—and yet that, not only so few types, but so few individual coins of any type, should be extant; one only type of *silver* of this mint, and two coins only of that type, being known—that figured at the head of this notice, and the one in the possession of Count de Robiano.

With regard to the *range* of date assigned to this coin by M. de Longpérier (1337 to 1391), I would suggest that it should be rather 1337 to 1353. It is unlikely that Marie d'Artois would strike coins in her own name at Méraude after the possession of the château and mint had passed (in 1353) to her son, Count William I.

S. SHARP.



## IV.

## ANCIENT GERMAN COINS.

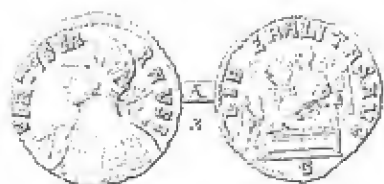
THE notice recently published in the Journal of this Society (New Series, vol. i. p. 250) of Dr. Streber's curious volume on the ancient gold coinage of South Germany, popularly known there as *Regen-bogen-Schüsselchen*, or "rainbow-dishes," induced me to refer to sketches I made of several preserved in the Museum at Augsburg, and there termed *keltische Hohlmünzen*. As they are little known in this country, and the book just alluded to not easy of reference, I have engraved above four varieties, that our members may obtain an idea of their peculiarities. They were found, with many others, near Augsburg, in excavating for the railway station. They present the usual characteristics of the early Celtic or Teutonic monies; are dish-shaped, with one side plain; the device, whatever it be, generally on the concave side; though there is an instance to the contrary in our second specimen. Our first example exhibits a semicircular figure with pellets at each end; a series of three pellets within it, and three others below. Sometimes the central tripligate only appears. This figure has been termed a semi-

circular torque, and is the commonest device upon these coins; but in this, and in that beside it, I rather see a debased reminiscence of the staters of Philip of Macedon, so abundantly imitated by all the barbaric tribes of Europe. The arc and pellets are not too far removed from the worst-executed horse and adjuncts on the British and Gaulish coins, to prevent us from seeing the prototype there; nor are the wavy figures with globular heads too barbarous to be received as vitiated copies of the horses in the biga, upon the reverse of the well-known original. The figure in the centre of our third specimen bears strong resemblance to the lyre-shaped figure seen beneath the horse on the reverses of several Gaulish coins, on those of the Channel Islands, and on some of the British Series; the star of four points in the fourth specimen is a common object in Greek decorative enrichment.

The gold in which these coins are struck is of that deep copper-colour usually seen in the British coinage; the dish-shaped character is, however, more strongly pronounced in these South German monies. The workmanship is generally good, and is characterised by much vigour, though the design be bad. Taking their own internal evidence, in conjunction with our knowledge of the coinage of ancient Gaul and Britain, it seems impossible to come to the conclusion of Dr. Streber, that they are works of the fourth or fifth century B.C.; and my own opinion would be, that they are more probably the productions of moneyers about the commencement of our own era; for we find that types (as they appear to be) of the Greek coins, became more debased in an inverse ratio to their antiquity, and were copied, and re-copied, until the original design can scarcely be recognised.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.





*(The coins are all of gold)*

## V.

## SOME UNPUBLISHED ROMAN COINS, HISTORICALLY OR OTHERWISE ILLUSTRATED.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 20th, 1862.]

## CONTENTS.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERVS.—CARACALLA.—CORNELIA SVPERA.—CARINVS.—CARAVSIVS.—The letter C. on coins of Carausius, Diocletian, &c.—CONSTANTIUS I. (Chlorus).—LICINIVS I. and II.—The letters OBDV.—MAXENTIVS.—*Ostia* as a mint.—CONSTANTINVS I.—Distinction between *Thessalonica* and *Tarraco* as mints.—The Zodiac on Roman coins.—History from A.D. 306 to A.D. 323.—*Serdica* as a mint.—The usurper IVLIANVS.—Table, showing political division of empire from Diocletian to Theodosius I.—Distinction between coins of CONSTANTIVS II. and CONSTANTIVS III. (*Gallus*). VALENTINIANVS I.—VALENS.—*Milan* as a mint.

I HAVE much pleasure in laying before my readers the following Roman coins, some of them unpublished, and others of a rarity worthy of notice. To some I have affixed no remarks, because there is nothing of importance to say about them; others have received the attention they deserve. No further preface is necessary.

## SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

1. *Obv.*—L . SEPT . SEV . AVG . IMP . XI . PART . MAX. Bust, to right, laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—CONCORDIÆ . MILITVM. Concord, standing, to left, holding in each hand a standard. *N.*

Described in silver in Cohen, 51.



2. *Obv.*—SEVERVS . AVG . PART . MAX. Head, to right, laureate.

*Rev.*—P . M . TR . P . VIII . COS . II . P . P. Septimius Severus, laureate, standing, to left, in military dress, sacrificing before a lighted tripod, and holding a reversed spear. *N.*

3. *Obv.*—L . SEPT . SEV . PERT . AVG . IMP . III. Head, to right, laureate.

*Rev.*—COS . II . P . P. Victory, running, to right, holding wreath and palm. *N.* Quin. (Pl. i. 1.)

There is a gold *quinarus* described in Cohen (66) with after it, "Ancien Cat. du Cabinet des Médailles," and the Victory, walking, to left. It seems likely that the above coin, which is in the Museum, is the same as that mentioned by M. Cohen.

4. *Obv.*—SEVERVS . PIVS . AVG. Head, to right, laureate.

*Rev.*—PONTIF . TR . P . X . COS . II. Victory, holding wreath and palm, walking, to left. *Al.* Quin.

#### CARACALLA.

*Obv.*—M . AVR . ANTONINVS . CAES. Young bust, to right, bare, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—SPEI . PERPETVAE. Hope, walking, to left, holding a flower, and raising her robe. *N.*

Described in silver in Cohen, 330.

#### CORNELIA SUPERA.

*Obv.*—COR . SVPERA . AVG. Bust, to right, diademed, on a crescent.

*Rev.*—IVNONI . AVG. Female figure, seated, to left, holding torch and sceptre. *Al.* (Pl. i. 2.)

Cornelia Supera is not mentioned in history. Eckhel quotes two coins of Ægæ, in Cilicia, given by Vaillant,

and one found at Pozzuoli (Puteoli), and sent to Rome, in 1751, by Baldini, and says that all of them bear the date 299, which answers to the year of Rome 1006, and that, therefore, Cornelia Supera was the wife of Æmilian. M. Cohen adds, that neither of the coins exist in any cabinet, and that he does not know what has become of the one found at Pozzuoli.

## CARINUS.

*Obv.*—IMP . C . CARINVS . P . F . AVG. Bust, to right, laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—VICTORIA . GERMANICA. Victory in a biga, to left, holding wreath and palm; beneath the horses a captive. *N.*

Varied from Cohen, 28.

## CARAUSIUS.

*Obv.*—VIRTVS . CARAVSI. Bust, to left, helmeted, showing right hand, which holds spear over right shoulder; on the left side half a shield.

*Rev.*—LIBERALITAS . AVG. Emperor, seated on estrade, to left; behind him a figure, standing; on his right side Liberty stands holding *tessera* and cornucopiæ; a third figure is in the act of mounting the estrade. In *ezergue*, C. Æ. (Pl. i. 3.)

The type of the reverse of this coin of Carausius is similar to that published in Cohen (No. 140), from the "Monum. Hist. Brit.," though it differs slightly in the reverse legend, and materially in that of the obverse. The reverse legend in Cohen is LIBERALIT., and the obverse, IMP . CARAVSIVS . AVG., with the radiate bust to right, wearing the *paludamentum*. The legend, VIRTVS . CARAVSI., is of less frequent occurrence than

that usually found on the Imperial coins, and, together with the helmeted bust, seems imitated from the coins of Probus, of which there are many examples of a similar obverse type and legend. It occurs on the brass coins of Carausius, with the following reverse legends:—ADVENTVS. CARAVSI (Cohen, 57, Bodleian Library, Oxford), FELICITAS (Cohen, 87, *Hunter*), LAETITIA . AVG. (Cohen, 117, *Hunter*), PAX . AVG. (Cohen, 172, 173, *Hunter*<sup>1</sup>, 182, *British Museum*, and cabinet of J. Evans, Esq), and PROVID . AVG. (Cohen, 197, *Monum. Brit.*). It is only found with one type in the silver, ROMANO RENOV. (Cohen, 34, *Hunter*), and one in gold with the same reverse (Cohen, 35, *Cabinet des Médailles*). It will thus be seen that there is only one specimen of the VIRTVS . CARAVSI obverse in the British Museum, and that with the more common reverse legend of PAX . AVG. No comment need be made on the reverse legend of our coin, as a *Liberalitas Augusti* was the most natural thing for Carausius to offer to the broken-spirited Britons, who always had been, and were at this time, oppressed by the Roman governor and his inferiors.<sup>2</sup> To explain satisfactorily the *exergual* letter C, is a matter of no slight difficulty. It has generally been supposed to stand for Camulodunum (Colchester or Maldon). Mr. Akerman, in his "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," has suggested Clausentum (Bittern, near Southampton), "as coins with this mint-mark are frequently found there;" but so they are at Colchester. The writer of the article *Camulodunum*, in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Biography, &c.,"

<sup>1</sup> The latter (No. 173) has a variety in the obverse legend; it reads VIRTVS . CARAVSI . AVG.

<sup>2</sup> See Tacitus "Vita Agricolaë," c. 15.

after an examination of the conflicting accounts relative to what town Camulodunum should represent, concludes as follows:—"It is difficult to believe that the river *Coln* took its name from *Colonia*, and it is not easy to believe that *Col*-chester is other than the camp on the *Coln*. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the contrary opinion, the present writer, after balancing the conflicting difficulties, finds the best solution in doubting the identity of *Colonia* and *Camulodunum*. The first he believes to have been *Col*-chester, the second *Maldon*, name for name in each case." Coins with the *exergue* letter C, which certainly belong to a British mint, are of such a short duration,<sup>3</sup>—that letter only occurring on the coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Carausius, and Allectus,—that I am inclined to give the preference to the more important town of Colchester as their place of mintage. In that case the letter C would represent *Coloniā*.

#### CONSTANTIUS I. (CHLORUS.)

*Obv.*—CONSTANTIVS. CAES. Head, to right, laureata.

*Rev.*—COMITES. AVGG. ET. CAESS. N. N. N. N.  
(Nostorum). The Dioscuri, standing, holding  
each a spear and globe. In *exergue*, AQ.  
(Aquila). (Pl. i. 4.)

M. Cohen has described and engraved a coin somewhat similar, with the figures of Jupiter and Hercules, from the cabinet of Major de Rausch, at Berlin; and in a foot-note remarks, that there is another engraved in the "Musée Murelli, with the figures of the Dioscuri instead of those of Jupiter and Hercules;" but by asking whether it

<sup>3</sup> The letter C, coupled with a star, other letters, or numbers, occurs in the *exergue* on the coins of Aurelian, Tacitus, and Probus. Its signification is not at present ascertained.

was badly preserved or another variety, seems not to have been aware of its actual existence. (Vol. v. p. 553.) The above coin is in the British Museum, and in an excellent state of preservation. It will be seen that there are, on the reverse side, four N's—two N's for the two *Augusti*, and two for the two *Cæsars*. In the year A.D. 292, Constantius Chlorus was associated to the empire, as *Cæsar*, by Maximianus, and Galerius Maximinus by Diocletianus. The empire was then held under two *Augusti* and two *Cæsars*. Maximianus gave to Constantius Chlorus, Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Mauretania Tingitana; retaining for himself Rætia, Italy, and Africa. Diocletianus gave to his *Cæsar*, Galerius Maximinus, Illyricum, and retained Greece, Thrace, Asia, the East, and Egypt. Constantius Chlorus was *Cæsar* from 292 to 305, when, on the abdication of Maximianus, he became *Augustus*,—as also Galerius on the abdication of Diocletianus.

#### LICINIUS I.

*Obv.*—LICINIVS . AVG . OBDV . FILII . SVI. Full-faced bust of Licinius I., with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—IOVI . CONS . LICINI . AVG . Jupiter, half naked, holding Victory on globe and sceptre, seated, facing, on an estrade, on which is inscribed SIC . X . SIC . XX. At his feet, to left, an eagle, holding a wreath. In *field*, to right, a star. In *exergue*, S . M . AN . E. (Signata Moneta Antiochiâ 5.) *N.* (Pl. i. 5.)

This rare and finely-preserved coin was brought from the East by Mr. George Macleay, and purchased of him for the Museum. There are three others in existence, or at any rate of which we have some record. One (as I believe) in the Paris collection, but very badly preserved; a second in the Vienna Museum (Mionnet), with the *exergue*

letters S . M . N . D . ; and the third was sold in the Pembroke sale for £20. Its *exergual* letters are S . M . N . Δ . The compiler of the catalogue adds, " This most rare and interesting coin as it came from the die." <sup>4</sup> There is also a gold coin of Licinius II. in the British Museum, with a full-faced bust, and the reverse legend IOVI . CONSERVATORI . CAES.—Jupiter seated on an estrade, on which is inscribed SIC.V.SIC.X. In *exergue*, S.M.N.Δ. (Signata Moneta Nicomediâ 4). The letters OBDV. have been a mystery to every numismatist. The explanations have been various:—"OB. Decennalia Vota," "OB. Data V. (Quinquennalia)," "OB. Duplicem Victoriam," &c. Mr. de Salis has suggested "OB. D (iem) V (Quintum) [Natalem understood]—struck on the fifth birthday of his son." This last suggestion is far superior to the meaningless attempts above quoted, and seems the most probable explanation. The following objection to it has been raised. If any reliance can be placed on the "Vows," the SIC X . SIC XX on this coin of Licinius I. would fix the date of its issue to the year A.D. 317, ten years after his accession. This same year, Licinius II., who was born A.D. 315, was made Cæsar with his cousins Crispus and Constantinus. Such being the case, this coin cannot be struck in A.D. 317, and also on the *fifth* birthday of his son, for he was only about *twenty months old* in that year. The SIC V . SIC X on the coin of the younger Licinius, would also fix the date of issue to A.D. 320. The vows, however, were continuous; the coin issued in A.D. 317 with SIC X . SIC XX continued to be struck to the year of Licinius' death, in

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<sup>4</sup> Pembroke Sale Cat., p. 231. This coin is, I believe, in the possession of Thomas Brown, Esq.

A.D. 323, and would have continued to A.D. 327, had he lived. Thus the vows are of no chronological use, and Mr. de Salis' explanation may be the right one.

Coins with the full-faced bust not being of frequent occurrence, I may mention those, besides the Licinii, in the Imperial series.

1. Three-quarter faced bust of Postumus. *N.* (Cohen, 67.)
2. Full-faced bust of Postumus. *N.* (Cohen, 133.)
3. Full-faced bust of Carausius. *Æ.*<sup>5</sup> (Cohen, 225.)
4. *Obv.*—MAXENTIVS . P . F . AVG . Full-faced bust, bare, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.  
*Rev.*—TEMPORVM . FELICITAS . AVG . N. Wolf, to left, suckling Romulus and Remus. In *exergue*, P . OST. (Prima Ostiâ.) *N.*
5. Same obverse.

*Rev.*—MARTI . VICTORI . COMITI . AVG . N. Mars, helmeted, in military dress, with left hand on shield, standing, to right, *vis-à-vis* to the emperor, bareheaded, in military costume, holding a sceptre in the left hand. They are holding between them, with their left hands, a Victory on a globe, which is crowning the emperor. In the *exergue*, P . OST. (Prima Ostiâ.) *N.* (Pl. i. 6.)

This last is unpublished.

The letters POST., MOSTP., MOSTQ., &c., have been nearly always read to signify "money struck at Treves." Ducange and Jobert assigned coins with those mint-marks to Treves. Eckhel copies them, and gives no opinion of his own. M. Sabatier, in his "*Hôtels Monétaires*," places them under Treves. In Rasche's "*Lexicon*," however, I find these letters placed under OST. (*Ostia*), and I am of opinion, rightly. At the time of Aurelian, Ostia was a

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<sup>5</sup> An account of this rare coin is in the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, vol. xiv. pp. 150—152. The helmeted full-faced bust occurs for the first time on the coins of Constantius II.

flourishing town, and he built there a *forum*, naming it after himself.<sup>6</sup> This *forum* was decorated by his successor, Tacitus, with a hundred columns of Numidian marble;<sup>7</sup> it is therefore probable that Ostia was a town of importance till towards the close of the Roman empire. Maxentius revolted at Rome in A.D. 307; and his father, Maximianus, who had been recalled, defeated Severus, and Maxentius then obtained possession of his share of the empire, which was *Italy*, including *Rhætia* and *Africa*. In A.D. 308, Alexander, who had been appointed by Maxentius governor of Africa, revolted, and assumed the purple, but was defeated in A.D. 311. It is therefore probable that the mint of *Carthage* was after this rebellion transferred to *Ostia* by Maxentius, this latter place being, from its position and proximity to Rome, a likely place for him to obtain. (See p. 54.) Soon after Maxentius' defeat the mint of *Ostia* was transferred by Constantine the Great to *Rome*. There are no coins of Maxentius struck in *Gaul*, consequently the interpretation of these letters as "money struck at Treves" is out of the question; the only mints of which we have his coins are *Tarraco*, *Karthage*, *Rome*, *Ostia*, and *Aquileia*, and of his son Romulus, *Rome* and *Ostia*. Although there are coins of Maxentius struck at *Tarraco*, this mint did not belong to him; it was in the Gallic division, and under the authority of Constantine, who doubtless struck the coins of his brother-in-law in his honour, being at that time friendly with him. The coins of Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus with M. OST. P., M. OST. S., &c., are struck after their deaths by Maxentius.

As regards the letter P, which I have interpreted

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<sup>6</sup> Vopisc. Aur. 45.

<sup>7</sup> Vopisc. Tac. 10.



*Prima.* The first mintage seems to have been employed only for the gold, that is to say, I have not seen S. OST. or T. OST., &c., on the gold coins. On the copper coins we find M. OST. P., S., T., and Q., (*Moneta Ostid Prima, Secunda, Tertia, and Quarta*), and also M. OST. A., B., Γ., (1, 2, 3). *Latin* and *Greek* differentials are used quite indiscriminately on the coinage of the *West*; but, generally, *Greek* are employed in the *East*. The only silver coin with the mint-mark of Ostia that I have seen, is one of Maxentius, with *exergual* letters M. OST. B. The letter P., in such cases as above given, cannot signify either *Pecunia* or *Percussa*. The letters P., S., T., or Q., are sometimes used *before* the mint-mark, as P. CON., S. CON., &c. (*Prima, Secunda Constantinâ (Arles), &c.*), and sometimes *after*, as R. P., R. S., &c. (*Româ Prima, Secunda, &c.*) When there is a differential letter, either in *Greek* or *Latin*, besides the P., as SISC. P. Σ., P. K. T., &c., the P. stands for *Pecunia* or *Percussa*,—"Sisciâ Pecunia or Percussa 7," "*Pecunia* or *Percussa* Karthagine Tertia." The letters P. S. signify "*Pecunia Signata*," and are usually *after* the mint-mark, as TR. P. S., MD. P. S., &c.; whereas S. M., "*Signata Moneta*," are usually *before*, as S. M. AQ., &c.

#### CONSTANTINUS I.

*Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS . P . F . AVG. Head, to right, laureate.

*Rev.*—RECTOR . TOTIVS . ORBIS. Emperor, in military dress, seated, to left, on arms (cuirass and two shields), holding in right hand the zodiac, and in left, uncertain object (parazonium?). Behind stands Victory, crowning him and holding a palm branch. In *exergue*, S. M. T. (*Signata Moneta Thessalonica*).<sup>3</sup> *N.* (Plate i. 7.)

This coin commemorates the period when Constantine became "ruler of the whole [Roman] world," and it may not be uninteresting to accompany its publication with a short epitome of the events which tended to his assuming such a significant title. Before, however, commencing the history, let us briefly consider the reverse type. It will be seen that Constantine is holding in his right hand the zodiac. This is, I believe, the only representation on a Latin imperial coin of the emperor holding the zodiac; though on the well-known *aureus* of Hadrian, with the legend SAEC. AVR, and the type—a male figure standing, (Trajan deified?) holding in left hand a phoenix on globe, and in right a circle which surrounds the whole," this circle may have been intended for the zodiac; indeed, it is so engraved in the Pembroke catalogue, and on referring to the specimen in the British Museum I find that there are still what seem to be traces of the signs.<sup>9</sup> On a large brass coin of Antoninus Pius, we find the reverse type "Italia, seated on a globe, around which is the zodiac;"

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<sup>9</sup> The letter T on the coins that may be attributed to *Thessalonica*, can be distinguished from those of *Tarraco* by their style and type, which resemble those of Constantinople and other Eastern towns. The other mint letters of Thessalonica are TES., GES., and TS. The letters TR. are always the initials of *Treves*. The mint of *Tarraco* is the suggestion of Mr. de Salis, who has given to that town the coins whose fabric approaches most that of the mints of Italy. The first pieces that were certainly struck there, are those of Aurelian, bearing the marks P., S., T., Q., V., or VI., XXT. (Prima, Secunda, Tertia, Quarta, Quinta, or Sexta, &c.) The usual *exergual* letters are P. T., S. T., T. T., &c. (Prima, Secunda, &c., Tarracone). This series ceases about the time that that of Arles commences, and it is probable that Constantine transferred the monetary establishment of Tarraco to his new capital.

See Pembroke Sale Cat., p. 135, note. Cohen, vol. ii. p. 157, calls it merely "une auréole ovale."

and it may occur in many other instances on the globe. On the reverse of a contorniate of Trajan, there is a zodiac on a shield,<sup>10</sup> and on a contorniate of Constantine the Great, his head is surrounded by the twelve signs. This piece, however, has been doubted. There is a long inscription on the reverse, and, if true, it may have been struck to commemorate the victory over Maxentius.<sup>11</sup> The twelve signs may also be seen on several of the Greek Imperial coins, and on Alexandrian coins of Antoninus Pius.<sup>12</sup> No more fitting emblem of supremacy and power could have been suggested to the mind of the artist; and Constantine, as ruler of the whole world, holds in his grasp the course of the sun round that world, thus verifying in type what can be read in the legend. The astronomy of the Romans does not seem to have been very profound. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, in a work recently published, "On the Astronomy of the Ancients"<sup>13</sup>—from which several of the following remarks are taken—says, "Their (the Romans) inferiority to the Greeks in this branch of science, as well as in other departments of physical science, is fully recognised by the Latin writers. Virgil includes astronomy among the subjects in which he proclaims the pre-eminence of the Greeks, while he vindicates to Rome the mastery in the art of

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<sup>10</sup> Eckhel, vol. viii. p. 306. *Sab. Médailles Contorniates*, Pl. xii. No. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Eckhel, vol. viii. p. 88. It is engraved in the *Pembroke Cat.* See *Sale Cat.*, pp. 296—297, note.

<sup>12</sup> The Perinthus medallion of Alex. Severus. Eckhel, vol. ii. p. 40, &c. Zoega, pp. 92, 181, 182.

<sup>13</sup> "An Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients." London: Svo., 1862. This work enters fully into the question of ancient astronomy. Space permits me only to take a few quotations from it, though there are many more passages relative to this science among the Romans. The quotations are within inverted commas.

government (*Æn.*, vi. 848). Seneca states the comparative recency of astronomy among the Romans (*Nat. Quæst.*, vii. 25). "The Romans were the tardy pupils of the Greeks in astronomical and mathematical science; and it may be safely assumed, that while the astronomical science of the Greeks was in its infancy, that of the Romans had no existence." "Astrology was also regarded by the Roman state as a foreign and unauthorised superstition; and as early as B.C. 139, Cn. Cornelius Hispanus issued an edict expelling the Chaldeans<sup>14</sup> from Rome and Italy (*Val. Max.* I., iii. § 2). This did not long remain in force. Cicero speaks of many predictions given by the Chaldeans to Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, which were never accomplished." "Julius Cæsar is said to have studied astronomy. Lucan represents him as saying, that even in the midst of a campaign he always found time for astronomical pursuits (x. 185)." "Nigidius Figulus is said to have foretold the future greatness of Augustus." Thrasyllus, the astrologer, had great influence over Tiberius. It is related by Tacitus, that Tiberius acquired the knowledge of foretelling to Galba, when he was only

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" "The Romans understood the name of Chaldeans to represent astrologers; and by degrees the name lost its national significance and came to denote an astrologer, though he might not be of Babylonian extraction. (*Non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati Cic. De Div.* I. 1). See *Juv.*, vi. 553." [also x. 93.

"Tutor haberi  
Principis Augusti Caprearum in rupe sedentis  
Cum grege Chaldaeo"].

"Censorinus calls astrology exclusively a Chaldean art (c. 8). They were also called *genethliaci*, because their divinations were usually founded on births. *Mathematicus* was also an astrologer. Tiberius was the first to expel them from Rome (*Suet., in Tib.* 36)."

consul—"Thou too, Galba, shalt some day taste of the empire."<sup>15</sup> When Claudius was dying, Agrippina kept secret his illness; and not till the favourable moment arrived, according to astrological prediction, did she reveal his death.<sup>16</sup> Many succeeding emperors put faith in astrology; but the art of the Chaldæans was always considered illicit, and numerous edicts were issued, banishing them from Rome and Italy. Maternus Firmicus wrote on astrology towards the end of the reign of Constantine.

It will thus be seen from the few remarks above, relative to Roman astronomy, that there is no scientific importance to be attached to the fact of the emperor holding the zodiac. It merely designates that he possesses, metaphorically, the whole world, and is, as I have before remarked, the best emblem that could have been found to illustrate the legend.

And now to return to the history or epitome of events leading to the time when such a coin might be struck. On the death of Constantius I., in A.D. 306, Galerius Maximianus conferred the title of *Augustus* on his son Severus, who only retained as his share what he had held while *Cæsar*, viz., Italy, Rhætia, and Africa. Constantine, however, was proclaimed *Augustus* by his army, but recognised only as *Cæsar* by Galerius; he still retained

<sup>15</sup> Tac. Ann., vi. 20. Suetonius says that Augustus predicted the same thing. (*In Galb.*, c. 4.) Dio says it was Tiberius, 57, 19. Thrasyllus was brought from Rhodes by Tiberius about A.D. 3, and always lived with him, and died in A.D. 36. Galba was consul in A.D. 33. Tacitus says of Galba, *tum Consule*, at the time of the prediction, Suetonius says *puero adhuc*.

<sup>16</sup> Tac. Ann. xii. 68.

his father's dominions—Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Mauretania Tingitana. In this same year, Maxentius, the son of Maximianus Hercules (who from incapacity, or some other cause, had been passed over when his father and Diocletian abdicated), revolted at Rome against Severus, and in the following year (A.D. 307) persuaded his father, Maximian, to quit his retreat and reassume the purple. Severus, of course, had a strong objection to be ousted out of his share of the empire, and entered Italy at the head of a large army. He was soon pursued by Maximian, and obliged to shut himself up in Ravenna, and its strong fortifications were sufficient to enable him to defend it for a long time; he, however, was persuaded by treachery to surrender, and the only mercy he received when captured, was permission to choose the manner of his death. Galerius, at the death of his son, then associated Licinius as *Augustus*, without first giving him the title of *Cæsar*, and gave him Illyricum. Maximian, elated at the success of his expedition against Severus, as also against Galerius, hastened to ally himself with Constantine, and gave him his daughter Fausta in marriage. Maxentius and Maximian, who were now in possession of Severus' share of the empire, acknowledged Constantine as *Augustus*. Galerius was obliged to recognise the claims of his nephew Maximinus Daza, who was made *Cæsar* in A.D. 305 on the abdication of Diocletian, receiving at that time, as his portion, the East and Egypt, and who felt rather slighted at Licinius being raised at once to the rank of *Augustus*. In order to appease him, and at the same time to partially approve of Constantine having been made *Augustus* by Maxentius and Maximian, he gave them both the title of *Filii Augustorum*. He was, however, compelled to recognise them as emperors in the following

year (A.D. 308). We thus find the Roman Empire governed by six rulers :—

*The East.*

GALERIUS.

LICINIUS.

MAXIMINUS.

*The West.*

MAXIMIANUS.

MAXENTIUS.

CONSTANTINUS.

During the next year, Maximian, who had not actually held any part of the West since his recall, for it had been divided between his son Maxentius and his son-in-law Constantine, again abdicated, in consequence of not agreeing with his son ; he, however, once more assumed the purple, and was driven out of Italy by Maxentius, and put to death by his son-in-law in Gaul. In A.D. 311 Galerius died, and Licinius took the European and Maximinus the Asiatic part. In the same year, an Alexander, who had been appointed Governor of Africa by Maxentius, revolted, and assumed the purple. Coins are extant of him with the *exergual* letters P. K. (Pecunia or Prima Karthagine). Maxentius sent one of his generals against him, and he was soon subdued and put to death. Carthage suffered severely from fire and sword, and the whole country was ravaged.<sup>17</sup> (See page 47.) Maximian having been disposed of, Maxentius soon found a pretext for quarrelling with Constantine, and a war soon ensued, in which the latter

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<sup>17</sup> Carthage was not destroyed till the Vandal invasion, in A.D. 439. Its magnificence is attested by Ausonius (*Claræ Urbis II.*), who compares it to Rome and Constantinople :—

“Constantinopoli adsurgit Carthago priori,  
Non toto cessura gradu, quia tertia dici  
Fastidit, non ausa locum sperare secundum,  
Qui fuit ambarum,” &c.

was victorious: Maxentius perished while endeavouring to escape over the Milvian bridge,<sup>18</sup> being drowned in the river Tiber. Constantine was now sole master of the West. In the East, Licinius did not long agree with

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<sup>18</sup> The Milvian bridge is famous for the battles that have taken place near or on it. Tacitus alludes to it in several places when speaking of the wars of the times of Otho, Galba, and Vitellius (Hist. i. 87, ii. 89, iii. 82), and it was on it that Didius Julianus was defeated by Severus (Vict. Cæs. xix.). Witiges also occupied it during the siege of Rome, in A.D. 537, and it was the only bridge preserved by Totila in A.D. 547. There seem to be two stories relative to the victory of Constantine over Maxentius; one, that on the night previous to the battle, Constantine was admonished in a dream to inscribe the shields of his soldiers with the monogram of Christ, and that by so doing he was victorious; the other, that he saw in the sky the cross inscribed with the words, "*By this conquer*" (*Εν τούτῳ νικᾷ*). In the second civil war with Licinius I., the *labarum*, a standard on which was the monogram of Christ ( $\text{P}$  or  $\text{X}$ ), was employed, and so discouraged the adverse army, that Constantine was an easy victor (Cf. Gibbon). Whether any truth can be attached to these stories is doubtful; however, this is certain, that the monogram of Christ occurs on the coins of Constantine, and that coins of Constantius are extant with the type, "the emperor holding the *labarum*, on which is inscribed the monogram of Christ and the legend HOC . SIGNO . VICTOR . ERIS (by this sign thou shalt conquer)." This type and legend occurs on coins of subsequent emperors. The Greek legend EN TOYTO NIKA, was first introduced on the copper coins in the early part of the seventh century; these "were probably coined for the use of the troops and the provincials during the Persian campaigns." (Finlay, "Greece under the Romans," p. 545. Appendix i.) The Hon. J. Leicester Warren, in a paper on the above, and ANANEOΣΙΣ types, says that "the idea of connecting the EN TOYTO NIKA pieces with the Persian campaigns of Heraclius, for paying the army and passing current among the provinces, deserves a conspicuous place among the theories propounded on the origin of this type. Such a type would be peculiarly appropriate in a war against the crescent and the infidels, thus readopting the *labarum* motto—translated however—thereby showing how essentially Greek the empire had become."—(Num. Chron. N.S. vol. i. pp. 229, 230.)



Maximinus, and a battle took place near Heracleia, in which the latter was defeated, and fleeing to Tarsus in Cilicia, there died or poisoned himself, in A.D. 313. Licinius thus became sole master of the East. Now (A.D. 314) came the tug of war between the two remaining emperors; two battles were fought, one at Cibalis, in Pannonia, where Licinius was utterly defeated, and another at Mardia, in Thrace, which so worsted him that he sought for peace; and Constantine, to seal this supposed friendship, gave him his sister Constantia in marriage. By this Constantine added Illyricum to his dominions, leaving Thrace for Licinius. The town of *Serdica*, in Moesia, at which there was a mint, was given up to Constantine, who transferred the mint to *Sirmium*. In the list of letters, &c. in the *exergue* of the small brass coins of Aurelian, as given by Cohen, vol. v. p. 122, there are the letters SEDD. and SFRD. These should no doubt be SERD. The next coin we know of *Serdica* as a place of mintage,<sup>19</sup> is a small brass coin, of the Emperor Probus, published in Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 501, and Cohen, 384, quoted from Tanini, with the *exergual* letters SERD. Of the emperors Carus,<sup>20</sup> Numerianus, and Carinus, there are coins with the *exergual* letters S.M.S.XXI, which may designate *Siscia* or *Serdica*. There is also a coin of the usurper Julianus, in the *exergue*, XXII. S. This may also be either *Siscia* or *Serdica*.<sup>21</sup> At the time of

<sup>19</sup> There are Greek Imperial coins from the time of the Antonines. *Serdica* was called *Ulpia* by Trajan, and the legend on these coins is always ΟΥΛΠΙΑΣ . ΚΕΡΑΙΚΗΣ.

<sup>20</sup> These are *Consecratio* coins of Carus.

<sup>21</sup> The reverse legend is PANNONIAE . AVG. I was anxious to find out something about this Julian, and looked to Dr. Smith's Dictionary, but there is no such person mentioned there; consequently it may not be out of place to say a few words

Diocletianus and Maximianus, when mint-marks became more prevalent and more distinct, we find, of the former, second brass coins, struck *after* his abdication,<sup>22</sup> with the

about him. On turning to Aurelius Victor, we find a confusion of names. As far as one can judge, there seem to have been *three* Julians about this period; one, under Carus and his sons, and the two others under Diocletian and Maximian. The passages from which we gain our information are from the "*De Cæsaribus*" and the "*Epitome de Cæsaribus*," both usually attributed to Aurelius Victor. The writer, however, of the article *Victor* in Smith's "*Dictionary*," says that "*Aurelius Victor* flourished under the Emperor Constantinus and his successors, and at a subsequent period was elevated by Theodosius to the office of city præfect. The time of his death is not known; but as the first series terminates with Constantius, and the second comes down as low as Arcadius and Honorius, it seems clear that the Aurelius Victor who compiled the '*Epitome*' cannot be the same as the writer of '*De Cæsaribus*,' but probably copied, consulting other sources, &c." (For fuller particulars see article *Victor*, Smith's "*Dict.*," vol. iii. pp. 1256-7.) The passages are as follow:—" [*Carinus*] Illyricum prope Italiae circuitu petit. Ibi *Julianum* pulsa ejus acie obtruncat." *De Cæs.*, xxxix. 9, 10. "Hinc *Sabinus Julianus* invadens imperium a Carino in campis occiditur." *Epit.*, xxxviii. 6. These are no doubt the same man, though the accounts of the place of the defeat are varying. As to the name *Sabinus*, it does not occur on coins, the usual legend being IMP. C. M. AVR. IVLIANVS, &c. "Eodem tempore orientem Persæ, Africam *Julianus* . . . . graviter quatiebant." *De Cæs.*, xxxix. 22. "Hoc tempore *Charausio* in Galliis, *Achilleus* apud Egyptum, *Julianus* in Italia, Imperatores effecti diverso exitu periere." *Epit.*, xxxix. 3. These are the two under Diocletian—one in Africa, and the other in Italy. Of them there are *no coins*.

<sup>22</sup> I cannot refrain from expressing my disapproval of the system adopted by M. Cohen relative to the *exergual* letters in his fifth volume, and which, I conclude, will be continued in his sixth and last. Here is a case in point, showing the inutility of a mere catalogue of coins, by which none (save the gold and silver) can possibly be identified. Not having a specimen in the British Museum of a second brass coin of Diocletian struck at *Serdica* *before* his abdication, I looked naturally in Cohen to find if such a coin existed. The type of that of Maximian is GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. Now this type occurs with

*exergual* letters S.M.SD.: and of the latter, who was born in the neighbourhood (Eutrop. ix.), gold and silver coins struck *before* abdication, and second brass coins, struck *before* and *after* abdication, with the same *exergual* letters. Of Constantius I. there is a gold coin in Cohen, 13, quoted from Tanini, and second brass coins; of Maximianus II., and Valeria, second brass coins; of Severus, gold coins—one published in Cohen, 11, from Eckhel, vol. viii. p. 51, two others in Cohen, 13 and 14, and second brass coins; and of Maximinus II., gold and second brass coins. All of these have the *exergual* letters S.M.SD. I have only seen one coin of Licinius I., struck at Serdica, and that is of gold, with *exergual* letters SER. After his reign, as I have said above, the mint ends.

In A.D. 317, Crispus, Constantinus II., and Licinius II. (a baby hardly two years old), were made *Cæsars*. For nine years there was peace, when the war between Licinius and Constantine again broke out; the former was defeated and put to death at Thessalonica by his conqueror.

Thus, after seventeen years' struggle (from A.D. 306 to

a variety of *exergual* letters. The *exergual* letters in Cohen being in *one place*, and the descriptions of the coins in *another*, how is it possible for any one to tell whether a coin of Diocletian has been struck *before* abdication at Serdica or not? M. Cohen's note in vol. v. p. 121, is sad in the extreme. I quote only two sentences:—"Ces lettres peuvent avoir d'importance . . . mais il est rare que ce soit tel revers plutôt que tel autre qui acquiert de l'importance par la présence des lettres, nombres, ou symboles;" and again—"Quant à la réunion de lettres qui commencent des noms de villes, l'interprétation d'un grand nombre est conjectural." It is to be regretted that such opinions as here quoted should be expressed in a work which it was hoped would have been a standard one on Roman numismatics. It is doubtful whether volumes v. and vi. will be of the slightest use for real numismatic study to any but the *amateur*.

A.D. 323), and thirty-seven years after Diocletian had first divided the empire, was Constantine sole master of the Roman world, and truly was he entitled to strike coins commemorative of the event. We will, then, leave the Great Constantine as *RECTOR . TOTIUS . ORBIS .*; to illustrate the redivision of the empire, would not only require as long a dissertation as already before you, but would be foreign to our purpose.<sup>23</sup>

In order that my readers may better understand the political division of the empire; I have drawn up a small table, here annexed, of the division from the time of Diocletian to that of Theodosius the Great. All the mints can here be seen at a glance; here and there I have mentioned the commencement or ending of a mint. The principal object of the table is to show the extent of Constantine's empire. It will be seen that, at his period, many mints end, and many new ones are founded. A full history of each mint would be here out of place, and the subject requires still further work, there being many points yet to be cleared up and decided.

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<sup>23</sup> For a chronological list of the most important events from Diocletian to Theodosius I., see "Handbook to Roman Numismatics," p. 151. London: J. Russell Smith. 1861.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE, FROM THE TIME OF DIOCLETIAN TO THE TIME OF THEODOSIUS THE GREAT,  
ESPECIALLY TO ILLUSTRATE THE "TOTUS ORBIS" OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

GALLIA. [BRITAIN, GAUL, SPAIN, INCLUDING MAURETANIA TINGITANA.]						ITALIA. [ITALY, INCLUDING RHAETIA AND AFRICA.]						
LONDINIUM.	COLONIA, or CANULO- DUNUM.	TRIVIRI.	LEGDUNUM.	ARELATE, <sup>rel</sup> CONSTANTINA.	AMBI- NUM.	TARRACO.	KARTHAGO.	ROMA.	OSTIA.	AQUILEIA.	MEDIOLA- NUM.	RAVENNA.
Mint-letters. L., LN., LON., AVGOB. Commences after Carau- lus. Ceases under Magnus Maxi- mus. (See Num. Chron., N.S., vol. i. p. 122.)	Mint- letter. C. No colus after Dio- cletian.	Mint-letters. TR., TROB., TR.COM. Commence- ment uncer- tain; probably before Diocle- tian. Ceases in A.D. 413. (See Num. Chron., N.S., vol. i. p. 125.)	Mint-letters. L., LG., LVG., LD.COM.	Mint-letters. CON., CONST., KA., KON., KONT., KONS A., KONOB. Commences under Con- stantine. Ceases with colius of Constantius I. (See Num. Chron., N.S., vol. i. p. 130.)	Mint- letters. AMB. Under Magnen- tius Decentius Constanti- us II. and Gallus.	Mint- letter. T. Com- mences under Aurelian.	Mint-letters. K., KART. Ceases under Constanti- ane.	Mint-letters. R., ROM., RMLCOMOB.	Mint- letters. OST. Under Constanti- ne and Maxen- tius	Mint-letters. AQ., AQVIL., AQOB., AQ.COM. Ceases with its destructi- on under the Ostrom- goths.	Mint-letters. MD., MED., MJOB., MD.COM. Commences under Con- stantius II. Ceases pro- bably under the Ostrom- goths.	Mint-letters. RV.COM., RV.COMOB. Established under Hono- rius.
ILLYRICUM.						ORIENS.						
[ILLYRICUM OCCIDENTALE (NORICUM, PANNONIA, VALERIA RIFENSIS, SAVIA, DALMATIA) : ILLYRICUM ORIENTALE (DACIA, MACEDONIA).]						[THRACE, ASIA MINOR, PONTUS, SYRIA, EGYPT.]						
SISCIA.	SEBDICA.	SURNIUM.	THESSALONICA.	CONSTANTI- NOPOLIS.	HERACLEA (PERINTHUS THRACLE.)	NICO- MEDIA.	CYZICUS.	ANTIOCHIA.	ALEXANDRIA.			
Mint-letters. S., SIS., SISC. Ends under Honorius.	Mint-letters. SD., SER., SERD (?) Ceases under Licinius.	Mint-letters. SIRM., SMLCOMOB. Ends under Honorius.	Mint-letters. T., TES., TES., TS., THCOB., TESOB.	Mint-letters. C., CP., CON., CONS., CONOB. Commences under Con- stantine.	Mint-letters. H., HERAC. HERACL.	Mint- letters. N., NIK.	Mint-letters. K., KY., CVZ., CVZIC.	Mint-letters. AN., ANT.	Mint-letters. AL., ALE.			

## CONSTANTIUS III (Gallus).

Flavius Julius Claudius Constantius married, in A.D. 351, Constantina, the widow of Hanniballianus, and the eldest daughter of Constantine the Great and Fausta, and was the son of the youngest son of Constantius Chlorus and Theodora, and, consequently, nephew of Constantine the Great. He was appointed *Cæsar* in A.D. 351, by his cousin, Constantius II., and the command of the army against the Persians was given him. He, however, was cruel and disobedient, and was soon (A.D. 354) put to death at Pola, in Istria.<sup>24</sup> There may exist some doubts as to the coins to be given to Constantius II. and Constantius Cæsar. These may easily be settled by the one rule, that the bust or head on the coins of Constantius Cæsar is *never* laureate or diademed, but is always *bare*. On the coins that bear the letters IVN. (Junior) no comment need be made; likewise on those that have the legend D.N.FL.CL.CONSTANTIVS.NOB.CAES., for the name of Claudius does not occur on the coins of Constantius II. The following legends, with the title of *Cæsar* (for Gallus was never *Augustus*), are what I have met with on their distinctive coins:—

## CONSTANTIUS II.

FLA.CONSTANTIVS.NOB.C.

FL.IVL.CONSTANTIVS.NOB.C.

FL.IVL.CONSTANTIVS.NOB.CAES.

CONSTANTIVS.NOB.CAES. *Obv.* and *Rev.*CONSTANTIVS.CAESAR. *Rev.*


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<sup>24</sup> His wife, Constantina, died the same year. She is described as being a fury, with an insatiable thirst for blood. (Megæra quidem mortalis, inflammatrix sævientis assidua, humani cruoris avida, nihil mitius quam maritus. Amm. Marcell., xiv. ch. i. 2.)

## CONSTANTIUS GALLUS.

D. N. CONSTANTIVS. IVN. NOB. C.

D. N. CONSTANTIVS. NOB. CAES.

D. N. FL. CL. CONSTANTIVS. NOB. CAES.

CONSTANTIVS. CAE.

It will thus be seen that the letters D. N. do not occur on the *Cæsar* coins of Constantius II.; but none of these arguments are required, for the one reason mentioned above—that the bust or head of Constantius II. is always laureate or diademed, that of his cousin always *bare*.

## VALENTINIANUS I.

*Obv.*—D. N. VALENTINIANUS. P. F. AVG. Bust, to right, diademed, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—FELIX. ADVENTVS. AVG. M. (N?). Emperor, on horseback, to left, raising his right hand. In *exergue*, MED. (Mediolano). *N.* (solidus and a half).

The type of this coin is not unknown, but the *exergual* letters are unpublished. On the reverse may be noticed the letter M. instead of N. (Nostri).

Query? Is it a blunder? After a long examination of the coin, which is in the finest preservation, I have come to the conclusion that the M. is too clear and too well formed to be a mistake. What may it signify? Perhaps Magni, or Maximi? Or, should the legend read as follows:—"Felix Adventus Augusti *Mediolano*?" There is a strong proof of this from the *exergual* letters representing positively that the coin is struck at that town. History does not make mention of any particular "Felix Adventus;" but, after the empire was divided in A.D. 364,

between Valentinian and Valens (the former taking the West, including Illyricum and Africa; the latter the East, comprising Asia, Egypt, and Thrace), Valens set out for Constantinople, and Valentinian for Italy, and took up his residence at *Milan*, where he stayed till the commencement of A.D. 365.<sup>25</sup>

### VALENS.

*Obv.*—D. N. VALENS. PER. F. AVG. Bust, to right, diademed, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

*Rev.*—GLORIA. ROMANORUM. Emperor, on horseback, to left, the right hand raised. In *field*, to left, P. In *exergue*, ANOBS. (Antiochia, 72, or Obryzata,<sup>26</sup> 6th mintage.) N. (solidus and a half.) (Pl. i. 8.)

This coin is unpublished.

FRED. W. MADDEN.

<sup>25</sup> Eckhel quotes a coin of Valens, from Banduri, with two legends, FELIX. ADVENTVS. AVG. N., and AVGGG., and the same type. Of course, if the latter coin exists, it would bear reference to the three *Augusti*, Valentinianus, Valens, and Gratianus, who was associated in A.D. 367, and would tend to fix the date of the coins of this type later than A.D. 365, and the suggestion about M would be useless. Milan was first employed as an imperial residence by Maximian I., and future emperors followed his example. Of its magnificence as a city, Ausonius bears witness (*Claræ Urbes*, V). Coins do not appear with an *exergual* mint-mark of this town till under Constantius II., who, after the death of his brother, defeated Magnentius and Vetranio, regained the West, and thus became *sole* Emperor in A.D. 353. It is after this date that coins with the *Milan* mint-mark were struck.

<sup>26</sup> The question as to whether OB. means 72 or OBryzata, or both, is even still a disputed one; I reserve further remarks thereon to a future time.



## VI.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME UNPUBLISHED  
JEWISH COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 21st, 1861.]

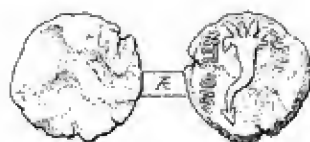
THE following Jewish coins are not contained in De Saulcy's recent work, entitled "*Recherches sur la Numismatique Judaique*" (Paris, 1854), and are, so far as I know, unpublished, although some of them are by no means unique. The first-named coin of Herod the Great, and the first-named of Herod Archelaus, are fine; that of Tiberius is well preserved; the others are more or less imperfect. The interpretation of these pieces, even when the state of their preservation interposes no additional obstacle, is not always easy; and it is far from certain that the explanations here offered are in every case accurate. In these and similar instances, however, conscientious descriptions, accompanied by figures, may often lead to the truth, even when they do not themselves attain to it.

## ANTIGONUS.

*Obv.*—Wreath? (side-struck and very much obliterated), no legend visible.

*Rev.*—[B]ΑΣΙΛ[ΕΥΣ] [A]ΝΤΙΓΟΝ[Ο]Σ in two straight lines, between them a single horn of plenty, filled with fruit (grapes?) hanging over. Æ 3½. (Pl. ii. 1).

Found in Palestine, together with the coins sold in July, 1861. Deplorably imperfect as the specimen is, its attribution is nevertheless certain; and it is remarkable as being the only specimen yet described which has a Greek inscription on the same side as the horn of plenty. Whether there was or was not a Samaritan inscription on



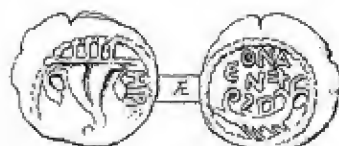
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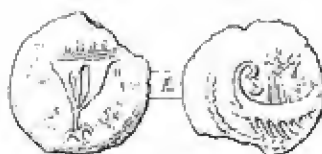
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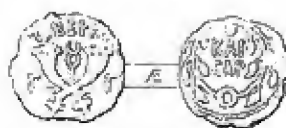
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4



5



6

*From the collection of the Rev. Mr. ...*



the obverse it is impossible to say. There are, apparently, traces of the same broad leaves in the wreath, as on the other coins of Antigonus. The first and last letters of the name ANTIGONOS are wholly off the coin; all the rest may be read or traced. This appears to be the smallest coin of Antigonus yet discovered.

#### HEROD THE GREAT.

1. *Obv.*—A rude tripod, flat at the top, standing on the ground, represented by a straight line; on each side a palm branch, within a circle of dots.

*Rev.*—A rude helmet? (front view) around HPYΔ.Y BA[CI]AЄYC (the last four letters indistinct), all within a circle of dots. *Æ* 4. (Pl. ii. 2).

Procured in 1858, near Jerusalem, by J. A. Beddome, Esq. Other specimens exist in private collections.

This coin is formed upon the type of the well-known larger copper coins of Herod the Great (De Sauley, Pl. vi. No. 1.), but the form of the tripod is very different, and the type of the reverse could not be conjectured to be a helmet, except from a consideration of the larger coins. It resembles the Greek capital Ω, having within it a mark like the letter X. The legend is written with barbarous consistency, the Ω being twice inverted, and the dot representing the O being placed below the Δ! It perhaps also deserves to be noted that this coin has the sigma formed like a C; while on the larger coins of the same king, the older form (Σ) is adopted. On another of his coins in my possession the form I occurs (type of De Sauley, vi. 3). It seems much better to call the type of the larger coins a tripod than a fire-altar,<sup>1</sup> as indeed Mr. Akerman has already hinted (Num. Ill. of New Test. p. 3). On the present coin it is clearly a tripod; and the occurrence of

<sup>1</sup> Of course a tripod might serve the purpose of a fire-altar, and on Herod's larger coins a flame seems to be represented therein.

such a representation on a Jewish coin illustrates the paganising spirit of Herod, who adopted it in all likelihood from the coins of the Seleucidae, where there is a manifest connection of the tripod with the worship of Apollo. In a like spirit both he and Archelaus stamped their coins with the figure of the caduceus, the symbol of Hermes.

2. *Obv.*—Rude tripod resting on a wavy line representing the ground, within dotted circle.

*Rev.*—Rude helmet, around it  $\text{HP}\Omega\Delta[\text{OY BACIAEO}]C$ , within a dotted circle.  $\text{Æ } 2\frac{3}{4}$ . (Pl. ii. 3).

Both sides are ill struck, but the types appear to be substantially the same as on the preceding coin. The helmet seems to be of the same form as on the coins of Archelaus.

#### HEROD ARCHELAUS.

Two varieties of the same type.

##### A.

*Obv.*—Two horns of plenty, united below into one stem, filled with flowers and fruit, bunches of grapes hanging from the outer side of each; below, to right,  $\text{HP}\Omega$ , all within a circle of dots.

*Rev.*—Galley of five oars without mast, having on deck a tower (?) near the poop; in field, crescent (?) and two letters above ( $\text{NX}$  ?); over the whole, the legend  $\Theta\Omega\text{NA}$ , all within circle of dots.  $\text{Æ } 4\frac{1}{2}$ . (Pl. ii. 4.)

##### B.

*Obv.*—Two horns of plenty, as before, but showing two leaves at the base of the stem; remains of legend unintelligible,\* and no dotted circle apparent.

*Rev.*—Galley of five oars, with mast and sail; near the poop, in field, crescent, and two letters above ( $\text{NX}$  ?); legend entirely obliterated; a dotted circle partially visible.  $\text{Æ } 4$ . (Pl. ii. 5.)

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\* Since this paper was written I have obtained another specimen from Mr. Whelan, in very poor condition, but showing an H on the left side of the obverse. The legend was therefore, in all likelihood,  $\text{HP}\Omega\Delta\text{OY}$ . Perhaps an ill-formed  $\Delta$  may be traced in our figure.

The reverses of these two coins present great difficulties. The object on the left of the field, near the poop, is certainly a crescent in B, and probably also in A, and may be a symbol of Astarte. What I have supposed to be a portion of the galley in A (a wooden covering, or tower, such as is seen in figures of some ancient vessels) may possibly be the Greek letter  $\Pi$ ; and the remaining two letters on each coin are not easily determined with certainty, although the first described specimen is in very good condition. The galley, a frequent type on the coins of Tyre, Sidon, and Ascalon, now appears for the first and last time on the money of a prince of Judea. It no doubt symbolises his naval power, the foundation of which had been laid by his father, who constructed the port of Cæsarea.

The coins having the title of *Ethnarch* are now classed to Archelaus.

Another, and much smaller coin, perhaps also belonging to Archelaus, now in the British Museum, the obverse of which bears the letters HP, but has no intelligible type, has for the reverse a galley and letters, which are described in the catalogue of the same sale (Lot 479) as  $\Gamma$  CNX (in two lines). It must be left to others to consider whether any interpretation can be given to these letters, which are possibly not Greek at all.

REIGN OF TIBERIUS. (Belonging to the class of coins thought to be struck by the Procurators.)

*Obv.*—Two horns of abundance, placed cross-wise; between them a caduceus; above, TIBETIOC; below, L.F. (A.D. 17); all within a circle of dots.

*Rev.*—KAICAP, in two lines within a wreath.  $\mathcal{A}\epsilon$  2½.  
(Pl. ii. 6.)

From Lord Northwick's collection, (part of Lot 1457.)

Two other specimens of this rare coin occurred in the sale mentioned at p. 66 (Lots 499 and 500); and there is another in the British Museum, which reads TIBEIPOC. The type of the double cornuacopiæ, which occurs on the regal coins both of Egypt and Syria under various forms, had been adopted by the Jews, both under the Maccabees and under the first two Herods. This coin gives almost the latest example of its use in the Jewish series.<sup>3</sup> The united symbols of the obverse, which occur also on coins of Alexander Zebina, Alexander Jannæus, and Herod the Great, symbolise peace and plenty.

CHURCHILL BABINGTON.

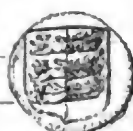
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<sup>3</sup> There is, indeed, a coin of Agrippias Anthedon, having this reverse, and on the obverse—according to Mionnet following Sestini—a portrait of Herod Agrippa I., with legend Βασιλεὺς Ἀγρίππα μέγας!—(Suppl., vol. viii. p. 364.)

It is found somewhat later on Greek imperial coins of other parts of Palestine, as on coins of Tiberias of Galilee, struck by Trajan (Mionnet, vol. v. pp. 484, 485), and on a coin of Neapolis of Samaria, struck by Domitian (*id.* p. 500). It is singular that this exact type should be found on the coins of more than one of the Maccabean princes (Judas and Jonathan) before we find it on those of the Greek kings of Syria, Alexander Zebina being the earliest king of Syria mentioned by Mionnet who uses it. Arsinoë, however, wife of Philadelphus, had long before employed on her golden octodrachms, some of which were struck at Tyre, ('Thomas' Col., No. 27,) the double cornuacopiæ with united stems.







## VII.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY.

THE collection of the trade and tavern tokens of the seventeenth century of the towns of Sandwich, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, and Canterbury, formed by that esteemed and zealous member of the Numismatic Society, the late W. H. Rolfe, Esq., was long thought by him to comprise complete sets of all that had been issued. As such, they were nearly all etched by me a few years since, but never published.

The plates containing them I have much pleasure in placing at the disposal of the Numismatic Society, and as I find that in the collection of W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A., there are several tokens of Dover and Canterbury not included in them, I intend, through his kindness, to etch these additional tokens, should health and ability be granted me, and thus render the engraved series as complete as possible.

Trusting they will not be useless to the Kentish collector, nor totally devoid of interest to the members of the Society, and general readers of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, we commence with

## SANDWICH.

## PLATE A.

No. 1.—A farthing of Richard Asberniden, of Sandwich, has on each side the letters R.S.A.—the initials of the issuer and of his wife.

No. 2.—A farthing of Anne Atkins, widow, has a flower—the *pink*. From this we may imagine that Anne Atkins was a miliner, or a maker of artificial flowers—herself the “pink of fashion.”

No. 3.—Joanna Austin’s farthing has no mark to trace her vocation. From the absence of the word “widow,” we can only conclude she was unmarried.

No. 4.—A halfpenny of George Burford, with the arms of the Grocers’ Company,—a chevron between nine cloves; six in chief, and three in base.

Grocers were incorporated A.D. 1344; they were before called *pepperers*.

No. 5.—John Casbe, host of the Fleur-de-lis. A tavern in Sandwich still bears this sign.

No. 6.—Richard Crisp exhibits on his farthing two swords in *saltire*—a part of the Cutlers’ arms.

William Crispe was Mayor of Sandwich in 1536, and a William Crispe was also mayor in 1583. In the “Annals of Sandwich, 1578,” William Crispe, jurat of the town, bears testimony to an earthquake. The extract may not be without interest:—

“*Mem.* On the vjth of april, xxijnd of Elizabeth, about six o’clock in the evening, there was heard from the southwest, a marvelouse greate noyse, as thoughe the same had been the shott of some greate batterie, or a number of canons shott off at one instante, withoute decernynge of any dyfferance of tyme in the going of the same shott. Which noyse semed to be, from the place wheare yt was herde, as thowghe yt had been mydwaie betwene Calleis and Dover. But sodenlie, and in the twingling of an eye, the same noyse was, as thoughe yt had ben round aboute the hearers; and therwith began a moste feirce and terrible earthquake, which with the noyse aforesaid, and other circumstances, contynued not above the tyme, as we commonlie call yt, of a paternoster while. The place wheare the inhabitants of Sandwiche fyrste herde the same was coming out of Sandowne, wheare weare mr. Cobbe, mr. Rawe, mr. Peeke, mr. *Crispe*,

jurats; Robert Bonham, recorder of Sandwich; Villers Aldey, mynister; Charles Aldey, Robert Griffin, and others, from whence yt passed into the towne, being theare universally to the greate feare of all the people; and that with such ratlinge as thoughe a number of persons with chaynes shakinge had ben presente; and yet, thanks be to God, dyd little harme saving that in the ende of the north vale of St. Peter's Church yt shooked downe the gable and the copinge of the gable ende thereof, and dyd shake and cleave fower arches in St. Maries chirch, and overthrewe a peece of a chymney in the howse of Katherine Christmas, wyddowe, and with the fall thereof brake certen pottes and other earthen vessels of one Jerome Pynock. This earthquake contynewed so much longer in the towne as yt did with them at Sandowne. The shippes in the seac, as also such as weare at the keye, and wythin the havon at the beacons, felt the lyke. Something before nyne of the clocke, the same nighte, the same began againe, but endured a verie shorte space, as also a lytle before eleven of the clocke in the same nighte with lyke shortnes; and a small noyse was herde about fower of the clocke the next mornynge, but no shakinge; and within one halfe hower after a like noise and a litle shakinge."

No. 7.—The crest of the Prince of Wales.

No. 8.—John Couchman only tells us his farthing was issued 1656.

No. 9.—Joseph Doe, in his halfpenny, has the lower part of another letter between the "PH" of his name. The partly obliterated device of the reverse is *a man dipping candles*; from which we may learn he was a tallow chandler.

Nos. 10 and 11.—A farthing and halfpenny of Henry Furnice have the arms of the Cinque Ports.<sup>1</sup>

This name is asserted to have been written Furnace, Furnice, Furnise, Furness, Furnesse, Furnese. Henry

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<sup>1</sup> The following extract is from the registers of the Cinque Ports:—

"5. H. VIII. Every person that goeth into the navie of the portis shal have a cote of white cotyn, with a red crosse, and the *armes of the portis* underneathe, that is to sey, *the halfe lyon and the halfe shippe*."

Furnese was a sergeant of dragoons, and married Ann, daughter of Mr. Andrew Gosfright, one of the jurats of Sandwich. Upon his marriage he settled at Sandwich, as a grocer and tallow chandler, in a small house on the west side of the fish-market, in which their son, afterwards Sir Henry Furnese, was born. This house was pulled down in 1786, and the ground formed part of the site of the Rose Inn. He was admitted a freeman of the corporation, by marriage, December 10th, 1657, and died June 12th, 1672, in the forty-third year of his age.

No. 12.—We learn from the halfpenny of Thomas Kingsford that he was postmaster of Sandwich.

"1569. A common post for carriage of letters appointed."

"1661. The mayor and jurats solicit the Duke of York for a continuance of the privilege of a foot post, to carry money and goods to and from Sandwich, Deal, and London, according to ancient custom, notwithstanding the act of Parliament for creating the post office."—*Annals of Sandwich*.

#### PLATE B.

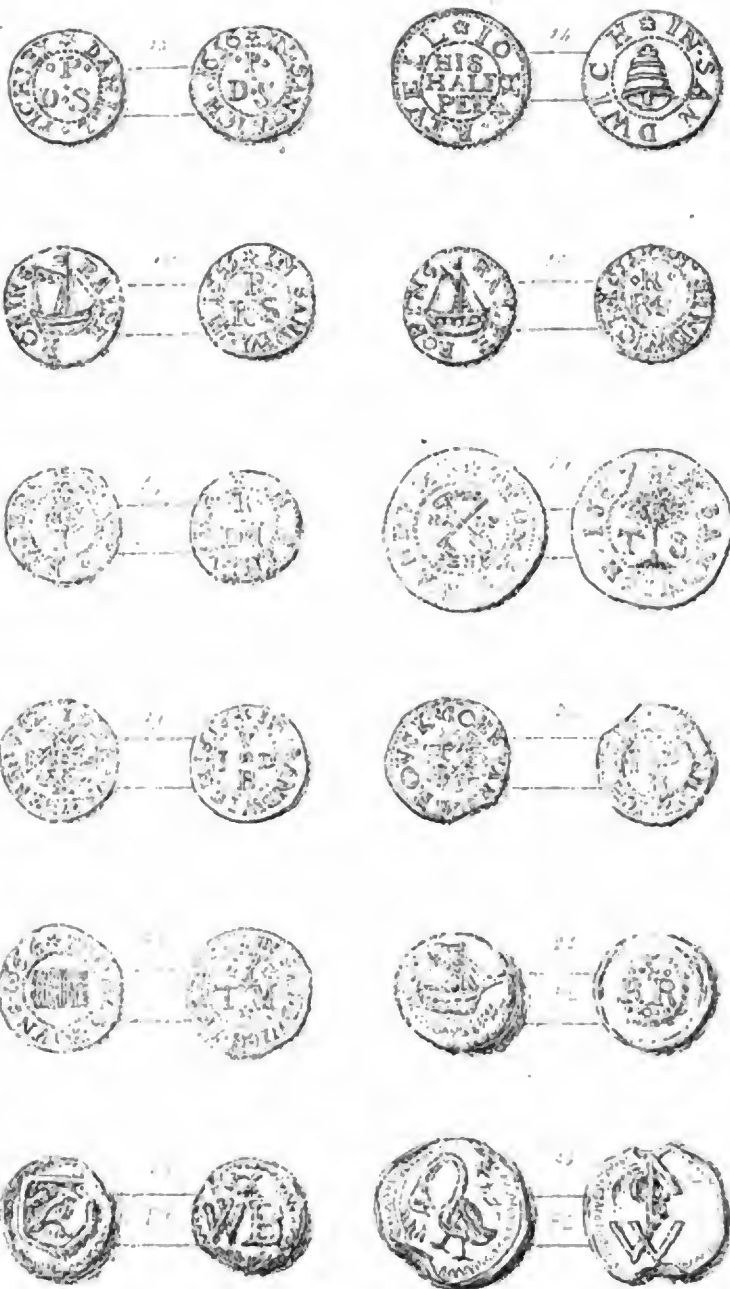
No. 13.—Daniel Pichley, in Sandwich, in 1656.

No. 14.—John Revell, in Sandwich, was landlord of the Bell Inn, still the principal inn at Sandwich.

"May 22nd, 1648. A letter from the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, dated May 20th, giving account of a person there affirming himself to be Prince of Wales. The person to be sent for."—*Journals of the House*.

"This was one Cornelius Evings, or Evins. He came to the *Bell*, at Whitsuntide, and sent for the mayor and jurats, and made them believe that he was Prince Charles. Peter Vanderslaet, of Stauner, sent him £100 in gold, and Mr. Culling gave him a good gelding, but, ere long, he ran away through the haven, like a rogue as he was."

"1669. The King, Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and the Earl of Sandwich, came to town, and the mayor presented his Majesty with a glass of sack at the *Bell Tavern* door, which his Majesty drank on horseback."—*Annals of Sandwich*.



SANDWICH TOKENS



Nos. 15 and 16 are farthings of Ralph Robins, and show us the portrait of the Sandwich hoy, in 1655, *the earliest date on the Sandwich tokens*. In the "Annals" so freely quoted from, we read, "1643. Farthings put down." These were the farthings that had been struck from the patent granted by James I. to Lord Harrington, 1613, and further extended in the reign of Charles I., but which were put down, when the civil wars broke out, by the order of Parliament, 1644. The token in lead, found in Sandwich, No. 22, having the same device and initials, "R. R.," was assigned to Ralph Robins, and thought to have been circulated by him before he issued his copper farthings in 1655. His example, in the following year, was followed by five of his fellow townsmen. Notwithstanding steam navigation and railways, the hoy still plies between Sandwich and London. It formerly had accommodation for the conveyance of passengers as well as merchandise. In 1802, the Margate hoy was wrecked off Reculver, and twenty-three passengers were drowned.

No. 17 has a cherry-tree, much cultivated in Kent when David Rogers issued his farthing.

In 1520, cherry-trees were first planted at Teynham, in Kent, by Richard Haynes; and, in 1540, a cherry orchard of thirty-two acres, in Kent, produced in one year £1,000.

In an account passed in 1561, belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Sandwich, is,—"*for kottenge downe of our chere trees in Blaxefeld vj.d.*"

No. 18.—In this halfpenny, Thomas Sandum has left us in no doubt as to his vocation of a gardener, having a spade and hoe crossed. He was a supposed descendant of the Walloons, who, persecuted on account of their religion,



in Brabant and Flanders, under the cruel administration of the Duke of Alba, about 1567, fled in great numbers to all the Protestant parts of Europe, soon enriched by their valuable manufactures. Many found an asylum in Kent, over which they distributed themselves that they might not interfere too much with each other. The workers in say, baize, and flannel, chose Sandwich, and located themselves at the mouth of the river Stour, that they might have communication with the interior parts of Kent, and the means of an easy export to the Continent. The silk-workers settled on the banks of the same river, at Canterbury; the workers in thread, upon the Medway, at Maidstone. A body of gardeners at once discovered the nature of the soil about Sandwich to be extremely favourable to the growth of all esculent plants, and there fixed themselves, to the great advantage of the landholders, whose rents were considerably increased; and of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, whose tables were supplied with a variety of new and wholesome vegetables at a cheap rate.<sup>2</sup>

These advantages were increased by means of the seeds and other useful plants, which grew in their new soil in the highest perfection, and were conveyed by the hoys to London, to be dispersed over the kingdom.

These industrious men cultivated also with advantage, flax, canary, and teazle. The growth of the second article was long confined to this part of Kent, and it is still cultivated there to a very great extent.

Nos. 19 and 20.—John Vandebrouck, evidently a de-

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<sup>2</sup> Anderson, in his "Rise and Progress of Commerce," asserts that, in 1509, there was not a salad grown in all England; cabbages, carrots, turnips, and other plants and roots, were imported from the Netherlands.

scendant of the Dutch settlers, already, I fear, too largely described. His farthing has the date 1656, and, from his trade-mark, which is known in heraldry as "Lacy's knot," he is supposed to have been one of the manufacturers of baize.

No. 21.—Thomas Young issued his farthing 1666, and would have us to understand he sold tobacco,—no mean traffic, when it sold for its weight in silver. In the Sandwich charter, granted by Charles II., 1685, Thomas Young, mariner, is named as one of the Common Council.

"Thomam Young nautam." . . . . "Fore et esse primos et modernos communes consiliarios ville et portus predicti."

No. 22 is in lead, already described.

No. 23, also in lead, and of very similar workmanship, and found at Sandwich.

No. 24.—In lead, has a pelican, feeding its young; on the reverse, a monogram.

The Pelican Tavern, in Sandwich, has long ceased to hold a place in the street to which it has left a name.

In a list of quit-rents of lands, &c., belonging to St. Peter's Church, Sandwich, collected between the years 1646 and 1661, there is,—

"The Widow White for house in the high streete, 8s. 4d., formerly the *Three Mariners*, now the *Pelican*."

The letter W., forming part of the monogram on the reverse, favours the idea that this token was the *Widow White's*.

"Edward Parbo, Esq., by his will, dated 26th October, 1640, besides many legacies, bequeathed to the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, *governors of the Grammar School*, an annuity of ten pounds, out of his messuage, or inn, called the *Pelican*, in Sandwich, of which four pounds to the master of the school, and five pounds to the rector, and fellows, and scholars of Lincoln College, Oxford, in augmentation, &c., of the scholars sent from Sand-

wich. If none sent, the money to remain in the governor's hands, to accumulate for such scholars as shall be afterwards elected. The remaining twenty shillings to the mayor and jurats for wine at their ordinaries, when they shall hold the same at the *Pelican*."

In the description of Queen Elizabeth's progress through Sandwich, 1572, the chronicler writes:—

" . . . . . Then her Majestie went towards the town, and at Sandowne Gate were a lion and a dragon, all gilt, set up uppon ii posts at the bridge ende, and her armes was hanged up uppon the gate."

" All the towne was graveled, and strewed with rushes, herbs, flags, and such lyke, every howse havinge a number of grene bowes standing against the dores and walls, every howse paynted whyte and black. Her Majestie rode into the towne, and in dyvers places, as far as her lodginge, were dyvers cords made of vine branches, with their leaves hanking crosse the streats; and uppon them dyvers garlands of fyne flowers. And so she rode forth till she came directly over against Mr. Cripp's howses, almost as far as the *Pellicane*."

H. W. ROLFE.

(To be continued)

## NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

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In No. 6 (November and December), for 1861, of the *Revue Numismatique*, are the following articles :—

1. "Pièces Gallo-Grecques de Marseille," by M. A. Carpentin.
2. "On coins of Serapeum and Memphis. Find at Myt-Rahineh," by M. Adrien de Longpérier.
3. "Dissertation on the coins struck at Lucques, during the rule of the Franks, in the eighth and ninth centuries," by M. D. Massagli.
4. "On an *écu d'or* of Charles, Duke of Orleans," by M. Adrien de Longpérier.
5. "Essay on the monetary history of the Counts of Flanders of the House of Burgundy, and description of their gold and silver money." Third article, by M. L. Deschamps de Pas.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* is the first notice of M. Cohen's work, "*Les Médailles Impériales*," vols. i. and ii., by M. l'Abbé Cavedoni.

In No. 1 (January and February), for 1862, of the *Revue Numismatique*, there are the following articles :—

1. "Letter No. XIV. of M. de Sauley to M. A. de Longpérier, on the 'Numismatique Gauloise,'" giving an interesting account of a portion of an extensive find at Chantenay.
2. "On some coins of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa," by M. A. de Longpérier.

M. A. de Longpérier here publishes a rare and curious second brass coin of Agrippa, with the chest covered with a lion's skin, and on the reverse the usual figure of Neptune, the letters S. O, and the countermark TI. AV. He has not seen the original, which is described in the catalogue of M. le Conseiller Aulique Léopold Wolz de Wellenheim, but sees no reason for doubting it. M. de Longpérier remarks that the lion skin is not new on Roman coins; and refers to the excellent articles by M. le Baron de Witte, "On some unedited coins of Postumus" (*Rev. Num.*, 1844, p. 330), and "On the Roman Emperors who took the attributes of Hercules" (*Rev. Num.*, 1845, p. 226). Some of the coins of Agrippa, especially those with the legend COL. NEM, occupy the rest of the paper.

3. "Coins of Cologne (Colonia Agrippinensis)," by M. le Baron de Witte.

After noticing the various forms in which *Colonia Agrippina* (Cologne) is found in the different authors and inscriptions, and its foundation as a colony, M. de Witte proceeds to determine what Roman coins there are struck there. Those of Claudius, Nero, and Vitellius, published in Goltz, Morell, &c., do not exist; the only authentic Roman coins are a few of Postumus. M. de Witte quotes some second brass coins of Postumus, from Banduri, Le Père Caronni, &c.; but their descriptions are so imperfect, and disagree so much with each other, besides the fact that none have come down to the present day, that he decides that coins of Postumus, of *second brass*, struck at Cologne, do not exist either. There are, however, some small brass coins of Postumus with the legends COL. CL. AGRIP. COS. IIII, and C. O. A. A. COS. IIII (Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippina). The colony sent out under the auspices of Agrippina, A.D. 50, received the name of *Claudia* in honour of the Emperor Claudius, husband of Agrippina (Tac. Ann., xii. 27).<sup>1</sup> Of the first of these coins there are only *two* examples, and of the second there are *three*; all *five* are abroad (Compare Cohen, vol. v. p. 15. Nos. 7 and 10). M. de Witte publishes also another piece of Postumus, in the collection of M. Péry, at Bordeaux, with the legend IOVI. VICTORI, and in the field, to left and right, the letters O. A. (Colonia Agrippinensis). He then remarks on the probable date of these coins, and the fourth consulship on them tends to fix it. Gold coins with TR. P. VII have the third consul-

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<sup>1</sup> This is the same passage as that quoted by M. de Witte at the commencement of the paper. It is as follows:—"Sed Agrippina . . . in oppidum Ubiorum, in quo genita erat, veteranos coloniamque deduci impetrat; cui nomen inditum vocabulo ipsius." I cannot, for my part, see that there is here proof of the name *Claudia* being given to the colony. We only know of that name by the inscription in Gruter (p. 436), also given by M. de Witte, though, of course, it is probable that it received this latter in honour of the Emperor Claudius. Eckhel is also mistaken in saying so (see vol. i. p. 74). In another passage of Tacitus (Germ. c. 28) we find that the Ubii were willingly (libentius) called *Agrippinenses*, from the name of their founder (conditoris sui), as if Agrippa had founded the colony. If so, Agrippina reconstituted it, and gave it her name. There are also, it is said, Roman remains at Cologne, supposed to be the old *Porta Claudia*, with the inscription C. O. A. A. (Cf. Smith's "Dict. of Geography," vol. i. p. 646). F. W. M.

ship; this is A.D. 264. Some billon and small brass coins have TR. P. VIIII and COS. IIII; this is A.D. 266. At any rate M. de Witte thinks that the date of the fourth consulship should be fixed to A.D. 265, the same year that Postumus associated Victorinus. Having thus explained the letters C. A., occurring in the *field*, M. de Witte suggests the possibility of deciphering the other letters on the coins of Postumus, either in the *field*, or the *exergue*. In the *field*, with the legend ORIENS. AVG, the letter P occurs. In the *exergue* of various reverses, the letters P, S, and T. "Ought one to see," says M. de Witte, "in these three letters, P, S, T, the initials of towns or of people—as *Pictones* or *Petrucorii*, *Senones*, *Santones* or *Sequani*, *Treviri* or *Turones*? I do not think so, and I believe that they signify the numbers of the mintage, *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*." We are quite of M. de Witte's opinion.

4. "Notice of different coins from the eighth to the fifteenth century," by M. Fœuarent.

5. "Letter to M. A. de Longpérier, on the collections of Italy," by M. Ch. Robert.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* is the second notice of M. Cohen's work, vols. i. and ii., by M. l'Abbé Cavedoni.

In the *Chronique* is a letter of M. Laprevote to M. Ch. Robert, "On a *denier* of Mirecourt;" and some notices of recent publications.

In the *quatrième livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge* for 1861, there are the following articles:—

1. "On a coin of Massilia," by M. le Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes.

2. "Supplement to the essay on the classification of the money of Georgia, from the earliest date to the present day," by M. Victor Langlois.

3. "Catalogue of the coins of the principality and bishopric of Liège," by M. Perreau.

4. "Gold florin of Tecklenbourg," by M. R. Chalon.

5. "Three *bulles d'or* of the Belgian Emperors of Constantinople," by M. R. Chalon.

6. "Numismatic documents," by M. Alex. Pinchart.

7. "Biography of the Belgian engravers—Ghislain, Carpentier, Jean de Gouy, Robert de Gouy. Baudnin Yerkembaut, and Blancpain," by M. Alex. Pinchart. (Second article).

8. "Documents pour servir à l'histoire des monnaies," by M. de la Fons-Mélioecq.

In the *Nécrologie* is a notice of M. Joachim Lelewel.

## MISCELLANEA.

SHORT CROSS PENNIES OF HENRY III.—During the summer of 1861, I paid a visit to Yorkshire, and was fortunate in procuring a number of short cross pennies of Henry III., such as those described by Mr. Pownall, in the last number of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE. They were said to have been found in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, and are all of the small size and of neat fabric. Four of them are different from those on Mr. Pownall's list. One has GIFFREI ON NORW (Norwich); another WALTER ON LV (London); the third, a very well preserved specimen, reads ALISANRE ON R (Rochester), and may be of the same moneyer as Mr. Pownall's ALISANDRE ON O, placed to Canterbury. The fourth reads WILLELM ON LE (probably Lynn), to which place, and not to Lincoln, the type NICOLE ON LEN, described by Mr. Pownall, should, I think, be referred.

W. BORNE.

FINDS OF COINS.—In the *Vigie de Dieppe*, of the 13th December last, is a notice, by the Abbé Cochet, of a find of Roman gold coins on the seashore at Pourville, on the same spot where about a hundred gold coins of the later emperors were found in 1846. Such of those now found, as have been examined by the Abbé, belong to Valentinian I., Valens, Theodosius the Great, Arcadius, and Honorius, and are in the finest state of preservation. In the same journal is a notice of another find of coins, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in the Chapel of Caudecôte, near Dieppe. They were thirty-five in number, all in gold, and comprised specimens of the coins of various princes and countries. Of France there were coins of Louis XII.; Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX.; of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, Joanna and Charles, Charles V. and Philip II.; of Portugal, John III. and Sebastian I.; of Hungary, Matthew Corvinus; of Italy, Alphonso I. and Hercules II., Dukes of Ferrara; and of Switzerland, a single coin of the city of Geneva. The Abbé Cochet is inclined to regard the hoard as having been deposited about the period of the massacre of St. Bartholomew—1572.

## VIII.

LONDON TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST PUBLISHED IN "BOYNE'S TOKENS OF THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY," 8vo., London, 1858.

THE collection of Seventeenth Century Tokens in the British Museum consists chiefly of the Tyssen collection, with additions from that formed by Miss Banks, and from other sources. With regard to the Country tokens, it is far from complete, but the series of Metropolitan tokens is unrivalled. The whole collection was formerly arranged alphabetically, under the names of the issuers—an arrangement which has not been disturbed for the present as regards the Country tokens, but the Metropolitan series has been sorted out and carefully arranged under the names of streets. As the division of Counties is not adopted in the general collection, it has been thought advisable to include, in London, the tokens of Limehouse, Shadwell, and Westminster, in Middlesex; and of Lambeth, Newington Butts, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, in Surrey. Some collectors may perhaps entertain doubts as to the propriety of this classification, which, however, was adopted in Akerman's "London Tokens," and in Burn's "Catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection." In the more extended work by Mr. Boyne, the tokens are placed under the Counties to which the suburbs of London above alluded to belong.



The series of London tokens thus formed, comprises no less than 2,893. It has been carefully examined by Mr. Boyne, who has described all the specimens excepting thirty-eight, which have been added or deciphered subsequently. The whole number which he describes under London, Southwark, and the other suburbs mentioned above, is 3,326, of which there are only 471 not in the Museum.

If any members of the Society should have any duplicates of the London series, they would be conferring a benefit on the National Collection if they would give it the refusal of them.

Thinking that a list of such tokens as are not described by Mr. Boyne might be of interest to the Society, I have appended it to this communication, and I have retained his separation of London from Southwark. This list comprises the thirty-eight Museum tokens before mentioned (which are designated by an asterisk), as well as others from the collections of Mr. Freudenthal, Mr. Charles Golding, and Mr. J. S. Smallfield. Mr. Boyne has also, in the most obliging manner, added considerably to the list, from his notes for an intended supplement to his book, and has likewise given a few corrections of the descriptions in the list he has already published.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.

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#### ALDERSGATE STREET.

1. *O.* HENRY . RYDDLE . IN . 1666 = A sugar-loaf . H . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* ALDERSGATE . STREETE = HIS HALFE PENNY.

#### ALDGATE.

- \*2. *O.* JOHN . LANGHAM . AT . THE = The Grocers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* GVN . AT . ALGATE = A CUDROH.

BARBICAN.

3. O. AT . THE . LAMBE = The Paschal Lamb couchant.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . BARBICAN = R . S

BASING LANE.

4. O. AT . THE . BALL . 1659 = A ball.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . BASSING . LANE = M . A  
5. O. GEORGE . SHERLEY . AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . HARTS = A pair of hart's horns.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. HORNS . IN . BASING . LANE = G . S.  $\frac{1}{2}$

BETHLEM (*Bishopsgate Without*).

6. O. THOMAS . LEARE . IN = A crescent moon.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. BEDDLAM . 1662 = T . L

BILLINGSGATE.

- \*7. O. YEWMEY . OF . THE . WATER = A lobster.  
R. SID . AT . BILLINGS . GATE = A scallop shell.  
This Token fixes the locality of the uncertain Token in 'Boyne,' page 530,  
No. 56.

BILLITER LANE.

8. O. IOHN . HAWKINS = A crooked billet.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . BILLITER . LANE = I . S . H

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

9. O. IOHN . IVES . WITH = I . M . I  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . BISHOPGATE = 1657.  
10. O. HENRY . NAPTON . IN = The Pewterers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. BISHOPSGATE . STREET = HIS HALF PENY. 1670.  
\*11. O. AT . THE . MITER . TAVERN = A mitre.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . BISHOP . GATE . STREETE = R . M . R

BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

12. O. IOHN . BARNARD . AT . THE = A globe.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. WITHOVT . BISHOPSGATE = HIS HALF PENY.  
13. O. AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . RED . LYON . WITH = A lion rampant.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. OVT . BISHOPSGATE = I . C. 1657.  
14. O. THOMAS . DOLLISON . AT . Y<sup>E</sup> = A plough; over it T . D  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. WITHOVT . BISHOPSGATE = HIS HALFE PENY. 1667.  
15. O. IOSEPH . FOSSEY . MEALMAN = A wheatsheaf.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. WITHOVT . BISHOPSGATE = HIS HALF PENY. 1668.

## BLACKFRIARS.

16. *O.* WILLIAM. HOVLDER = A gateway.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* BLACKKE. FRYERS. GATE = W. A. H
17. *O.* IOHN. TYDOR. AT. BLAK = I. E. T  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* FRIEARS. STEARES. = An angel.

## BOW LANE.

- \*18. *O.* WILL: BINGAM. DARK = A lion sejant.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* HOVSE. BOW. LANE = W. I. B  
 I may here mention that the Token of Barkshale, referred by Mr. C. R. Smith and Mr. Boyne, No. 301, to Bow Lane, belongs to Shoe Lane.
19. *O.* IOHN. MICHELL. IN. BOW = Arms of Michell, Lord Mayor of London in 1424 and 1436; a chevron between three es-  
*R.* LANE. APOTHECARY = I. C. M [callop shells.  $\frac{1}{2}$

## BRICK LANE.

20. *O.* THOMAS. ELY. AT. THE. GY. OF = Guy standing, holding a spear.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* WARWICK. IN. BRICK. LANE. 1666 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

## BRIDE LANE.

- \*21. A variety of 'Boyne,' No. 338, with the initials W. H.

## BROAD STREET.

22. *O.* HVGH. LVMBARD. AT. THE = Prince of Wales's feathers.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* IN. BROAD. STREET. 1667 = HIS HALP PENY. H. I. L
23. *O.* STEPHEN. MABBERLY. AT = The Pewterers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* BROAD. STREET. EAND = S. E. M. (16)67.

## BUDGE ROW.

24. *O.* AT. THE. DYALL. IN = A clock-face with hand.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* BVDG. ROW. 1657 = M. M. S

## BULL AND MOUTH STREET.

25. *O.* DRINGS. COFFEE. HOVSE. IN = A hand pouring from a coffee-pot.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* BVLL. AND. MOUTH. STREET. BY = ALLDERSGATE. 1671.

BULWARK GATE (*Tower Hill*).

26. O. THO. TONGE . AT . THE . SHIP = A ship.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . THE . BVLWORKE = T . C . T

CANNON STREET.

27. O. FRANCIS . HEATH . IN = Hercules standing with a club on his  
 R. CANNON . STREETE = F . I . H [shoulder, near a beacon.  $\frac{1}{4}$

CATEATON STREET.

28. O. THOMAS . BETTON . AT = Three lions couchant.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. CATTEATEN . STRET = T . B
- \*29. O. GEORGE . FRANCKLIN = Bust of a Turk holding a coffee-cup.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . CATEATEN . STREETE = HIS HALF PENNY.
30. O. GEORGE . WADE . AT . Y<sup>R</sup> = The Sun in splendour.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . CATEATEN . STREET = G . R . W

CHANCERY LANE.

31. O. THOMAS . HARRIS . 1667 = A castle.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . CHANCERY . LANE = HIS HALFE PENNY.
- \*32. O. IOHN . TVRNER . AT . THE = A Friar's head.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . CHANCERY . LANE . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENNY. I . D . T

CHANDOS STREET.

33. O. ROB . RISBEY . IN . SHANDOE = A double-headed eagle.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. STREET . IN . COVENT . GARDEN = HIS HALF PENNY. R . A . B
34. O. GEORGE . WARNER = A man holding a harpoon.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. SHON<sup>D</sup> . ST<sup>R</sup> . BED<sup>F</sup> . BERY = O . A . W

CHARING CROSS.

35. O. THO . DARLING . AT . 3 . TVNS = Three tuns.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. NEARE . CHARING . CROSS = T . D . (16)57.
36. O. MIDLETON . HARINTON . AT . Y . BLV = A bell.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT . CHARING . CROSS . . . = M . A . H

CHEAPSIDE.

- \*37. O. IOSEPH . CLIFTON = HIS HALF PENNY.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. BVLL . HEAD . YARD . CHEPSIDE = I . C . 1663.

## CHICK LANE.

38. O. JARVIS. GARNON. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. CORNER = A wheatsheaf.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. OF. CHICK. AN. FEE. LANE = I. G
39. O. RACHELL. GOVLSMITH = The Salters' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. CHICK. LANE. 1665 = CHANDLER.

## CHISWELL STREET.

40. O. EDWARD. ADAMS. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. LAMP = A light burning in a lamp.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. CHISWELL. STREET = HIS HALFE PENNY. 1669.
41. O. STEPHEN. WILKINSON = (*Much worn.*)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. CHISWELL. STREETE = S. L. W

## CHURCH LANE.

42. O. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. GENERAL. MYNKES = W. R. M  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. HEAD. IN. CHVRCH. LANE = Full-faced bust of Monk.

## CLERKENWELL.

43. O. THOMAS. BROWNE. AT. THE = A sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN. CLERKENWELL. 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY. T. E. B

## CLOTH FAIR.

44. O. THOMAS. GASCOYNE = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN. CLOATH. FAIRE. 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.
45. O. WILLIAM. HOW. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. HARRO = A harrow.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN. CLOATH. FAIRE. 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY. W. E. H

## COLE HARBOUR.

46. O. ANDREW. ELLIS. AT = The Dyers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT. COLE. HARBER. GATE = A. S. E

COLLEGE HILL (*Thames Street*).

47. O. FRANCIS. TROWELL = 1664.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. ON. COLLEGE. HILL = P. T

## COVENT GARDEN.

48. O. ELLEN. PRICK. IN. B(OW. S<sup>T</sup>?) = A bush.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. COVEN. GARDEN. (16)59 = E. P

## COW CROSS.

49. O. WILLIAM . RICHARDSON = The Fruiterers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT . COW . CROSSE = W . H . R

## CREED LANE.

50. O. THOMAS . GREEN . AT . Y<sup>r</sup> . THREE = Three pigeons.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. PIGEONS . IN . CREED . LANE = HIS HALFE PENY.

## CRIPPLEGATE.

51. O. AT . THE . SYNNE . TAVERN = The Sun in splendour.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT . CRIPPEL . GATE = I . E . H

## CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY.

52. O. AT . THE . TAVERNE . NERE = Bust of a Queen.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. THE . COVSTYM . HVSE = S . E . T

## EAST SMITHFIELD.

53. O. RICHARD . BRIGSTOCK = Seven stars.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . EST . SMITHFEILD . (16)66 = R . G . B
54. O. AT . THE . WHITE . HORSE = A horse.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . EAST . SMITHFEILD = T . A . G
55. O. IOHN . IELLYS . IN = Seven stars.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. EAST . SMITHFIELD = I . G . I
56. O. EDWARD . LEADER . IN = A heart.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. EAST . SMITHFIELD = E . M . L
57. O. HENRY . STILLEMEN = HIS HALF PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . EAST . SMITHFEILD = A swan on a coronet.
58. O. AT . THE . LYNN . TOWNE = (*Much worn.*)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . EST . SMITHFEILDE = I . E . W

## EXCHANGE.

59. O. AT . THE . GLOBE . COFFEE . HOVSE = A globe on a stand.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. ON . THE . BACK . SIDE . OF . THE = ROYALL EXCHENG.

## FASHION STREET.

60. O. ROBERT . BOSWORTH . IN . PASSON = A lion rampant.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. STREETE . IN . SPITTLE . FEILDS = R . A . B. 1670.

## FETTER LANE.

61. O. THOMAS . HILL . AT . THE . BLACK = An Indian holding a spear.  
R. PRINCE . IN . FETTER . LANE = HIS HALF PENY. 1669.  $\frac{1}{2}$
62. O. JOHN . SIMCOE . IN = A sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. FETTER . LANE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.
63. O. AT . THE . SUGAR . LOAF = A sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . FETTER . LANE = W . A . T

## FINCH LANE.

64. O. AT . THE . HORSE . SHOE = A horse-shoe.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . FINCH . LANE . 1652 = R . H

## FINSBURY.

65. O. JOHN . RYDVCK . AT . FINS = A catherine-wheel.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. BVRY . WIERDRAWER = I . E . R

## FLEET STREET.

66. O. JOHN . ASHTON . 1664 = Three kings crowned.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . FLEET . STREETE = I . L . A
67. O. AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . THREE . HATS = Three hats.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. AT . FLEET . CONDIT = E . B
68. O. AT . THE . HORNE . TAVERN = A bugle-horn.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . FLEET . STREETE = P . S . F
- \*69. O. THE . HORNE . TAVERN = A bugle-horn.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . FLEET . STREET = I . A . W

## FRIDAY STREET.

- \*70. O. AT . Y . WHIT . HORSE . TAVAN = H . E . I  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . FRIDAY . STREETE = A horse running.

## GOLDEN LANE.

71. O. SAMVELL . EVANS . AT . THE = A chequered square.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . GOULDING . LANE . 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

## GOODMAN'S YARD.

72. O. WILLIAM . BARTON . AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . RED = A lion; above it a shoe.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . GOODMAN'S . YARD . 1667 = HIS HALF PENY. W . I . B

## GRACECHURCH STREET.

73. O. BOVRES. HEAD. IN = A boar's head.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GRACECHVRCH. STRE = W. H. (16)53.

## GRAVEL LANE.

74. O. ESDRAS. AMERY. IN = A spur.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. NEW. GRAVELL. LANE = E. I. A  
 75. O. THOMAS. CAPON. IN = A wheatsheaf.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. NEW. GRAVELL. LANE = T. B. C

## GRAY FRIARS.

76. O. FRANCIS. SMALLET. IN = F. E. S  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GRAY. FRYERS = A friar.

## GRAY'S INN LANE.

77. O. BENIAMIN. BENNET. IN = A cross.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GRAYES. INN. LANE = B. A. B  
 78. O. THE. SWAN. TAVERN. AT = I. C  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GRAYSING. LANE. END = A swan.

## GREAT QUEEN STREET.

79. O. THOMAS. GREENE. AT. Y<sup>E</sup> = Bust of a Queen.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. GREAT. QVEENS. STREET = T. A. G.  $\frac{1}{2}$

GREEN YARD (*Leadenhall Street*).

80. O. FRANCIS. LEONARD = A double-headed eagle displayed.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. GREENE. YARDE = F. L

## HATTON GARDEN.

81. O. *Thomas. (Horne?). His. Halfe. Penny.* (In four lines.)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. GOLDEN. IN. HATTON. GARDEN = A ball suspended.

HENRIETTA STREET (*Covent Garden*).

82. O. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. DOLPHIN. IN = A dolphin.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. HENERATY. STREETE = E. M. W



## HOLBORN.

83. O. AVOVS. BRYAN. AT. THE = St. George and the dragon.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GEORGE. HOLBORNE. BRIDGE = A. A. B
84. O. GEORGE. YARD. IN. HOBORN = King's bust crowned, full face,  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. BY. GRAYES. INN. GATE = HIS HALFE PENY. [T. C]
85. O. MARTHA. CHAPMAN. NERE = M. C  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. TVRN. STIL. IN. HOLBORNE = M. C
86. O. EDMOND. CLAY. AT. THE. GOLDEN = A falcon.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. FALCON. IN. HOLBORNE. (16)67 = HIS HALFE PENNY.
87. O. THE. FETHARES. AT = The Prince of Wales's feathers.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. HOLVRNE. BARRS = O. F
88. O. IOHN. TVRNER = A stick of candles within a crescent.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. HOLBORN. 1657 = I. R. T
89. O. IOHN. TWYNE. TOBACO = A roll of tobacco.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. ROWLE. HOLVRNE = I. R. T
90. O. THE. FLEECE. AND. AT = A fleece and a small rose.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. ROSE. IN. HOLBORNE = I. H. W
91. O. SAVILL. WRIGHT. IN. COKE = A cock.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. ALLEY. HOLBORN. CONDVIT = S. A. W

HOUGHTON STREET (*Clare Market*).

92. O. WILL. IONAS. HOWTING = A greyhound's head.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. STREET. NEW. MARKET = W. A. I
93. O. GILES. BLY. 1669 = Five bells and a hand-bell.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN. HOUNSDITCH = HIS HALP PENY. G. B. B

## IRONGATE.

94. O. IOHN. NOBLE = I. N  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT. THE. IRON. GATE = I. N

KING STREET (*Westminster*).

- \*95. O. IOHN. HYDSON. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. BRVRS. (*sic*) YARD = The Woodmon-  
 R. KINGS. STREET. WESTMINSTER = I. H [gers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$
96. O. CROS. KEYS. KING. STRE = Two keys crossed.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. WESTMINSTER. 1657 = G. I

## LEADENHALL STREET.

- \*97. O. THE . KINGS . HEAD . TAVERN = Head of James I. with cap and  
 R. IN . LEADDEN . HAL . STREETE = I . I . A [leather.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 This is a variety of 'Boyne,' No. 1313.
98. O. JOHN . ROWLAND . MEALMAN = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.  
 I . R  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . LEADENHALL . STREETE = HIS HALFE PENNY. 1669.

LILYPOT LANE (*Foster Lane*).

99. O. JOHN . DOWSE = The Drapers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . LILLY . POTT . LANE = I . M . D

## LITTLE EASTCHEAP.

100. O. JOHN . BEALE . 1664 = A crown.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . LITTLE . EAST . CHEP = I . A . B
- \*101. O. SAMVELL . HALLVM = A crown.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . LITTLE . EAST . CHEAP = S . A . H

## LONG ACRE.

102. O. MARGARET . BROOKES . IN = M . B. 1670.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. LONG . ACRE =  $\frac{1}{2}$
103. O. MARTHA . CHVRCHER = HER HALFE PENNY.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . LONG . AKEB = M . C . M. 1667.

LONG ALLEY (*Finsbury*).

104. O. THO . LEAWOOD . BAKER . IN = A baker's peel and pair of scales.  
 R. LONG . ALLY . IN . MOREFEILDS = HIS HALF PENY. T . M . L.  $\frac{1}{2}$

LOVE LANE (*Billingsgate*).

105. O. JOHN . MYEDINE . TALLOW = I . M . M. 1666.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. CHANLER . IN . LOVE . LANE = BY BILLINGSGATE.

## LUDGATE.

The Token 1485, page 264, 'Boyne,' erroneously placed to John Vertue, Without Ludgate, belongs to Aldgate Without, and is correctly described at page 188, No. 85. A specimen is in the British Museum.

## MARK LANE.

106. *O.* WILLIAM . PAYNE = A chandler.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* IN . MARKE . LANE . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY. W . A . P

## MARLOW'S RENTS.

107. *O.* THE . CARPENTERS . ARMS = The Carpenters' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN . MARLOES . RENTS = A . B

MILFORD LANE (*Strand*).

108. *O.* AT . THE . GRAYHOVND = A greyhound.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN . MILLFORDE . LANE = I . A . H

## MINORIES.

109. *O.* AT . THE . GAMMELL = A camel lying down.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN . THE . MINNORES = W . I . P

MUTTON LANE (*Clerkenwell*).

110. *O.* EDWARD . YSHER . IN . MUTTON . LA<sup>N</sup> = Three tuns.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN . CLARKENWELL . GREENE = HIS HALFE PENNY. I . M . R  
 The initials do not agree with the issuer's name.

NEW CRANE (*Wapping*).

111. *O.* CLEM<sup>T</sup> . NIXON . BY = C . B . N  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* Y<sup>E</sup> . NEW . CRANE = A bunch of grapes.

## NEWGATE.

112. *O.* JOSEPH . HOLLED = Two sugar-loaves and a tea-chest sus-  
*R.* AT . NEWGAT . GROCER = I . A . H [pended.  $\frac{1}{4}$

## NEWGATE MARKET.

113. *O.* AT . THE . 3 . TOBACO . PIPS = Three tobacco-pipes.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* NEER . NEWGATE . MARKET = W . P

## NEW PALACE YARD.

- \*114 *O.* SIMON . NORCOTT . AT . Y . GOLDEN = A star.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* STARR . IN . THE . NEW . PALLACE = HIS HALF PENY. S . S . N  
 \*115 A variety of 'Boync,' No. 1646, has the initials W . A . R

NIGHTINGALE LANE (*East Smithfield*).

116. O. TIMOTHY. BARKER = The Bakers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. NIGHTINGAL. LANE = T. B.  
 117. O. HENRY. CRUMP. 1665 = Three leopards.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. NIGHTINGAL. LANE = H. S. C.

OLD BAILEY.

118. O. ROBERT. TOWNSEND = Bust of a Divine.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. LITTLE. OVLD. BAY = R. A. T.

OLD STREET.

119. O. MARY. ROW. IN. BLEW. ANCKOR = HER HALFE PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* ALLY. IN. OVLD. STREET. 1667 = A roll of tobacco.

PICCADILLY.

120. O. ABBETT. NEVILL. IN = (*Much worn.*)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* PICCEDILLI. 1657 = A. A. N.  
 121. O. AT. PICKIDILLY. (16)57 = The Blacksmiths' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. Y<sup>R</sup>. HAYMARKET = W. E. P.

PIE CORNER (*Smithfield*).

122. O. JOHN. MARSTON. PYE. CORNER = Half moon, seven stars, and stick of candles.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* TALLOW. CHANDLER. (16)59 = I. D. M.

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY (*Cornhill*).

- \*123. O. JOHN. SAWYER. IN = The bust of a Pope.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* POPESHEAD. ALLEY = I. E. S.

POPPING'S ALLEY (*Poppin's Court, Fleet Street*).

124. O. SIMON. PENYCOTT. GREEN = A dragon.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. POPENG. ALLEY = S. D. P.

PRINCES STREET.

125. O. THOMAS. SNELLING. OYLMAN = HIS HALFE PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* IN. PRINCES. STREET = The Bakers' Arms.

This issuer was probably an ancestor of Thomas Snelling, the antiquary.

## PUDDLE DOCK.

126. O. BENJAMIN . HOWE . IN . THAMES = St. George and dragon.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. STREET . AT . PVDDE . WHARF = HIS HALFE PENNY. B . E . II

## QUEENHITHE.

127. O. QVEENS . HEAD . TAVERN = 1662.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT . QVEENHITHE = A Queen's head veiled.  
 \*128 O. AT . THE . NOBLE . GARTER = Three fishes in pale.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT . QVEENE . HIPE = B . M . F

QUEEN STREET (*Cheapside*).

129. O. EDWARD . NORTHEN = A crown.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . QVEENE . STREET = B . E . N

## RATCLIFF CROSS.

130. O. PHILLIP . BYRGES . 1667 = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. AT . RATCLIFE . CROSS = P . A . B

## RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.

- \*131 O. JOHN . FLY . DISSTILER = The Distillers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . RATCLIFE . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY.  
 132. O. WILLIAM . HANES = 1664.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . RATLEFE . HIWAY = W . M . II

## REDCROSS STREET.

133. O. ALEXANDER . HANKIN = A Turk's head.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . REDCROSSE . STREET = A . M . II

## ROSEMARY LANE.

134. O. HENRY . CRISP . . . = Two pipes crossed and a stick of candles.  
 R. ROASE . MARY . . . = H . M . C  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 135. O. HENERY . LOFT . IN = Three birds?  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. ROSE . MARY . LANE = H . . . .

RUSSELL STREET (*Covent Garden*).

136. O. WILL . THOMPSON . IN = A pair of scales.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. RVSSELL . STR . MEALMAN = W . B . T

## SAFFRON HILL.

137. O. WILLIAM. ORCHARD = A harp.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. SAFFRON. HILL. 1660 = W. E. O

## ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

138. O. NATHANIELL. ABBOT = DISTILLER. 1659.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GILES. IN. Y<sup>E</sup>. FEILDES = N. S. A  
 139. O. AT. THE. HELMET. IN = A helmet.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GYLESES. IN. THE. FEILDS = E. C  
 140. O. JOHN. REDDELL. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. ROSE. = A full-blown rose.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. CHVRCH. STREETE. S<sup>T</sup>. GILES = I. R. R  
 141. O. JOHN. SLADE. IN. S<sup>T</sup>. GYLESES = Three barrels and a sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. MIDDELL. ROW. 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.

## ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

142. O. ANDREW. PORTER. IN. Y<sup>E</sup>. MARKET = The Butchers' Arms.  
 R. PLACE. WESTMINSTER. 1670 = HIS HALF PENY. A. E. P  $\frac{1}{2}$

## ST. JOHN STREET.

143. O. GEORGE. GRADEN. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. FOX = A fox passant.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. S<sup>T</sup>. IOHN. STREET. 1668 = HIS HALFE PENY. G. M. C  
 \*144 A variety of 'Boyne,' No. 2065, reads SINGIN. STREET.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 145. O. THOMAS. WILKINSON. AT = A bear.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. S<sup>T</sup>. IOHN. STREET. 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY.

## ST. KATHARINE'S.

146. O. RICHARD. GILBVRT = HIS HALF PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN. S<sup>T</sup>. KATHARINS = St. George and the dragon.  
 \*147 O. WILLIAM. STANION = A gridiron.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. S<sup>T</sup>. KATHERNS. LANE = A sugar-loaf.

## ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

148. O. THE. BLACKMORES. HEAD = Head of a negro.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. S. MARTINS. ALDERSG. = E. A. P  
 149. O. IOHN. FVLLERTON. IN = Three horse-shoes.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. S<sup>T</sup>. MARTINS. LE. GRAN = I. F.  
 150. O. IOHN. WALLER. HIS. HALF. PENY = An angel.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN. S<sup>T</sup>. MARTINS. LE. GRAND. (16)64 = I. I. W

## ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

- \*151. *O.* JOHN. BERIMAN. AT. THE = A sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. S<sup>T</sup>. MARTINS. LAINE = I. B. 1657.
152. *O.* THOMAS. DIMBLEBY = HABERDASHER.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* AT. S<sup>T</sup>. MARTINS. LANE. END = CHARING. CROSS.
153. *O.* AT. THE. TOBACCO. R. = W. M. N.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. S<sup>T</sup>. MARTYNES. L. = A roll of tobacco.
154. *O.* JOHN. WICKS. BAKER. (In three lines across the field.)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. S<sup>T</sup>. MARTINS. LANE. (16)66 = The Bakers' Arms.

## ST. MARY-AT-HILL.

155. *O.* EDMOND. LAWRENCE = HIS HALF PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* ON. S<sup>T</sup>. MARYS. HILL = The Fishmongers' Arms.

## ST. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES.

156. *O.* AT. THE. HARROW. BEHIND = A harrow.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* S. NIKLES. SHAMBLES = L. I. D
157. *O.* RICHARD. HYRST. AT. THE = A swan.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. S<sup>T</sup>. NICOLAS. SHAMBLES = HIS HALPE PENY.
- \*158. *O.* AT. THE. BUTCHERS. ARMES = The Butchers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. NICKLES. SHAMBLES = I. S. M

## ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

159. *O.* THE. TOBACCO. ROWLE = A roll of tobacco.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. PAYLES. CHVRCH. YARD = S. M. H

## ST. SWITHIN'S LANE.

160. *O.* AT. THE. MEALE. SHOPP = A wheatsheaf. I. C.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. SWETHINS. LANE, 1666 = HIS HALF PENY.

## ST. THOMAS APOSTLE.

161. *O.* GEORGE. SPENCER. BACKSIDE = The Dyers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* S<sup>T</sup>. THOMAS. APOSTLE. SILK. DIER = HIS HALF PENNY.  
 G. A. S

SCALDING ALLEY (*Poultry*).

162. *O.* FRANCIS. RUSSELL. IN = The Clothworkers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* SCAULDING. ALLEY. (16)57 = F. F. R

## SHOE LANE.

163. O. JOHN . BRIGHTMAN = A cross. ½  
 R. IN . SHOW . LANE = I . I . B
164. O. WILLIAM . JOHNSON . AT . Y<sup>h</sup> = Bust of — ½  
 R. IN . SHOE . LANE . . . . . = W . S . I . HALFE PENNY.

## SHOREDITCH.

- \*165 O. AT . THE . CROWN = A crown. ½  
 R. IN . SHORDICH . 1656 = N . I . S

SMITHFIELD (*West*).

166. O. FRANCIS . BLECHLEY . AT . THE = A goat. ½  
 R. (GOAT ?) . IN . WEST . SMITH . FEILD = HIS HALFE PENY. 1666.
167. O. JOHN . REEVE . IN = HIS HALFE PENY. ½  
 R. WEST . SMITHFIELD = A bull and still.
168. O. THE . BLACKE . BYLL . (16)57 = A bull. ½  
 R. WEST . SMITHFIELD = I . S
169. O. THOMAS . TAYLOR . AT . THE = A coach and horses. ½  
 R. IN . WEST . SMITHFEILD . (16)67 = HIS HALFE PENNY. T . T

## SMITHFIELD BARS.

- \*170 O. SALOMON . SIBLEY . WITHOV = A cage. ½  
 R. SMITHFEILD . BARRS = S . K . S

A somewhat larger token of this issuer, differing in the arrangement of the inscription, is engraved in 'Boyne,' Plate XX. No. 3, but is not quite correctly described in the text.

## SNOW HILL.

171. O. ALLEN . SARTAN = Rolls of tobacco. ½  
 R. ON . SNOW . HILL = A . E . S

## SPITALFIELDS.

172. O. RALPH . WILKES . COFFEE . MAN = R . R . W ½  
 R. IN . SPITTLEFIELDS . AT . THE = Bust of a Turk holding a coffee-cup.



STANHOPE STREET (*Clare Market*).

173. O. IN . STANVP . STREETE = Two keys crossed. I . A . K  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. NEARE . NEW . MARKET = A dog and duck.
174. O. THO . SCARDEFEILD = A figure standing.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . STANVP . STRET = T . E . S

## STRAND.

175. O. WILLIAM . CONSTABLE = The Prince of Wales's feathers.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . THE . STRAND . 1664 = HIS HALP PENY.
- \*176 O. ROBERT . FAWCETT . IN . Y<sup>E</sup> . STRAND = HIS HALFE PENNY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. A . MEALE . MAN . 1666 = R . E . F
- \*177 O. THE . FOVNTAINE . TAVERNE = A fountain.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . THE . STRAND . 1657 = E . H
- \*178 O. FRAN : IEFFERY . HIS .  $\frac{1}{2}$  . PENY = P . A . I  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. THE . GOLDEN . BY . YORK . HOVS = A lion rampant.
179. O. THO . ROGERS . MEALE = 1658.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. MAN . IN . Y<sup>E</sup> . STRAND = T . R
- \*180 O. GEORGE . SMITH . GROCR = A sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . THE . STRAND . 1658 = G . A . S

## TEMPLE BAR.

181. O. FRANCIS . STONE = MEAL MAN.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. WITHOVT . TEMPLE . BARR = A wheatsheaf.

## THAMES STREET.

182. O. IOHN . HEMING . IN = A greyhound.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. THEAMS . STREET = I . R . H
183. O. BENIAMIN . HOWE . IN . THAMES = St. George and dragon.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. STREET . (AT . PVDDLE ?) . WHARF = HIS HALFEPENNY . B . E . H
184. O. HENRY . MORTON . AT . Y<sup>E</sup> = Crossed swords.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . THEMBS . STREET = H . V . M

THREE COLT ALLEY (*Cinnamon Street, near Wapping Dock*).

185. O. AT . THE . BELL . IN = A bell.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. 3 . COVLT . ALY . 1658 = T . N . O

## TOWER STREET.

186. O. EDWARD . DRAYNER = King's head crowned.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . TOWER . STREET = E . A . D

## TURNMILL STREET.

187. *O.* EDWARD . BAKER . & = SIMON . SOYLE.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN . TVRNMILL . STREET = A camel?  
 188. A variety of this token reads "EDWARD . BEAKER . &."

## VINE COURT.

189. *O.* IOHN . SMITH . VINE . COVRT = Checkers.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* BY . THE . CVSTOM . HOVSE = I . R . S

## WAPPING.

190. *O.* AT . THE . FISHMONGERS = The Fishmongers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* ARMES . ON . WAPING . WALL = I . D . B  
 191. *O.* AT . THE . BLOW . ANKER = An anchor.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* WAPING . OVLD . STARES = I . I . B. (16)58.  
 192. *O.* ROBT . BRISTOW . CHESMYNGER = The Pewterers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* AT . WAPING . WALL = R . M . B  
 193. *O.* YE . COPPENHAGEN = L . E . E  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN . WAPPING = A castle gateway, on which is a coat of arms.  
 194. DANIEL-HOWES-IN-WAPPING . D . G . H. (This was among the  
 papers relating to Mr. Hoare's coins lately sold.)  
 195. *O.* RICHARD . HVNNING = A pear-tree bearing fruit.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* IN . WAPPING . . . . = HIS HALF PENY  
 196. *O.* WILL . NODES . AT . THE = A bear.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* WHIT . BEARE . WAP . WALL = W . E . N  
 197. *O.* ARTHVR . PHILLPOT . IN . COCKE = HIS HALFE PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* ALLEY . IN . WAPPING . 1667 = A . M . P  
 \*198 *O.* FRANCIS . RICHARDSON . AT = A leg between F . R  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* IN . WAPPIN . SOPE . MAN . (16)66 = HIS HALF PENY.

## WATER LANE.

199. *O.* IN . WATER . LANE . NERE = A crowned bust with sceptre.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* THE . CVSTOM . HOVSE = E . S . S

## WELLCLOSE STILE.

200. *O.* IOHN . BEWER . AT = HIS HALF PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* WELLCLOSE . STILE = The Fruiterers' Arms.

WENTWORTH STREET (*Pelticoat Lane*).

201. O. AT . THE . SVGAR . LOAPE = A sugar-loaf.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . WENTFORTH . STREET = I . E . W

## WHITECHAPEL.

202. O. AT . THE . STILL . IN = A still.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. WHITE . CHAPPEL = I . A . D

## WHITECROSS STREET.

203. O. IOHN . HARRISON . HIS . HALF . PENNY = I . M . H  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 R. IN . WHITE . CROSS . STREET . 1665 = A bible.
204. O. IOHN . MVLOCKE . 1666 = A dog with a glove in its mouth.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
I . A . M
- • R. IN . WHITE . CROSS . STREET = HIS HALFE PENNY.
- \*205 O. DANIELL . PAGE . AT . WHITE = A swan.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . WHITE . CROSS . STREET = D . A . P
206. O. THE . GOVLDEN . ANCHOR = An anchor.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . WHIT . CRSS . STREETE = W . V . S
207. O. TALLOE . CHANDLER = 'The Merchant-Tailors' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . WHIT . CROSS . STREET = I . A . W

## WHITE HART YARD.

208. O. IOHN . SYMONDS . AT . THE = A crown.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. TAVERN . IN . WHIT . HART . YARD = I . M . S. 1663.

## WOOD STREET.

209. O. IAS . RAGDALL . VPER . END = A chandler.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. GREAT . WOOD . STREET = I . R

## Southwark

## AND ITS LOCALITIES.

## SOUTHWARK.

210. O. AT . THE . STARE . TAVERNE = A star of seven rays.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . SOUTHWARKE = W . E . B
211. O. WILLIAM . DAVIS = A sun.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . SOUTHWARKE = W . I . D

- \*212 O. RICHARD . FARMER = The Salters' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . SOUTHWARK . 1656 = R . E . P
213. O. JOHN . GREEN . IN . SOUTHW<sup>K</sup> = A roll of tobacco.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. AT . THE . TOBACO . ROLE = I . E . G
214. O. RICHARD . HETIER = The Salters' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . SOUTHWARK . 1664 = R . T . H
- \*215 O. ROGER . MIDLETON . AT . Y<sup>E</sup> = The Brewers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . SOUTHWARKE . 1668 = HIS HALF PENY.  
See another token of this issuer at St. Mary Maudlin's, London, 'Boyne,'  
page 266, No. 1506.
- \*216 O. WILL . PALMER . AT = A mop (?)  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . SOUTHWARKE . 1663 = W . I . P
217. O. THOMAS . POTTER . IN . POW = A stag with chain attached.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. LANE . IN . SOUTHWARK . 1667 = HIS HALFE PENNY. T . A . P  
No doubt POW . LANE is intended for FOUL . LANE.
218. O. AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . DEATHES HEAD = A skull.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . SOUTHWARKE . (16)57 = I . H . W
219. O. DANIELL . WRIGHT . IN = The Royal Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. MERMAID . CORT . SOUTHWARKE = HIS HALF PENY.

#### BANKSIDE.

220. O. HENRY . BAYLEY . AT . THE = A cannon.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. BANKE . SIDE . 1657 = H . S . B
221. O. MARTIN . CRAWLEY = A fleur-de-lys.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. ON . BANCKE . SIDE = M . I . C
222. O. EDWARD . SHAPARD . AT . THE = Three tuns.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. BANCK . SIDE . SOUTHWARK = HIS HALF PENY.
223. O. AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . PRINCES . ARMES = R . . W  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . BANKE . SIDE . (16)59 = The Prince of Wales's feathers.

#### BATTLE BRIDGE.

224. O. HENRY . HAWARD = H . H  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. AT . BATTELL . BRIDGE = 1652.

#### BERMONDSEY.

225. O. PAVL . JAMES . MEALLMAN = HIS HALF PENY.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
R. IN . BARNSBY . STREET = P . E . I . 1668.
226. O. WILLIAM . RICHARDSON = A wheatsheaf.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
R. IN . BARNABY . STREET = W . M . R

## BLACKMAN STREET.

227. *O.* WILLIAM. COLLARD. AT. THE = A ball. W. A. C.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* BALL. IN. BLACKMAN. STREET = HIS HALF PENY.
228. *O.* JOHN. PRINCE. IN = A unicorn.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* BLACKMAN. STRET. SOUTHWA<sup>K</sup> = I. E. P

## HORSELYDOWN.

229. *O.* JAMES. BVRLY. THREAD = A hank of thread.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* MAKER. AT. HORSLY. DOWN = I. D. B
230. *O.* KINGS. HEAD. TAVERN = James I. head crowned.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* AT. HORSLY. DOWN = T. A. S
231. *O.* THOMAS. SHIMMINES = T. S. S. 1667.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
*R.* IN HORSEY. DOWNE = HIS HALF PENY.

## MAID LANE.

232. *O.* WILL. HUMPHREY. IN = The Bakers' Arms.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* MAID. LANE. AT. BANKSIDE = W. A. H

## MONTAGUE CLOSE.

233. *O.* MARY. LOVDELL. IN = M. L.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* MOVNTGOV. CLOOS = M. L

## NEW RENTS.

234. *O.* IOEL. VAYSE. AT. THE = A mermaid.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* IN. THE. NEW. RENTS = I. M. V

## ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

235. *O.* ELIZABETH. HOARE. AT = 1657  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* S<sup>T</sup>. GEORGES. CHVRCH = E. H

## ST. SAVIOUR'S.

236. *O.* SAM<sup>LL</sup>. MANSELL. AT. Y<sup>E</sup>. 2. LASTS = Two lasts.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* AT. SAVORIES. DOCK. HEAD = HIS HALFE PENNY. S. G. M  
1660.
237. *O.* JOHN. SHILEN. IN = A windlass.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
*R.* SAVERES. DOCK. 1659 = I. M. S

ST. THOMAS.

- \*238 O. THE . TALLOV . CHANDLER = A tallowchandler.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . TOMAS . SOVTHWARKE = I . A . C (?)

SHAD THAMES.

239. O. EDW . WINCEHVST . SHAD = An anchor.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. THAMES . HIS . HALF . PENY = A horse. (*Octagonal.*)

STONE STREET.

- \*240 O. THE . SHIP . AT . STON . STRETE = A ship.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. END . IN . SOVTHWARKE = I . H . L

TOOLEY STREET.

241. O. WILLIAM . BEROW = W . S . B  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . TOOLEY . STREET = A boar's head.  
 242. O. AT . THE . 3 . DOVES . IN . S = Three doves.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. TOLYES . SOVTHWARKE = W . A . R

UPPER GROUND.

- \*243 O. GEORGE . HOLLYWELL = A goat.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . Y<sup>E</sup> . VPPER . GROVND = G . A . H  
 244. O. PETER . SALLWAY . IN . Y<sup>E</sup> = Three nags' heads.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. VPPER . GROVND . 1666 = P . M . S

WINCHESTER YARD.

245. O. WILLIAM . RIVERS . IN . WINCHES = A lion and lamb.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. TER . YARD . IN SOVTHWARKE = HIS HALFE PENNY. W . M . R  
 246. O. EDWARD . ROBERTS . AT . Y<sup>E</sup> . WHIT = A swan.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 R. IN . WINCHESTER . YARD . SOVTHWARKE = HIS HALFE PENNY.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.

## IX.

## UNPUBLISHED GREEK IMPERIAL COINS.

## CŒLESYRIA.

## CAPITOLIAS.

## JULIA DOMNA.

1. *Obv.*—... A . CEOPYHP. Head of the empress, to the right.

*Rev.*—KAIITΩ . AY . IEP . AΣ . HP. (an. 108 = 198 A.D.)  
Astarte, standing, crowned by Victory, who stands on a pedestal; all within a hexastyle temple.

Æ 7. Weight, 13·153 grammes. Obtained at Jerusalem.

## DAMASCUS.

## SABINA.

2. *Obv.*—CABEINA . CEBACTH. Head of Sabina, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΔAMACKHN . . . . ΠOΠ . . . . In exergue L . MY.  
= A.D. 128-29. The prow of a vessel.

Æ 5.

## DECAPOLIS.

## ANTIOCHIA AD HIPPIUM.

## COMMODUS.

3. *Obv.*—AYT . KAI . . . . KOMOΔON. Laureate head of Commodus, to the right, with the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—AN . . . TΩ . ΠP . I. The emperor, standing on an estrade, holding a spear in his right hand; before him, Fortuna, with her attributes.

Æ 5. Found in the neighbourhood of Nablous.







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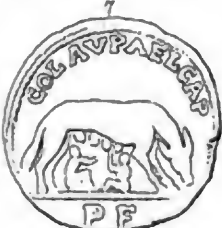
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Στοιχασμένης της Σελ. 2. Σελ. 2.

GREEK IMPERIAL COINS.

## PELLA.

## ELAGABALUS.

4. *Obv.*— . . . K . M . AY . ANTΩNINOC . CEB. Laureate head of Elagabalus, to the right, in the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ . ΕΤ . ΗΟC. (an. 278.) A naked male figure (Bacchus) standing in a tetrastyle temple; in exergue, ΠΟΜΗ (scarcely legible.)

Æ 9½. Weight, 14·93 grammes.

The type of this medal is not quite clear, but it appears to me that the naked male figure in the temple is Bacchus, represented with the same attributes as we find with him on coins of Berytus. (Mion., v. p. 349, No. 95.)

## PHŒNICIA.

## BERYTUS.

## AUTONOMOUS.

5. *Obv.*—Turreted female head, to the right, holding a palm-branch over her shoulder.

*Rev.*—Neptune, holding in his right hand a dolphin, and in his left a trident, seated on the prow of a vessel; in exergue, ΒΗΡΥ.

Æ 5.

6. *Obv.*—Laureate head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—99 (בר) above the prow of a vessel; in exergue, ΙΙΙΙΙ—ΝΝ ΗΥ. (an. 36.)

Æ 3. Weight, 3·85 grammes.

## IMPERIAL.

## JULIA DOMNA.

7. *Obv.*—IVL . AVG . PIA . FELIC. Head of Julia, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . BER . AAT. (an. 331.) Neptune, standing, to the left, with his right foot on a rock, holding a dolphin in his right hand, and a trident in his left.

Æ 6. Weight, 7·77 grammes. (Pl. iii. No. 1.)

This is a very interesting coin, inasmuch as it is the only one of the imperial coins of this city which bears any date. Unfortunately, the æra of Berytus, as used at this time, is lost; but it is probable that this city adopted the peculiar æra of Tyre, commencing in the year 628 u.c. (Noris, *Epoch. Syro.-Maced.*, p. 399), and if so, the coin was struck in the year 206 A.D., at the time when Septimius Severus was in Britain, and Julia Domna had actually the reins of government in the East in her hands.

PHILIPPUS SENIOR.

8. *Obv.*—..... PHLIPP ..... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . IVL ..... BER (in exergue). Pallas, seated, and Neptune standing.

Æ.

CÆSAREA AD LIBANUM.

MACRINUS.

9. *Obv.*—..... EL . MACRIN ..... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . CAESARIA . LIB . BAΦ. (an. 532.) Head of Serapis, to the left.

Æ 6. Weight, 9·2 grammes.

DEMETRIAS.

AUTONOMOUS.

10. *Obv.*—Turreted female, veiled, to the right.

*Rev.*—L . B. (an. 2.) ΔΗ. Victory, with a branch in her right hand, marching to the left; all within a laurel wreath.

Æ 6. Weight, 9·72 grammes.

TRIPOLIS.

MACRINUS.

11. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ . ΚΑΙC . ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟC . CEB. Laureate head, to the right.



*Rev.*—ΤΡΙΗΘΑΙΤΩΝ. Three temples, joined to form one building; in the middle one stands Astarte, crowned by a Victory, standing on a pillar; in exergue, ΘΚΦ. (an. 529.)

Æ 8½. Weight, 29·1 grammes. (Pl. iii. No. 2.)

### TYRUS.

#### AUTONOMOUS.

12. *Obv.*—Laureate head of Hercules, to the right.



*Rev.*—ΤΥΡΟΥ . ΙΕΡΑΣ . ΚΑΙ . ΑΣΥΡΑΟΥ. Eagle, standing, to the right, having on his shoulder a palm-branch; in the field, a club, PM (an. 140); behind eagle KP, and monogram  between the eagle's feet the Phœnician character .

Æ 4½. Weight, 6·772 grammes.

13. As Mionnet, V. p. 422, No. 576, but with date ΙΞ. (an. 210.)

Æ 3.


14. *Obv.*—Veiled and turreted female head, to the right.

*Rev.*—Astarte, standing on a galley, her right hand extended, holding in her left a cornucopiæ; in the field, the monogram  (MHT . TYP) ΘΙΣ (an. 219); in exergue,  (𐤕𐤓).

Æ 2. Weight, 1·14 grammes.

The date on this coin probably corresponds with the year of our Lord 94, referring to an æra which commenced in the autumn of 628 v.c. (Noris, Epoch. Syro.-Maced., p. 399.)

15. *Obv.*—Veiled and turreted female head, to the right.

*Rev.*— . ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ . ΙΕΡΑΣ . ΘΚΣ. (an. 229 = 104 A.D.) A palm-tree in the field.

## PALESTINA.

## GALILÆA.

## Ace. (PTOLEMAIS.)

## AUTONOMOUS.

16. *Obv.*—Turreted female head, to the right.  
*Rev.*—AKH . IE . K . AC. Type not quite clear; something like a rudder.  
 Æ 3.

## IMPERIAL.

## JULIA DONNA.

17. *Obv.*—IOYAIΛ . ΔOM. Head of Julia, to the right.  
*Rev.*— . . PTOL. The Dioscuri, standing.  
 Æ 5. Bought from a peasant on the road from Mount Carmel to Ace.

## PHILIPPUS SENIOR.

18. *Obv.*— . . . . L . PHILIPPVS . P . F . AVG. Laureate head, to the right.  
*Rev.*—COL . PTOL. Nude Venus, in the attitude of Venus of Medici, standing within an arch; at her right hand a cupid, riding on a dolphin, and at her left a caduceus.  
 Æ 8. Weight, 245 grammes. Obtained at Sebastieh, the ancient Samaria. (Pl. iii. No. 3.)

## PHILIPPUS JUNIOR.

19. *Obv.*—M . IVL . PHILIPPVS . NOB . CAES. Laureate head to the right.  
*Rev.*—COL . PTOL. Astarte, with her attributes, crowned by Victory, standing on a small pillar to her left.  
 Æ 8. Obtained at Jerusalem.

## TREBONIANUS GALLUS.

20. *Obv.*—IMP . O . C . VIB . TRIB . GALLO . AVG. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . . OL. Neptune, standing with one foot on the prow of a vessel, to the right, holding a trident in his left hand and a dolphin in his right, which is extended at a wild boar, running towards him; behind, a military standard, or trophy; and above, in the field, something resembling a mountain (Carmel?).

Æ. 6½.

This medal was obtained at Jerusalem; its type combines all the interest connected with the locality at the time when it was struck.

#### SALONINA.

21. *Obv.*—CORNEL . SA. . . . . Head of Salonina, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . PTOL. The Ephesian Diana, in a tetra-style temple.

Æ 7. Bought at Tiberias.

### SAMARIA.

#### CÆSAREA.

##### CARACALLA.

22. *Obv.*— . . . P . M . AVG . ANT. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . A . C . C . P . F. Jupiter Cassius in a quadriga.

Æ 6. Weight, 7·621 grammes.

Cæsarea was created a Roman colony by Vespasian, with the name of Colonia Prima Flavia Augusta Cæsarea (Plin., v. 14). In the time of Caracalla, however, it received the title of Antoniniana, (Vaillant, Col. Numis. Pt. ii. p. 50.) The legend on the above coin I venture

to read as follows:—Col. Antoniniana-Cæsaria, Cæsarea Prima Flavia. Obtained at Nablous.

#### HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS.

23. *Obv.*—C. MES. Q. EREN. ETRVSCO. DECIO. CAES.

Radiated head of Herennius Etruscus, to the right, in the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—COL. PR. F. AVG. F. C. CAES. P. S. The emperor, standing, to the left, his head radiated, his right hand lifted up, and holding with his left the *parazonium*.

Æ 8. Weight 20.451 grammes.

#### ETRUSCILLA.

24. *Obv.*—ERENNIA. ETRVSCILLA. AVG. Her head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. PR. FL. AVG. CAES. MET. S. P. Pallas, dressed in a stola, sits to the left, holding in her right hand a small Victory, leaning with her left hand on a staff; between the feet of the chair a shield.

Æ 8. Weight, 17.02 grammes.

#### HOSTILIANUS.

25. *Obv.*—HOSTILIANVS. QVIN. . . . . Diademed head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. P. F. . . . . S. METROP. Astarte, to the left, holding in her right hand a human head, and in her left a staff; at her feet, behind, a small seated figure.

Æ 6. Weight, 10.05 grammes.

#### VALERIANUS SENIOR.

26. *Obv.*— . . . . . PIANVS. P. F. AVG. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. P. F. AVG. . . . . An eagle with outspread wings, on which a garland; within, a turreted female bust, to the right.

Æ 7. Weight, 12.65 grammes.

## JOPPE.

## ELAGABALUS.

27. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤΟΚ . Μ . Α . ΑΝΤΟΝΙ . . . . Laureate head of the emperor, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΙΟΗΠΗΘ . ΦΑΑ. (an. 531.) Pallas, standing, to the right, with a spear in her left hand and a shield in her right.

Æ 5½. Weight, 8.32 grammes.

Of Jaffa, the ancient Joppe, only one coin is known. (*Vide* Mion., v. p. 499, No. 68.) The above is now the second, but the first of the imperial coins of this place. It was obtained from a peasant in the neighbourhood of Jaffa itself. The legend is complete, and the high date proves that Jaffa still continued, in the time of the Roman emperors, to use the Seleucidan æra.

This coin was struck A.D. 218-19, probably in memory of the occasion when the troops, after the defeat of Macrinus, near Antioch, June 8th, A.D. 218, had saluted Elagabalus as their sovereign by the title which is found on the obverse (*Herodian*, v. 5) of this coin.

## NEAPOLIS.

## CARACALLA.

28. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ . . . . ΑΝΤ . ΝΙΝΟ. Bust of the emperor, laureate, to the right, in a cuirass.

*Rev.*—ΦΑ . ΝΕΛΠΟΛΕΩC. Mount Gerizim, on the summit a tetrastyle temple.

Æ 5½. Bought at Jerusalem.

## DIADUMENIANUS.

29. *Obv.*—Μ . ΟΠ . ΑΝΤ . . . . ΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC. Crowned head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΦΑ . ΝΕΛC . . . . . A mount with a temple on its summit; in exergue, an eagle with outspread wings.

Æ 6. Bought at Jerusalem.



## PHILIPPUS SENIOR.

30. *Obv.*—... M . I VL . PHILIPPVS . AVG. Radiated head of emperor, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . SERG . NEAPOL. A garland; within a mountain, with a temple on its summit; beneath, an eagle with outspread wings.

Æ 7½.

## OTACILIA.

31. *Obv.*—M . OT . SEVERAE . AVG . M . C. Head of Otacilia, to the right.

*Rev.*—NEAPOL . NEOCORO. A mountain, walled round at the base; on its summit, to the left, a temple, with a flight of steps leading to it; on another peak, to the right, another building; between this and the temple a star. In the exergue, COL., and an eagle with outspread wings.

Æ 7. Pl. iii. No. 4. Obtained from a peasant near Nablous, on the road to Sebastieh (Samaria.)

## PHILIPPUS JUNIOR.

32. *Obv.*—IMP . C . M . I VL . PHI . . . . Laureate head of emperor, to the right.

*Rev.*—NEAPOLI . NEOCORO. A figure driving two oxen attached to a plough; above, a mount (Gerizim) with a temple; in exergue, COL.

Æ 7. Bought from a dragoman, at Cairo, who had brought it from Palestine.

33. *Obv.*—IMP . M . I VL . PHILIPPO. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . NEAPOLI . NEOCORO . . . A mountain, enclosed at its base, with a temple on its summit; in the exergue, an eagle, as before.

Æ 7.

## GALLIENUS.

34. *Obv.*—Head of the emperor, to the right, having a caduceus on his left shoulder.

*Rev.*—COL . S . NEAP. A lighted altar.

Æ 3. Weight 1·98 grammes.

SEBASTE (Samaria).

TRAJANUS.

35. *Obv.*—... ΣΑΡ. ΣΕΒ.... Bare head of Trajan, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗΝ. Ν. ΣΥΡ. Λ. ΑΜΡ. (an. 141). Fortuna, seated, to the left, holding a cornucopia on her left arm, and her right arm extended.

Æ 6½. Weight, 13·22 grammes. Obtained at Jerusalem.

JULIA DOMNA.

36. *Obv.*—ΙΟΥΑΙΑ. ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Julia, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗΝ. Two females, dressed in the stola, standing facing each other, and joining hands; between them, at their feet, are some letters, but illegible, probably a date.

Æ 7. Weight, 14·22 grammes. Procured at Jerusalem.

SCYTHOPOLIS.

JULIA DOMNA.

37. *Obv.*—ΙΟΥΑΙΑ. Δ. . . Head of Julia, to the right.

*Rev.*—Jordan personified; above him, CKY, and in exergue, NYC.

Æ 3. Weight, 4·77 grammes. Procured near Nablous.

GORDIANUS PIUS.

38. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝ. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—NYC. CKY. Two figures, dressed in the stola, standing facing each other; the one to the left is turreted, carrying a small figure in her left arm, towards which the other stretches out her hand; both carrying staves.

Æ 6. Weight, 12·87 grammes. Bought from one of the wandering Bedouins near Tiberias.

## JUDÆA.

## VESPASIANUS.

39. AVTOKP. OYΕΣΠ. KAI. ΣΕΒ. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—IOYΔΑΙΑΣ. ΕΛΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ. Victory, standing before a palm-tree, on which is fastened a shield, whereon Victory inscribes the above legend.

Æ 5½. Weight, 7·62 grammes. Bought at Jerusalem.

## ÆLIA CAPITOLINA (Jerusalem).

## HADRIAN.

40. *Obv.*—IMP . . . . HADRIAN. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COND. Turreted figure, standing, to the left, in a hexastyle temple; in exergue, CO . AE . CAP.

Æ 7. Weight, 18·71 grammes. (Pl. iii. No. 5.)

Jerusalem was made a Roman colony in the time of Hadrian, who restored the city. It received the name of Ælia from its founder (*conditor*), Ælius Hadrianus; and that of Capitolina, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus. In the above coin we have now a second specimen attesting the above-mentioned historical fact. The first is given by Pellerin Mél., i. p. 239. (*Vide* Eckhel, iii. p. 442.)

## ANTONINUS PIUS.

41. *Obv.*—IMP . ANT . AVG . P . P . P. Laureate head of Antoninus Pius, to the right, with the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—Jupiter Capitolinus, with his attributes, seated in a tetrastyle temple; before him, a flying eagle; in exergue, O . A . O.

Æ 6. Obtained at Jerusalem.

## M. AURELIUS

42. *Obv.*—CAESAR . . . . Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL . A . OA. Head of Serapis, to the right.

Æ 2½. Obtained at Bethlehem, near Jerusalem.

## L. VERUS.

43. *Obv.*—.....AVR.....AVG. Laureate head of L. Verus, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL.....CAP. Turreted female head, to the right.

Æ 8. Weight, 17.75 grammes. Obtained at Jerusalem.

## JULIA DOMNA.

44. *Obv.*—IVLIA. DOMNA. Head of the empress to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. CAP. COM. P. F. A turreted female (Astarte), seated, to the left, holding a cornucopiæ on her left arm.

Æ 5. Weight, 8.24 grammes. Obtained at Jerusalem.

This is the first known coin of this empress struck at Jerusalem. It bears the title of *Commodiana*, in honour of the Emperor Commodus.

## GETA.

45. *Obv.*—P. SEP. GET. CASAP (*sic*). AVG. Head of Geta, to the left, dressed, with the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—COLONIA. AELI. CAP. COM. P. FELIK (*sic*). Naked Bacchus, to the left, holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and a *thyrsus* in his left; at his feet a panther.

Æ 6½. Weight 12.42 grammes. Obtained at Jerusalem. (Pl. iii. No. 6.)

It is again a pleasure to me to be enabled to add another name of the Roman emperors hitherto unknown in this series of coins. The coin itself is in an excellent state of preservation. The type of the reverse, however, is not a new one; it is found on a coin of Antoninus Pius.

## ELAGABALUS.

46. *Obv.*—IMP. C. M. AVP. ANTONINVS. AVG. Laureate head of emperor, to the right, in the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—COL. AVP. AEL. CAP. Romulus and Remus, suckled by a wolf; in exergue, P. F.

Æ 8½. Weight 16.99 grammes. Obtained at Jerusalem. (Pl. iii. No. 7.)

The name of AVP. does not occur on any other medals of this city.

47. *Obv.*—IMP . . . . . NTONIN . . . . . Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. AEL. CAPIT. Astarte, standing in a tetrastyle temple; two other deities at each side of her, standing on globes, in the spaces between the pillars; in exergue, letters (probably P. F.), but, unfortunately, illegible.

Æ 6.

TRAJANUS DECIUS.

48. *Obv.*—Q. TR. DECIVS. . . . . AVG. Radiated head, to the right.

*Rev.*— . . . L. KAP. COM. P. F. Turreted female head, to the right.

Æ 6.

M. de Sauley (p. 185) has published a similar coin, but of a smaller size (*petit module*).

49. *Obv.*— . . . N. T. CÆ. Q. TR . . . . . Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. AEL. KA. Astarte, standing, holding a globe in her right hand, and a staff in her left; Victory, placed on a pillar behind, crowns her; in front, at her feet, a vase.

Æ 6.

50. *Obv.*—IMP. CAES. . . TRAI. DEKIVS. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—COL. AEL. KAP. A female, standing, to the left; on her left arm she holds a cornucopia; her right hand stretched out, holding something which is not very distinct.

Æ 4.

## ASCALON.

## AUTONOMOUS.

51. *Obv.*—Veiled and turreted female head, to the right.  
*Rev.*—ACKAA. NITΩN, written in two lines over a galley;  
 below, ΔHMOY.  
 Æ 3.
52. *Obv.*—As above. *Rev.*—AIC. (an. 211.) Prow of a vessel.  
 Æ 3.
53. *Obv.*—AIK, as above. *Rev.*—ΔIC. (an. 214.) Prow of a  
 vessel. Æ 3.
54. *Obv.*—As above. *Rev.*—AC. (an. 230) AC. Prow of a  
 vessel. Æ 3.
55. *Obv.*—As above. *Rev.*—ACK above the prow of a vessel;  
 below it, the date ZMC. (an. 247.) Æ 2.
56. *Obv.*—Laureate head of Neptune, to the right; behind, a  
 trident.  
*Rev.*—EΞΞ. (an. 265) ΣKAAΩNITΩN. ΔHMOY. A prow  
 of a vessel, on which stands a bird (a pigeon).  
 In exergue, IEP. AΣY.  
 Æ 4½. Weight, 7.25 grammes.
57. *Obv.*—A laureate head, to the right.  
*Rev.*—AC. The prow of a vessel; below it, the date  
 L. NT. (an. 53.)  
 Æ 4½.
58. *Obv.*—As No. 57. *Rev.*—As No. 57, but with the date  
 NZ. (an. 57.) Æ 3.

The date on these two last coins seems to refer to another epoch than the former ones. The type of the obverse is changed. The turreted female head—the usual type of autonomous Syrian coins—has given way to a laureate male head, probably representing that of a governor or magistrate of a foreign power. The dates 53 and 57 may refer to an epoch found on coins with a duplicate era (Pellerin, Rec. ii. p. 236) commencing about 57 B.C. (Eckhel, iii. p. 447), when Gabinius entered Judæa.

## IMPERIAL.

## AUGUSTUS.

59. *Obv.*—Laureate head of Augustus, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΓ. Helmeted male figure, standing, to the left, holding in his right hand, ears of corn, and in his left a portion of his dress.

Æ 4.

60. *Obv.*—ΙΕΒ . . . ΤΟ. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΓΚΑΑΩ. Astarte, holding in her right hand a staff, and an *acrostolium* in her left, stands between an altar and a dove; in the field, ΑΠ. (an. 211.)

Æ 6.

## TIBERIUS.

61. *Obv.*—Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΓΚΑ . . . Type as the preceding one; in the field, ΖΑΡ. (an. 137.)

Æ 6.

## TITUS.

62. *Obv.*— . . . ΤΙΤΟ. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΓΚΑΑ . . . ΑΠΡ. (an. 191.) Type as No. 59.

Æ 6.

## DOMITIANUS.

63. *Obv.*—Legend effaced; laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*— . . . ΑΡ? (an. 190.) A military figure, holding a sword in his right hand, which is lifted up; and a shield, with a palm branch, in his left hand.

Æ 4½.

## TRAJANUS.

64. *Obv.*—ΙΕΒ . . . ΤΟ. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΓ . ΘΛ. (an. 209 = A.D. 106.) Type as the preceding one. Æ 4.

65. Another, with the date ΙΛ. (an. 210 = A.D. 107.) Type as No. 60.

66. Another, with the date ΚΛ. (an. 220 = A.D. 117.) Type as No. 60.

67. *Obv.*—CEBA. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΚΑ . ΑΚΟ. (an. 221 = A.D. 118.) Type as No. 63.

Æ 5.

HADRIANUS.

68. *Obv.*— . . . . Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ACKAA. Type of Astarte, as No. 60; in the field, PKC. (an. 223 = A.D. 120.)

Æ 6.

69. Another, but with the date ΔKC. (an. 224 = A.D. 121.)  
Æ 6.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

70. *Obv.*—ANTΩNINOC. CEBACTOC. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ACKAAΩ . ENC. (an. 255 = A.D. 153.) Celestial Venus, or Astarte, with a crescent on her head, holding a palm branch in her left hand, and the *parazonium* in her right hand; and standing on the prow of a vessel.

Æ 6.

71. *Obv.*—ANTΩ..... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ACKAA.BΞC. (an. 262 = A.D. 159.) Type as No. 63.

Æ 3.

L. VERUS.

72. *Obv.*—IEB..... Laureate head to the right.

*Rev.*—AL . AOC. (an. 271.) Type as No. 63. Æ 4½.

ELAGABALUS.

73. *Obv.*—.....ANTΩNIN. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ACK...BKT. (an. 322.) Astarte, with her attributes, standing on a Triton, carrying a cornucopiae.

Æ 6.

74. *Obv.*—.....ANTΩNINO. Laureate head to the right.

*Rev.*—ACKAAΩ . BKT. (an. 322.) Hercules standing, to the left, holding a club in his left hand, and a human figure in his right hand.

Æ 5½.

75. *Obv.*—..... A. ANTΩNIN... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—AC ..... BKT. (an. 322.) Type as No. 63. Æ 6½.



## GAZA.

## AUTONOMOUS.


76. *Obv.*—Laureate head of Jupiter, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΖ . ΩΝ (retrograde). A tripod.

Æ 3½. Weight, 2.93 grammes.


## ANTONINUS PIUS.

77. *Obv.*—... ΒΑC ... ΑΝΤΩΝΙ... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΖΑ . ΑC. (an. 201.) Nude Hercules, standing, resting with his right hand on his club, and holding with his left a lion's skin; in the field, the monogram 

Æ 4.


78. *Obv.*—..... ΑΔΡΙΑ... ΑΝ... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΔC (an. 204) . ΓΑΖΑ. Turreted and veiled female head, to the right; in the field the monogram 

Æ 9. Weight, 22.86 grammes.

## COMMODUS.

79. *Obv.*—... Κ ... ΚΟΜ ..... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΖΑ ..... ΜC. (an. 240.) A turreted female, holding a cornucopis in her left, and a staff in her right hand, stands, to the left; at her feet, on the left, a heifer, and on the right, the monogram ; countermarked ΕΞC round a star.

Æ 7.

This coin appears to have been thus countermarked in the reign of Septimius Severus, an. 265 of the epoch of Gaza.

80. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ . Κ . Α . ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟC. Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΕΙΩ . . ΑΖΑ. Two females, standing, and joining hands, one of them having a cornucopis in her left arm; in exergue, ΕΜC. (an. 246.)

Æ 5.

## SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

81. *Obv.*—..... C . CΕΟΗΡ . Ρ . ΠΕΡ... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΣΑ . ΖΝΟ. (an. 257.) Type as No. 79, likewise countermarked with a star, round which the numerals ΑΟΟ.

Æ 7.

This was countermarked in the year 271 of the epoch of Gaza, = 215 A.D., when Caracalla came to Syria.

82. Another, with the date ΓΞΟ (an. 263), and with another date, ΓΟΟ in a countermark.


Æ 7.

83. Another, with the date ΕΞΟ (an. 265), but without a countermark.

Æ. 7.

GETA.

84. *Obv.*—...ΙΟΟ. ΚΕΝΤΙ.....ΝΟ. Laureate bust, to the right, in the *paludamentum*.

*Rev.*—ΓΞΟ . ΓΑΖΑ. Two figures, standing within a temple; between them the monogram 

Æ 6. Weight, 9·8 grammes. Pl. iii. No. 8.

CARACALLA.

85. *Obv.*—.....ΑΥ . ΑΝΤΩΝΙ..... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΓΑΖΑ . ΑΞΟ. (an. 261.) Type as No. 79.

Æ 6.

JULIA MÆSA.

86. *Obv.*—ΙΟΥΛΙΑ . ΜΑΙΚΑ. Head of Julia Mæsa, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΑΖΑ ΑΠΟ. (an. 281.) Type as No. 79, with a countermark.

Æ 5½.

This coin was struck in the year A.D. 221, when Julia Mæsa prevailed on Elagabalus to adopt his first cousin, Alexander Severus, proclaiming him Cæsar. It is likewise the first medal at present known to have been coined at Gaza, in honour of this empress.

## GORDIANUS PIUS.

87. *Obv.*—..... ΝΤΩΝ ..... ΔΙΑΝΟC. Laureate head, to the right

*Rev.*—ΓΑΖΑΙΩ . ΙΕΡ . ΑΣ. Jupiter Serapis, with his attributes, seated, to the left.

Æ 8. Weight, 10·75 grammes.

## RAPHA.

## SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

88. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ . Κ . Μ . ΑΥΡ . ΚΕΟΥ . ΑΑ..... Laureate head, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΡΑΦΙΑ . ΑΠC. (an. 281.) Jupiter, with his attributes, seated, to the right.

Æ 6. Weight, 10·9 grammes.

The scale used here is that of Mionnet.

The weight is given in French grammes; one gramme = 15·434 troy grains.

H. C. REICHARDT.

## X.

REMARKS UPON AN ARTICLE ON ASSYRIAN  
ANTIQUITIES, BY H. FOX TALBOT, ESQ. AS  
TO THE CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION ON THE  
CYLINDER OF SARGON IN THE BRITISH  
MUSEUM.

In Vol. VII., New Series, of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.

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[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 20th, 1862.]

To W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., *President of the Numismatic  
Society.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I forward to you a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. H. Fox Talbot on the subject of his translation of the cuneiform inscription on the cylinder of Sargon, which, having obtained Mr. Talbot's permission so to do, I beg to submit to the consideration of the Numismatic Society, should you deem it deserving of their attention.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, March 3, 1862.

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MR. TALBOT'S TRANSLATION. ASSYRIAN.

[40.]<sup>1</sup> *Kima zigir sumi-ya sha ana nassarikti u mishari su,  
sutishur la likhi la kabalat simbu inni Ili Rabi.*

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<sup>1</sup> The numbers refer to the lines in the inscription.

- [41.] *Kaship asibut ir shasu ki pi ummati sha yamann-su, kaspā u takabar ana inni-sun wetaru.*
- [42.] *Assu rikhati la rusie, sha kaship asibut la tsibu : asib mikhar asib akhar, pannu-sun attan sunuti.*

ENGLISH TRANSLATION. MR. TALBOT.

- [40.] As the great gods have given renown to my name, which is triumphant and victorious, so also have they given to me the government of affairs unconnected with battle and victory.
- [41.] The money of the inhabitants of this city (as with unanimous voice they decreed) I renewed, both in silver and copper, in accordance with their prayers.
- [42.] I made coins, but not of gold (which money the people did not wish for), and gave them to the inhabitants, both present and future, to be their own property.

NOTES BY MR. TALBOT, AS FAR AS THEY APPLY TO THE QUESTION OF COINED MONEY.

*Kaship* I translate "money," from כָּשָׁה, *kasheh*, to compute or to count. (Gesenius, 377.) So also in modern Arabic, but pronounced *hasheh*. Doubtless from the same root as כָּסָה, *kaspā*, "silver," also used in Hebrew for "money" generally. So also in French, *argent* means "money," whether it be of silver or not.

*Rikhati*, coins, or pieces of stamped money. This is the most important word. I can hardly doubt that it comes from the Hebrew רִיקָה, *rika*, which means, to strike metal with a hammer so as to spread it out. Gesenius explains it, *tundendo expandit, aut diduxit, ut laminam, malleo*. Hence the substantive רִיקָה for *laminæ* of metal. Hence, also, the more forcible verb פָּרַק, of reduplicate form, explained by Gesenius, *tubidit, tundendo expandit*.

If these pieces of silver and copper, used for money, were not coins, but pieces of given weight, to what purpose should they be beaten or spread out with hammers? If they were not coins they were laminæ, but surely such would be inconvenient in practice, and unsuited to the affairs of life.

To H. FOX TALBOT, Esq.

Leamington, 20th February, 1862.

DEAR SIR,

I have read carefully your translation of the Assyrian inscription, and though I think it a very valuable addition to written history upon the subject of *money*, yet I am not inclined to admit that it establishes the existence of *coined* money at a period antecedent to that generally recognized by numismatists. Nay, I think the real value of the notice weakened by the endeavour to extend it to a supposition opposed to the testimony of both written and art history.

Before entering upon observations as to your cuneiform translation, it may be well to refer to the evidence of written and art history. Herodotus states (Clio, sect. xciv. —*Beloe*) that the Lydians invented the art of coinage.<sup>2</sup> His history may be dated about B.C. 450. Another authority states, that Phidon, King of Argos, is said to have coined the first silver money at Ægina. Art history lays before us the coins of Lydia and Ægina; and they both present proofs of having been struck in the very infancy of the art; and perhaps a fair review of them may tend to reconcile the two authorities stated as to the inventors of medal money. If any one will examine, in a first-class collection of coins, such as that of the British Museum, or any other national collection, a series of the coins of Lydia and Ægina, he will see in the former lumps of gold or silver, of an oblong, almost rude, amygdaloidal

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<sup>2</sup> Perhaps the following may be a literal translation—"The Lydians were the first of men, so far as we know, who struck and used a current coinage of gold and silver."

shape,<sup>3</sup> impressed on the upper side with an open-mouthed head of a lion, or the same, generally, with a bull's head looking towards it, with, on the under side, a rude indentation of a metallic stud, this indentation being in some specimens two small squares joined together. Here is seen just what might be expected in an artist's first rough attempt at a new work; and these specimens would certainly warrant the historian in calling them the earliest instances of coinage. The early coins of Ægina are scarcely so rude as those of Lydia, though presenting at first the reverse rude stud-mark. They are in silver (as will hereafter be stated), the first species of bullion used for currency in commerce. But whilst the obverse of the Æginetan coins presents from the first the figure of a tortoise, the reverse very speedily offers to view a singular indented square, divided into four parts by elevated lines,

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<sup>3</sup> It is not intended to convey the idea that lumps or pieces of weighed bullion were generally of this amygdaloidal form. In the Lydian coins it was a matter of convenience, to afford space for the obverse design of a lion's head and a bull's head opposite to each other. There is no indication of pieces of bullion having been cast in a *mould* in early coins, or of having been stamped out of rolled metal, as *blanks* in our mode of coinage. On the contrary, the metal appears to have been molten and cast from the crucible into accidental forms, the wrinkling of the cooling and contracting bullion sometimes appearing on the edge of the piece. The die was then so applied as to obtain the largest portion of the design which the shape of the metal would permit. It is my own opinion that before weighing for each separate piece, the fabricators must have granulated their bullion by the process of pouring molten metal into water from a height. The granules thus obtained would afford the means of rapidly weighing the amount of each piece. Mr. Sainthill, of Cork, imagines the bullion was struck whilst yet hot, to obtain high relief; and at his request Mr. Leonard Wyon, the chief engraver at the Royal Mint, made the experiment of striking balls of metal whilst yet hot from the melting, and found that the metal took more easily the impress than when struck cold.

the fourth quarter being again divided by a diagonal bar, so as to form, in fact, five compartments; and this peculiar indented square is seen on nearly all the multiples and divisions of the drachma of silver, as far as size will permit.<sup>4</sup> It has been thought, that the lion's head on the Lydian coins symbolises the city of Sardis, devoted to the worship, or under the protection, of the goddess Cybele, of whom the lion was an attribute; and the bull's head has been supposed to be a type of the river Pactolus, which ran through the city. Various causes have been suggested for the adoption of the tortoise device by the Æginetans, of which it will be needless here to speak; but a few words may be said, as to the reverse, of the very remarkable indented square. Writers have, I believe, generally dismissed this as simply the impress of the stud used to hold the metal fixed whilst hammering the die, to raise the bold relief of the tortoise. But from the almost constant five divisions of the square, it may be surmised that it was intended to represent some idea, as of a monogram of the name of the island, or the plan of a city or fortress with its lines of roads or streets. It is certainly dangerous to speculate in archæology; but this surmise is only thrown out to instigate inquiry as to the real object of this device. But shortly after these first forms of Æginetan money, they introduced the letters ΑΙΓ or ΑΙΓΓ, for ΑΙΓΙΝΗΤΩΝ, into the upper compartment or compartments of the square, and a small figure of a dolphin into one of the lower compartments. As the dolphin has always been considered as an emblem of the sea, it may be some guide as to the *possible*

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<sup>4</sup> In the sale catalogue of the coins of Henry Percehouse, Esq., lot 58, an Æginetan reverse of *eight* divisions is mentioned, but almost universally the divisions are only five.



allusions of the obverse and reverse. When these early coins of Lydia and Ægina are considered, we may discover reasons for the two statements as to the origin of coinage. The first idea of *impress* may be fairly assigned to Lydia; whilst the perfecting in silver, the early material of money, of an obverse and *reverse* design, may have justified the appropriation to the Æginetans of the honour of having first *completed* the art of coinage. The period of this useful invention has generally been supposed to be about the year B.C. 600. The object in stating the character of the earliest coins known, and the steps by which the art advanced, is to endeavour to ascertain the form of bullion money before coining was invented, and to show that these two ancient states did not derive the art from others, but themselves independently elaborated it. From the accounts given, it seems that when the Lydians commenced coinage they operated upon rude lumps or pieces of bullion, adjusted to specific weights, such pieces being probably previously fabricated by any one, and not being marked by any stamp to indicate any authoritative guarantee for just weight and purity. Hence these pieces were, before coinage, *weighed* in commercial transactions, if doubted as to amount, and tested as to purity by the Lydian touchstone; whence the "*Lydian stone*" became a proverb as to any mode or matter of trial. Testing stones being generally called *Lydian* stones, may lead to the inference that the Lydians first introduced their use; and this presumed fact will induce the belief that they first of all turned attention to the establishment of a regulated form of currency in trade. Probably, almost certainly, previous to coinage, unstamped pieces of bullion were current in commerce, far and wide, over the south-western coasts of Asia and eastern coasts of

Europe, from the most remote periods; and this will lead me to the only written record of bullion currency, the Bible, unless your inscription should afford us another glimpse of light from written history to guide us in the consideration of the subject.

To understand clearly the question of uncoined bullion currency, it is necessary to ascend to the first discoverable period of its adoption as a representative of property, and a medium of exchange.

The first notice of it which we have, is, when Abram came up out of Egypt, "*very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold.*" (Gen. xiii. 2.) It is scarcely needful to say that this establishment of bullion as wealth, and the means of obtaining articles of life without the inconvenience of barter, was a mighty stride in social science, and we may, with much probability, attribute it to that great storehouse of wisdom, ancient Egypt; for in the catacombs we see representations of rings of gold and silver being weighed and recorded as amount of property. The next step noticed is in the actual employment of silver for the purchase of property. (Gen. xvii. 12.) We are first told of the calculation of silver by weight, in the effecting of a purchase, in Gen. xxiii. 9—16, "four hundred *shekels of silver*, current with the merchant." This passage not only tells us of silver as a commercial medium of exchange, but how it was passed, namely, by weights of a specific amount, having a recognised value per given weight; and these conditions of currency widely acknowledged and practised. That there were, for convenience in traffic, divisions of the standard unit of calculation, in separate pieces, we learn from Exodus xxx. 13, where the *half shekel* is named, which must have been (see ver. 15) an actual division, for no one was to give more, none less.

Then there was the *quarter shekel* (see 1 Sam. ix. 8), which must of necessity have been an actual piece, as it was all the "silver" which the servant of Saul had. This currency, passed by weight, continued to the Babylonish captivity (see Jer. xxxii. 9, 10), and till after the return (Zech. xi. 12), according to the received chronology to the period B.C. 517. There is (2 Kings xii. 9) a curious instance of the mode of receiving silver money, well calculated for lump pieces. It is said the high priest *bored a hole in the lid of a chest*, through which hole, as in our money boxes and tills, the money was to be cast, for security against pillage, no doubt. This money was "the collection that Moses the servant of God laid upon Israel in the wilderness," namely, half a shekel each. (See 2 Chron. xxiv. 9; and Exodus xxx. 15.) When the chest was emptied, the silver was *bound up in bags*,<sup>5</sup> and "told," that is, counted up as to amount.

I have been thus particular to show the exact state of currency in Judea to a later period than that of Sargon (about B.C. 700), because Assyria being so near to Judea, and having constant intercourse with it, we may suppose that had *coined* money existed in either country, the practice would have spread to the other.

But it may be objected, that if no *coined* money has been found up to this period in Egypt, Assyria, or Judea, no more have pieces of silver graduated to weights been found. To this it may be answered, the idea of money, in modern times, having attached to *medal* money only, if found

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<sup>5</sup> Bound up bags, probably containing pieces of silver, are commonly seen in the hands of tribute bearers in processions in the Assyrian sculptures. See also Psalm lxviii. 30, "Rebuke the company of spearmen . . . . . till every one submit himself with pieces of silver."

such pieces would not have been noticed, but *melted* down. Even whilst current they were melted down when collected—see marginal reading of 2 Chron. xxxiv. 17—the money, it is said, was “*poured out, or melted.*” And that this was not a mere figure of speech, but a fact, may be presumed from the practice of Darius, son of Hystaspes, who reigned near to this period (B.C. 521—485), of whom it is said (Herodotus, *Thalia*, sect. xvi.—*Beloe*), “The manner in which the king deposited these riches in his treasury was this, the gold and silver were melted and poured into earthen vessels; the vessel, when full, was removed,<sup>6</sup> leaving the metal in a mass. When any was wanted, such a piece was broken off as the contingency required.” The riches here spoken of, was the amount of the tribute exacted by Darius from his twenty provinces of the empire; showing that no coinage existed in them at that time. There is another reason why these bullion pieces were not likely to be found. In the various wars of these Eastern nations, the silver and the gold were violently extorted from the conquered country;<sup>7</sup> and if there was a suspicion of concealment, torture was used to compel discovery of it, as we may imagine from the cruelties seen practised on prisoners in sculptures.

I have to request pardon for this long discussion, but your translation seems so likely to cause unsettling of the minds of numismatists as to the time and place of

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<sup>6</sup> The word “*removed*” does not here mean, was simply put or stored away, but that the vessel or jar was broken off all round, leaving the bullion in an ingot of the shape of the vessel, whatever that shape was.

<sup>7</sup> See the statement of this in the wars of Sennacherib—“I broke open his treasury. The gold and silver, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c., . . . . I carried away.”—*Assyrian Texts*, translated by H. F. Talbot, Esq.

the origin of coinage, unless clearly explained, that the question cannot be too closely investigated.

Now then, permit me to enter upon your cuneiform inscription. It strikes me you may be perfectly correct as to the passage recited referring to *money* currency; but from the facts stated, I decidedly doubt if it infers *coined* silver or copper.<sup>8</sup> To have this admitted, you must establish, upon construction allowed by all Assyrian scholars to be beyond conjecture or doubt, that such a statement is really meant; for you have to contend against all written and art history on the point; and to prove that there were two distinct, independent origins of coinage, both taking the same course, and both producing flat impressed coins—in fact, medal money. As I have said, your translation will be a very interesting addition to the history of money currency, even if limited to unmarked, weighed pieces of bullion, of which all we know is from the Bible, whose object was not the explanation of art or science, and which only refers to it incidentally in the account of general transactions. Perhaps unstamped money—being merely an affair of mercantile and popular convenience, fabricated by any one, and not

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<sup>a</sup> In a private note from Mr. Talbot, since the receipt of my letter to him, he remarks:—"By *coins* I do not mean necessarily figured images, such as, for instance, those bearing a lion's head. I should consider lumps of silver marked with their value as *coins*, provided the mark was made by a stamp." And *coins* they would be, as much as the siege-piece currency of Charles I., stamped  $\overset{a}{V} - \overset{a}{II} . \overset{d}{VI} - \overset{D}{XII} - \overset{d}{VI} .$ ; and on others simply the weights,  $\overset{dwts.}{19} . \overset{grs.}{8} - \overset{dwts.}{9} . \overset{grs.}{16}, \overset{dwts.}{3} . \overset{grs.}{21} . - \&c.$  (Ruding, pl. xxvii. Ed. 1819.) But no such have ever been found. As to "talents of gold, silver, and copper (or perhaps bronze)," these were not currencies, but aggregate amounts.

calling forth art or sentiment, and subject to be melted down at each transit through the public treasury—was not considered worthy of a thought or record; hence the silence of all classical writers on this point. But when states and kings took the currency in hand, art exhibited its skill in beautifying, religion and sentiment threw soul into it, and sovereigns and governments assumed to themselves the right of coinage as their own peculiar privilege; and the medallie art was deemed worthy of the notice of the scholar and historian.

I will ask your indulgence whilst I freely criticise your translation. That כסף (*Keseeph*, Lee) is applied to *silver*, and, next, to *money*, from the verb signifying “to grow pale,” because *silver* was *pale*, and *money* was made of *silver*, is allowed both by Lee and Gesenius; but whether you can translate “*Kaship*,” “to count,” to mean money, or connect it with “*Keseeph*” (*silver, pale*), I hesitate to admit, but do not feel competent to dispute critically; and question whether the Hebrew text will at all bear you out in it, as “*Keseeph*” is a word, I believe, invariably used for *money*, silver abstractedly being the object understood, irrespective of count. In the passage I have referred to (2 Kings xii. 9), as to “telling” (counting) of money, it does not seem to apply to money—silver—as an article passed by tale, but only to the adding up of the amount collected. I should rather be disposed to consider “*Kaship*,” as the Assyrian analogue of “*Keseeph*.” “*Rikkuti*,” I should also question as to meaning flat, stamped coins, from ריקא “*rika*,” “to strike metal with a hammer so as to spread it out;” Lee, “stamped on in order to stretch, stamped on.” But the word may apply to *hammering* in a more limited sense, without establishing an impress, or medallie form; for there are money pieces of silver at this day—the

*ticals* of Siam—of a character combining lump, ring, hammered, and impressed money, and yet not at all medal money, expanded or spread flat out.<sup>9</sup> The bullet-like *ticals* of Siam, preserving to us (though now about to give place to medal money) the pre-medallie ring and lump money, seem to have been struck with a hammer to form several flat surfaces, to prevent their rolling about on a table or board. There may have been balls of silver money in Assyria, so hammered, for such purpose; or even flattened lumps of bullion; but never, I conceive, coins after the Lydian or Grecian type. As to the mention of *copper* money, such money is at variance with all the tenor of ancient money in those parts, for it is ever "*Keseph*," "*silver*," to the last in the Bible. In Greece copper was most reluctantly received as currency, and not at first; and was contemptuously spoken of; as bullion only appeared to them to involve the idea of a representative of property. I perceive, however, that you do not dwell upon the word you interpret *copper*, so I will dismiss it. I observe that the bullion money of Assyria to which you refer, was a *popular*, and not a *state* fabrication; and the second verse of your translation bears out this view. It was the money of the *inhabitants* of the city, decreed<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> *Ticals*.—Tavernier compares them to hazel nuts, flattened semicircularly on four sides, but open like a horseshoe. Marsden says, "The more simple way, however, of considering them is, as cylinders cut in lengths of little more than twice the diameter, and then beat by hammering, until the flat ends nearly meet."

<sup>10</sup> Mr. Talbot states to me, in reply to a question which I asked of him subsequently to writing my letter, "The city to which Sargon refers was Nineveh; it was in some sense a conquered city, for although the capital of Assyria, yet Sargon was a usurper, and doubtless only succeeded after a conflict in wresting Nineveh from the adherents of the rightful king." If the city

(directed) by *them*, and renewed to *them*; and that which Sargon made he transferred to the *inhabitants* as *their* property and concern, apparently without his further interference or control. This is at variance with usual practice, ancient or modern, as to medal-money, the right to make which has been only rarely and guardedly allowed to individuals by governments, and therefore is adverse to your idea of *coined* money. You question whether the words "*images of my majesty*" ("Assyrian Texts Translated") do not apply to coined money. This, I think, must be negatively answered, from the absence of the discovery of coined money in Judea, the country in point; and perhaps it will be admitted, from what has been said, that Sargon, and probably, if not certainly, Sennacherib, did not stamp their images on any currency of Assyria.

Such are my views as to your translation, and I hope if I have not been able to agree with you in your conclusions, I have not expressed myself in a manner offensive or disrespectful towards you.

I remain, dear Sir,

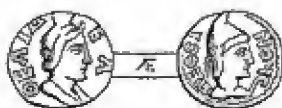
Yours faithfully,

W. B. DICKINSON.

was a *conquered* city, as I surmised, then the edict of Sargon was simply the permission to use their bullion money in currency, instead of yielding it up as spoil to him and his adherents, as common then in a conquered place.

"In the annals of Sennacherib, as to the attack upon "Zedekiah, king of Ascalon" (Judea), Mr. Talbot translates, "*katrie belluti-ya*," "*images of my majesty*"? "coin of the empire"? perhaps from the root "*kat*" כָּת, "*cudit, percussit*." Again, "*katrie belluti-ya*," "*images of my majesty*,"? perhaps some description of *coined money*.





## XI.

ON AN UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS COIN OF PESSINUS, IN GALATIA, TOGETHER WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE CITY.

BY CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 20th, 1862.]

THE coin, whose description follows, was obtained by me from Mr. Maximilian Borrell, about two years ago.

*Obv.*—Head of Cybele, to the right; on it a turret, with narrow base, hair rolled in front into a band, extending to the neck; around, ΘΕΑ ΙΑΕΑ.

*Rev.*—Youthful head of Atys, to the right, in a Phrygian cap, fillet hanging down behind; hair appearing below, in straight curls; in front of neck, to the right, a crook (*pedum*); around, in two lines, ΙΙΕΚΚΙ | ΝΟΥ.

Æ 2½.

This very interesting coin is quite different from either of the autonomous coins of Pessinus described by Mionnet (iv. p. 391, Suppl. vii. p. 643), although on the obverse of one of these are the heads of Cybele and Atys, side by side. They were doubtless worshipped in the same temple at Pessinus, the burial-place of Atys, as we know from Pausanias<sup>1</sup> that they were jointly adored in Achæan

<sup>1</sup> Pausan., lib. vii. c. 17, and c. 20.

temples. Atys on this coin bears the crook, a symbol of his pastoral occupation, which is likewise connected with him in other works of ancient art.<sup>2</sup> The legend  $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\iota\alpha$  (ΙΔΕΑ)<sup>3</sup> corresponds to the  $\mu\eta\tau\rho\acute{o}\varsigma\ \theta\epsilon\omega\acute{\nu}$  Πεσσινέαν of another autonomous coin, ε being barbarously written for αι in the second word, as in many coins, inscriptions, and MSS., when the true pronunciation of Greek was corrupted. This circumstance, coupled with the lunar form of the Sigma (C), shows that the coin belongs to a late period, perhaps not much before Roman times; the workmanship, however, is good. The legend ΠΕCCINOY seems to be the commencement of Πεσσινουντίων; the same awkward abbreviation occurs, though rarely, on imperial coins of Pessinus (Mionnet, Suppl. vii. p. 645). The ordinary legend is Πεσσινουντίων; once only (in the instance already named) Πεσσινέαν.<sup>4</sup> This last form seems to point to a nominative other than Πεσσινούς, which is most probably Πεσσίνα, or rather Πεσσινᾶ.

The only forms, however, known to authors appear to be Πεσσινούς (or as it is written in Pausanias, Kuhn's edition, Πεσινοῦς), and Πισινοῦς. The word is very absurdly derived by some of the ancients from πίπτειν,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See Müller's "Anc. Art." (Leitch's trans.), sect. 395, p. 521, London, 1852; Sabatier, "Med. Contorn.," pp. 72-73; Rasche, "Lex. Numm." sect. v. Atys.

<sup>3</sup> It is somewhat singular, however, that a coin of Pessinus should refer to her Idæan title, more especially as she was also called *Pessinuntis*. "Οἱ Φρύγες.....Ρέαν.....τιμῶσι.....μητέρα καλοῦντες θεῶν, καὶ "Αγδιστιν καὶ Φρυγίαν θεὸν μεγάλην, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν τόπων Ἰδαίαν καὶ Δινδυμήνην καὶ Σιπυλήνην καὶ Πεσσινουντίδα καὶ Κυβέλην."—Strabo, lib. X. c. iii., sect. 12.

<sup>4</sup> I suspect that Πεσσινέαν stands for Πεσσιναίων, but this is not certain.

<sup>5</sup> *Pessinunta convertit (Julianus), visurus vetusta Matris Magnæ delubra.....quam autem ob rem hoc nomine oppidum sit appellatum variant rerum scriptores. Quidam enim figmento Deæ*

the image of Cybele being considered to be a *διοπετής*.<sup>6</sup> Not much more convincing is the etymology of Apollonius Aphrodisiensis (an author of unknown date), who invents (as it appears) a Galatian chief, Pessinus, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and derives the town from his name.<sup>7</sup> Since we have other towns ending in —οῦς, derived from plants—as *Σελινοῦς*, in Sicily, from *σέλινον*; *Ἀλμιοῦς*, an Attic deme, from *ἄλμιος*, or *ἄλμιον*; *Ἀνθεμοῦς*, in Macedonia and Mesopotamia, from *ἀνθεμῖς*, or *ἄνθεμον*,<sup>8</sup>—so also it is natural to think that Pessinus or

*coelitus lapso ἀπὸ τοῦ πεσεῖν, quod cadere nos dicimus, urbem asseruere cognominatam. Alii memorant Ilum Trois filium, Dardaniæ regem, locum sic appellasse. Theopompus non Ilum id egisse sed Midam affirmat, Phrygiæ quondam potentissimum regem.*—Ammian. Marcellin., lib. xxii. c. 9. “Τοῦτο δὲ (τὸ διοπετὲς ἄγαλμα) πάλαι μὲν ἐξ οὐρινοῦ κατενεχθῆναι λόγος εἰς τινα τῆς Φρυγίας χώρον, Πεσσινούς δὲ ὄνομα αὐτῷ, τὴν δὲ προσηγορίαν λαβεῖν τὸν τόπον ἐκ τοῦ πεσόντος ἀγάλματος ἐξ οὐρινοῦ καὶ πρῶτον ἐκεῖσε ὀφθῆναι. ὥς δὲ παρ’ ἑτέροις εὐρομεν, Ἰλῷ τῷ Φρυγῇ καὶ Ταυταλῷ τῷ Λυδῷ πόλεμον ἐκεῖ γενέσθαι λέγουσιν, οἱ μὲν περὶ ὁδῶν, οἱ δὲ περὶ τῆς Γανυμήδους ἀρπαγῆς ἰσορρόπου δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς μαχρῆς γενομένης ἐκατέρωθεν πεσεῖν ἱκανοὺς, καὶ τὴν συμφορὰν ὄνομα δοῦναι τῷ χωρίῳ.”—Herodian. lib. i. c. 35.

<sup>6</sup> The image was of flint. Arnobius (vi. 11) says, “Pessinuntios silicem pro Deum matre (coluisse).”

<sup>7</sup> “τρεῖς δὲ πόλεις ἔκτισαν (οἱ Γαλάται), Ἀγκυραν ἀπὸ τοῦ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον πλεονεκτήματος, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Πεσσινούντος τοῦ ἄρχοντος, τὴν δὲ Ταίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου ἄρχοντος.”—Ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀγκυρα. (Müller, *Fragn. Hist. Gr.*, iv. 312, where see the note.) Memnon, a writer of the first or second century after Christ, simply relates that the Gauls founded the city—“ἔδειμαντο δὲ πόλεις, Τρωγμοὶ μὲν Ἀγκυραν, Τολοστοβόγιοι δὲ Ταίαν, Τεκτόσασγες δὲ Πισινούντα.”—Ap. Phot. (Müller, u. s., vol. iii. p. 536.)

<sup>8</sup> Since the above paper was written I have been favoured by Mr. R. W. Taylor, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, with many other similarly formed names of places derived from plants, to which I have added a few more. They are as follows:—*Κερασοῦς*, in Pontus; *Δαφνοῦς*, in Locris; *Ἐλαιοῦς*, in Thrace, and elsewhere; *Φοινικοῦς*, near Erythræ; *Ραμνοῦς*, in Attica,

Pissinus is connected with *πίτυς*, *πίσσα*, *πίσσινος*. The *fir-tree* (*πίτυς*) may very probably have been also called *πίσσινον*, *pitch-tree*, just as besides being called *Pinus* in Latin, it is also called *Picea* (Ital. *Pezzo*<sup>9</sup>), from *pix*, *piceis*. Thus Pessinus will indicate a city of a fir-region, and it is no small confirmation of this etymology to observe that the fir-tree<sup>10</sup> is especially connected with the orgies of Cybele.<sup>11</sup>

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also in Crete; *Σχοινοῦς*, in Boeotia and elsewhere; *Σιδουῦς*, near Corinth; *Οἰνοῦς*, in Laconia; and what is still more interesting, *Περνοῦς*, near the Black Sea. There are likewise various places ending in *οῦσσα*, or rather, *οῦσα*, similarly described—as *Σιδουῦσσα*, *Οἰνοῦσαι*, or *Οἰνοῦσαι* (a group of islands), *Μαραθουῦσσα*, *Τευροῦσσα* (Thuc., viii. 42), *Ἐλαιουῦσσα*, *Φακοῦσσα*, and *Πιτύουσσα* or *Πιτύουσα*, the name of more than one island, and also the ancient designation of Lampsacus, which gave rise to the *bon-mot* of Croesus, that he would destroy it *like a pine-tree*, (*πίτυος ῥόπον*), which good Herodotus (vi. 37) has utterly misunderstood.

<sup>9</sup> See Facciolati's "Lexicon," sect. v. *Picea*. Pliny (lib. xvi. c. 16—18) distinguishes *Pinus*, *Pinaster*, *Picea*.

<sup>10</sup> It is quite possible that *τὸ πῖσσινον* (or rather, perhaps, *ἡ πῖσσινη*) may have been the name of some particular kind of pine more especially used for making pitch. Fraas ("Flora Classica," p. 263) says of *Pinus Laricio* (by which he appears to intend *P. Maritima*, Pall.), "Sie ist die *πέβκη* 'Idaia des Theophrast und nicht *P. Cembra*, die dem Ida und seiner Flora überhaupt fremd ist." The same author considers that the *πίτυς* of Homer, Herodotus, and Dioscorides is *P. Pineta*, L., but that the *πίτυς ἄγρια* of Theophrastus is *P. Sylvestris*, L. (u. s.) Asia Minor contains several species of *Pinus*, and I am not able to say which of them grows near Pessinus. Probably the Greeks and Romans often confounded the species of this difficult genus.

<sup>11</sup> "Quid enim sibi vult illa pinus, quam semper statis diebus in Deum matris intromittitis sanctuario? Nonne illius similitudo est arboris, sub qua sibi furens manus et adolescentulus (Atys) intulit, et genitrix Divum in solatium sui vulneris consecravat." —Arnob., lib. v. c. 16.

## XII.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY. (*Continued.*)

## DEAL.

## PLATE C.

No. 1.—A farthing of Thomas Brothers, of Deale, 1664, has a pair of scales—a grocer's sign.

Thomas Brothers, by the balanced scales, announced to his supporters that they might expect justice from him; but,

No. 2 could not so well have adopted his namesake's device, as he evidently gave a very small piece of metal for "his half penny."

William Brothers, in Deale, 1666, probably kept a tavern, frequented by Deal pilots and boatmen. His sign was a boat, under sail—the Deal-boat of his day, and very similar to that in which the brave mariners of his town have gained a world-wide fame, in ever showing themselves ready, at the most imminent peril of their own, to endeavour to save the lives of the wrecked crews on the Goodwin Sands, who, without their aid, would inevitably perish.

The pilots of Deal, like those of Dover, are appointed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. That they



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HWA 1768

DEAL TOKENS



may find employment in their dangerous vocation, they commonly venture farther out to sea than their brethren of the Trinity House, to whom they are obliged to surrender their charge, when they meet their cutter with the little red flag.

The descendants of the issuers of these tokens have had their names on the pilot lists, and are still to be met with among the inhabitants of Deal.

No. 3.—Ann Cauterel, of Deale, 1669, has left a handsome token of her equitable dealings.

No. 4.—John Clarke, in Deale, 1659, gave, we may presume, his own figure, in a rather Dutch costume, seated on a three-legged stool, and intently watching the operation of a still, dropping its "strong water," Hollands, or the distillation of herbs, much used at that period, into a neat spirit measure.

No. 5.—James Coston, of Deall, 1653, the earliest date on the Deal tokens, has a heart on each side of his farthing, between the initial letters of his and his wife's name, to show they had but *one heart* between them—a pretty device.

No. 6.—T. F., in Deale, 1658, at the Dolphine. This tavern is not remembered in Deal; it was evidently situated in the street now called Dolphin Street.

No. 7.—Timothy Gardner, in Deale, 1666. A coat of arms.

These arms are doubtless those of the Gardiner family—a chevron, ermine, between three griffins' heads, erased, impaling his wife's arms; a chevron, vair, between three demi-lions, rampant. The plague that, in 1665, had so severely visited London, extended, in the year in which this token was issued, its sad and exterminating ravages to the town of Deal.



"I met with Mr. Evelyn in the street, who tells me the sad condition at this very day at Deptford, for the plague, and more at Deale, within his precinct, as one of the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen, that the town is almost quite depopulated."—*Pepys' Diary*, 1666, Aug. 8th.

No. 8.—Thomas Potter, in Deale, 1663, has on his farthing the Grocers' arms.

No. 9.—A farthing of Moyses Potter, at Deale, in Kent, the Bakers' arms.

White bakers were incorporated in the first year of Edward II., and had a new charter in the early part of the reign of Henry VII., which was confirmed in each of the succeeding reigns to James I.

The arms on the token are not complete; it only gives a *chief*, barry, wavy; an arm issuing out of a cloud, proper, holding a pair of scales.

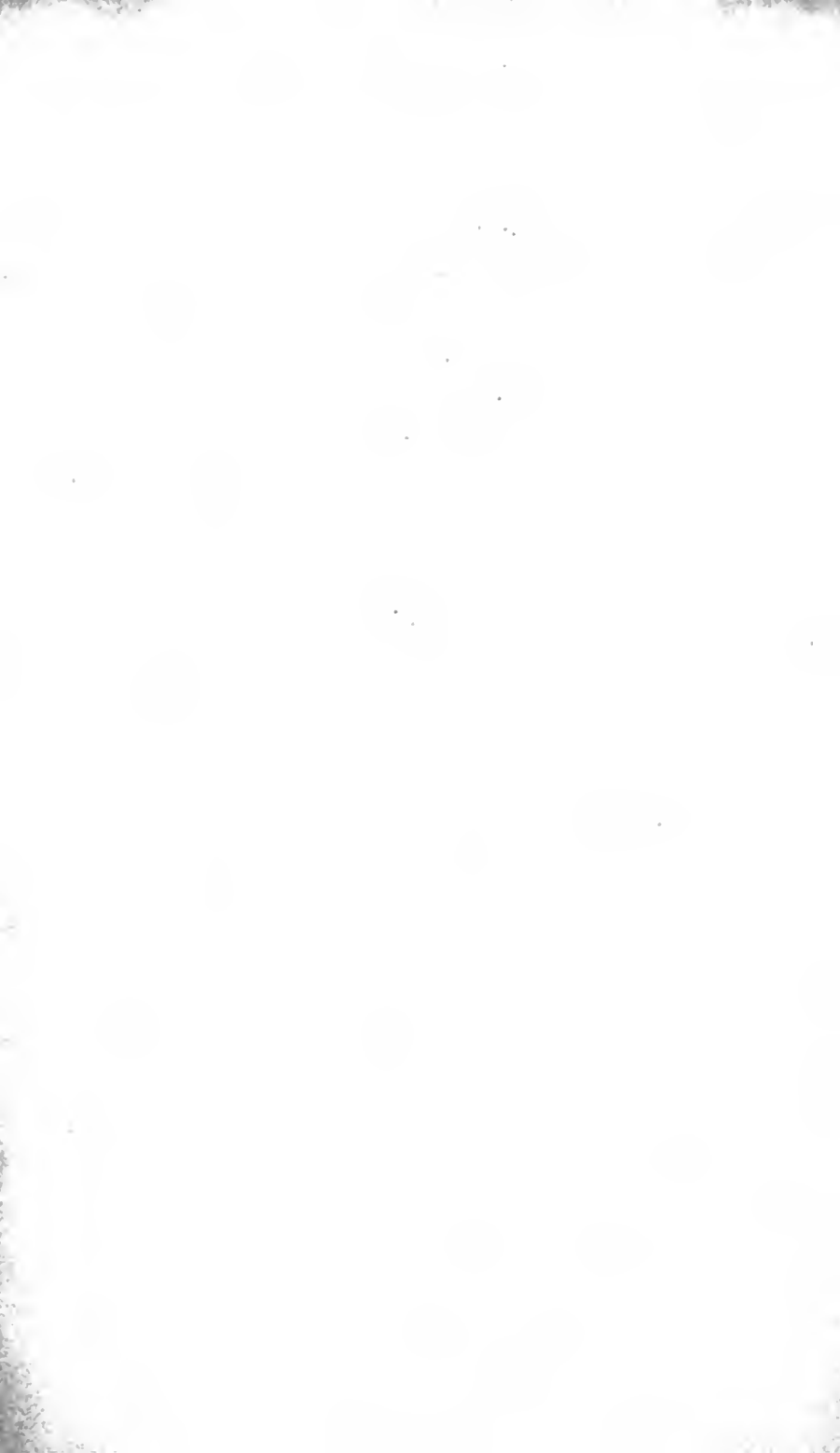
No. 10.—William Pittocke, in Deale, his halfe penny, 1668.

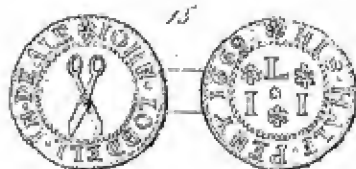
The profile with the flowing Vandyck curls, or periwig, was intended for that of the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, and afterwards James II. The initials "D. Y." are Duke of York.

We learn from *Pepys' Diary*, that periwigs were not first worn by Charles II. or his royal brother.

"1663, Nov. 2nd.—I heard the Duke say that he was going to wear a perriwigg; and they say the King also will. I never to this day observed that the king is mighty gray.

"3rd.—Home, and by-and-by comes Chapman, the perriwig maker; and upon my liking it, without more ado I went up, and there he cut off my hair, which went a little to my heart, at present to part with it; but it being over, and my perriwig on, I paid him £3 for it, and away went he, with my own hair to make up another of; and I, by-and-by, went abroad, after I had





caused all my maids to look upon it; and they conclude it do become me; though Jane was mightily troubled for my parting of my own hair, and so was Besse."

We may conjecture William Pittocke kept a tavern called the *Lord Warden*, or the *Duke of York*. There is now no hotel in Deal of either of these names.

Walmer Castle, one mile from Deal, is the residence of the Lord Warden *pro tem*.

No. 11.—A farthing, with the Glovers' sign, issued twelve years before the preceding halfpenny, has John Pittock, without the final "e." The descendants of this family are still to be met with in Deal.

No. 12.—The farthing of Thomas Parksoen, in *Dell*, 1658.

#### PLATE D.

No. 13.—A farthing of John Pears, in Deale, 1663, has a heart—sometimes an apothecary's sign.

No. 14.—Richard Stutly, in Dell, 1653, on each side of his token, has only the initials of his and his wife's name.

No. 15.—John Lobdell, in Deale, his half penny, 1669, by his sign alone has left evidence that he was a tailor.

No. 16.—Peter Underwood, in Lower Deall, by the same rule tells us he was a tallow-chandler.

When Sandwich Haven decayed, and the navy of England increased, the Downs opposite to Deal became the most commodious anchorage on the Kentish coast, and the resort, not only of the king's, but of the merchant ships of this and other nations.

This wrought a great change in the town of Deal; it soon became filled with stores and provisions necessary for the shipping, and the rendezvous of seafaring people,

passengers, and others on their account, so that a new town arose along the shore, and was called Lower Deal; the old town was then called Upper Deal.

No. 17.—John Watts, of Deale, 1664, from his nice farthing, was a woollendraper, or clothier, at the sign of the *Golden Fleece*.

#### RAMSGATE.

No. 1.—“Henry Noldred, in Romans-get, in y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Tennet, his half penny,” has three objects which have puzzled all who have seen them.

No. 2.—Richard Langley, of Ramsgate, 1657, R.P.L. A man dipping candles.

No. 3.—Clement March, at Romansgat, in Thanet, 1658, has a cheese-cutter, and the letters C.M.M.

There is a tradition in the Isle of Thanet, that when Cæsar’s legions passed over from the opposite shore of the Rutupian estuary to invade and possess Thanet, they landed at the nearest valley, or port, and called it *Romansgatt*.

In support of this, the author of “Oral Traditions of the Cinque Ports” asserts that in all old deeds it was written *Romansgatt*; then quotes the name on the trade tokens of the town; next describes an excavation, where many Roman coins and relics were found; and continues, with abundant evidence, to prove that, not only at Ramsgate, but in other parts of the Isle of Thanet, the Romans had

“A local habitation and a name.”

H. W. ROLFE.

(*To be continued.*)

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\* K. B. Martin, 1850.

## NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

In No. 2 (March and April), of the *Revue Numismatique*, there are the following articles:—

1. Second part of Letter XIV. of M. de Sauley to M. A. de Longpérier, on the "Numismatique Gauloise," giving an interesting account of the find of Gaulish coins at Chantenay. It comprised more than 400 pieces, including coins of Durnacus, Orgetirix, Dubnorix, Litavicus, Togirix, and many others, nearly all of central Gaul, though about 40 belong to Aquitaine. By a careful comparison of the weight and condition of the various coins of the hoard, M. de Sauley traces with much appearance of probability their order of succession. With the Gaulish coins were found about 180 Roman family coins of various types, ranging from A.V.C. 550 to 718, and proving that the hoard could not have been buried until the year B.C. 36 at the earliest. As the Gaulish coinage ceased in B.C. 27, it would appear that certain coins of central Gaul, not comprised in the find at Chantenay, but of the same class as those found there, must belong to the last nine years of the native coinage. M. de Sauley's letter proves the value and extent of the information to be gained from a careful examination of such hoards as that found at Chantenay.

2. "On some Roman coins," by M. le Baron de Witte.

These are some of the most remarkable large and middle brass coins in the collection of M. Gonzales. Of five of them, engravings are given, comprising Agrippa with rev. of Augustus, Vespasian CONCORDIA SENATUI, Hadrian with rev. of Ælius, Faustina Junior with a new type of ETERNITAS, and a large brass CONSECratio of Caracalla.

3. "On two *dénéaux* of the thirteenth century," by M. Ed. Lambert.

4. "Essay on the monetary history of the Counts of Flanders of the House of Burgundy, and description of their gold and silver money," fourth article (Philip the Good, 1419—1467), by M. L. Deschamps de Pas.

5. "Notice of some coins and jettons of Bar, Lorraine, and Champagne," by M. Léon Maxe-Werly.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* is a notice of a work by M. le Comte Hippolyte de Widranges, "On the ancient money of

Gaul, and a notice of some remarks on the legend ΚΑΛΕΤΕΔΟΥ," by M. E. Hucher.

In the *Chronique* is a letter of M. Gustave d'Amécourt to M. de Witte, "On a leaden Gallo-Roman coin; an account of a find of Roman coins at Pourville, near Dieppe," &c. &c.

In the *première livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge* for 1862, there are the following articles:—

1. "Some inedited Roman coins," by M. E. Cajot.
  2. "On some semi-Roman *tremisses*, or barbarous Frankish imitations of the Byzantine type," by M. le Docteur A. Namur.
  3. Third letter to M. Soret, "On some inedited Cufic coins found in Georgia," from M. le Général de Bartholomæi.
  4. "On some rare and unedited coins, medals, and jettons," by M. R. Chalon.
  5. "The jettons of the Vanden Winckele family," by M. Camille Picqué.
  6. "On a *méreau* of Robert Willocquean, Abbé of St. Pierre, at Ghent," by M. R. Chalon.
  7. "On a *demi-dalder* of Nimeguen," by M. de Coster.
  8. "On a seal of the Chapter of Liège," by M. R. Chalon.
- In the *Correspondance* is a letter from M. le Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes to M. R. Chalon, "On the Gallo-Greek coins of Marseilles."

In the *Mélanges* are notices of recent numismatic publications, finds of coins, &c. &c.

M. Hoffmann, of Paris, has commenced the issue of a periodical catalogue of coins and medals on sale by him, with the prices affixed. It appears on the 15th of each month, and is accompanied by a few pages of *bulletin*, giving an account of various finds of coins, recent numismatic publications, past and forthcoming sales, &c. In the last number, mention is made of a discovery of upwards of twenty-six thousand small brass coins, in the department of the Bas Rhin, which has come entire into the possession of a collector at Strasburg. They comprise numerous varieties, some new and inedited, between the reigns of Gordianus III. and Constantius Chlorus; among them some coins of Carausius. We hope that some further account of so extensive a hoard may appear in the *Revue Numismatique*.

## MISCELLANEA.

STERLING OF HENRY VII., EMPEROR OF GERMANY, OF THE MÉRAUDE MINT.—In the number of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE for March, of the present year, Mr. Samuel Sharp has given a notice of a sterling of Marie d'Artois, of the Méraude Mint, and he says, "It is curious that this mint should have been in full activity for so long a time—several generations of coins (so to speak) having issued from it—and yet that not only so few types, but so few individual coins of any type, should be extant; one only type of *silver* of this mint, and two coins only of that type, being known—that figured at the head of this (his) notice, and the one in the possession of Count de Robiano." These remarks of Mr. Sharp recalled to my mind that twenty-five years ago I presented to the British Museum a coin in silver of Henry, King of the Romans, with a crowned head in the style of the first Edwards, the reverse bearing a cross with a spread eagle in each angle, and the inscription reading MONET MERAUD. With this impression I wrote to M. Pfister, of the British Museum, to request that he would favour me by searching for this sterling, which he kindly did, and found it in the German Imperial series. The following is the exact description:—

*Obv.*—A crowned head, with full side curls; within an inner dotted ring, HENRICVS . ROME . REX. Mint-mark, a spread eagle.

*Rev.*—Long cross, with a spread eagle in each angle; within a dotted ring, MONETA . MERAUD.

Mr. Pfister says, "The sterling you presented to the British Museum twenty-five years ago is of the Emperor Henry VII., 1308—1313, who was a Count of Luxembourg, to which county this place—Méraude—in those days belonged. I have only to add that the coin is exceedingly rare, and of course a very desirable acquisition in the series of the coins of that emperor." In a subsequent letter M. Pfister says it is a "rare (perhaps unique) coin."

It is not necessary for me to allude to the singular discovery of Méraude being long concealed under the name of *Poitrache*.

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, May 17, 1862.



FIND OF COINS NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Sir, A few months since, in taking down an old building near Bury St. Edmunds, a considerable hoard of English silver coins was found, of which the greater number have passed through my hands. The finders had disposed of them to two different persons, one of whom had about 220 of the coins, and the other about 160. The first-mentioned portion of the find proved on examination to consist of the following :—

<i>Edward II.</i>	Penny	1
<i>Edward III.</i>	Half-groats, London	3
<i>Richard II.</i>	Half-penny "	1
<i>Henry IV., V., VI.</i>	Groats "	4
	" York	1
	Half-groats, Calais.	6
	Half-pence, London	5
<i>Edward IV.</i>	Groats "	21
	" York	2
	" Bristol	2
	Half-groats, London	4
	" Canterbury	10
	" York	4
	" Bristol	1
	Half-pence, London	10
<i>Richard III.</i>	Groats	1
	Half-pence	2
<i>Henry VII., 1st coinage.</i>	Groats, London	4
2nd "	" "	34
	Half-groats, Canterbury	92
	Half-pence	11
		<hr/> 220

The half-groats of Edward III. are much worn; but the half-penny of Richard II. is in fair condition. Its mint-mark is a plain cross, with a cross before and after ANGL. Of the coins of the Henries, one of the groats is of Henry VI. (Hawkins, 342), of the London mint; mint-mark—a plain cross on obverse, and cross-pierced on reverse; a lis between the words on obverse and after DEVM. It reads HENRICV, and weighs 47 grains, though a little worn. Another London groat weighs 60 grains. It has a cross croslet mint-mark, lis in the legend, a pellet on each side of the crown, and a leaf on the neck; the bust differs from any that I have seen. The York groat has a lis mint-mark, E on breast, and weighs 47 grains. There is a

half-groat of Henry VI., with the treasure of 11 arches (Hawkins, 231), small crosses or lis in the legend, an annulet after POSVI, and between the pellets in two of the quarters of the reverse. The five Calais half-groats appear to be of Henry V., and are not in a good state. The Calais half-penny has a rose before and a lozenge after REX. Of the London half-pennies, one has mint-mark small cross, a pellet on each side of crown, leaf on breast, and a small extra pellet in two of the quarters of the reverse. Another, with cross crosslet mint-mark, reads HERIC; and a third, with rose mint-mark, has a trefoil on one side, and a quatrefoil on the other side of the neck.

Of the groats of Edward IV. of the London mint, four have the crown mint-mark on both sides, with quatrefoils on each side of neck: two have crown mint-mark on obv., and sun on rev.; bust as before, but on one a quatrefoil on the breast; a large quatrefoil after FRNC., and a cross after DEVM.; trefoil in the legend: four have perforated cross mint-mark; small pellet on each side of neck; in some cases crosses in legend, and roses after POSVI. DEVM, or MEVM; three have a small annulet mint-mark, both sides: one, a larger annulet on obv., and trefoil on rev.; a small annulet after EDWARD and REX.; two have cinquefoil mint-mark, obv. and rev.; crosses in the legend; rose before MEVM on one, and after DEVM on the other: two, sun mint-mark, obv. and rev.; quatrefoils on each side of neck; small crosses in legend: one, rose mint-mark, obv. and rev.; bust and legend as last: one, cross fitchée mint-mark, obv.; sun, rev.; trefoil on each side of neck; crosses in legend.

Of the two Bristol groats, one reads BRISTOLL, the other BRISTOW.

The York groats have E on breast, quatrefoils on each side of neck, and lis mint-mark.

The London half-groats of Edward IV. are as follows:—

- 1, M.M. crown; quatrefoil each side of neck.
- 2, „ small annulet; lis in legend.
- 1, „ small annulet, obv., rose, rev., annulet before and after ANGL.

The Bristol half-groat reads BRESTOLL; mint-mark, sun; quatrefoils on each side of neck.

Of York:—

- 1, M.M. sun; much worn.
- 1, „ lis; E on breast; quatrefoil each side of neck.
- 2, „ lis; lis on each side of neck, and after DEVM.

Of Canterbury:—

- 5, M.M. Millrino; Bourchier knot on breast.
- 3, „ rose; C on breast; and in centre of rev.
- 1, „ crown; quatrefoil each side of neck.
- 1, „ cinquefoil; C on breast; lis in legend on rev.

The halfpennies of Edward IV. are all London:—six with cinquefoil mint-mark; one, annulet and pellet; two, rose, one of which has a cross on each side of the neck.

The Richard III. groat has mint-mark rose and sun, united. The halfpenny reads CIVITAS LONDON, with the pellets conjoined; mint-mark indistinct, but apparently a rose.

Of the early groats of Henry VII. with the open crown, three have the rose on lis mint-mark, with small crosses or lis in legend; one of them has a rose on the breast. The fourth has a rose mint-mark, small crosses each side of neck, crosses and trefoils in legend.

His later groats are as follows, all of the London mint:—

- 14, M.M. anchor; lis in legend, except in one instance.
- 1, „ leopard's head, crowned; lis in legend.
- 7, „ escallop shell; roses in legend; two have the peculiar E mentioned by Hawkins (No. 372.)
- 6, „ cinquefoil; roses, trefoils, or crosses in legend.
- 2, „ greyhound's head; trefoils in legend.
- 1, no mint-mark; lis on each side of neck; trefoils in legend.

The half-groats are all Canterbury:—eighty have the tun mint-mark, generally on both sides, but on all the revs.: three have mint-mark tun, obv. and rev.; roses in legend: one has no mint-mark, but a small rose in lieu of mint-mark on obv. Two others, with tun mint-mark, have the legend POSVI DE' instead of DEV'. Another, with no mint-mark, has a lis on each side of neck, M in centre of rev., and trefoils in legend.

The halfpence with single arched crowns have no mint-mark, or other peculiarity. Of those with the double arch, one has a crown on each side of the neck, and one a trefoil on one side, and a quatrefoil on the other.

The groats and half-groats of Henry VII. are many of them as fresh as when they came from the die.

The second portion of the find, consisting of about 160 coins, I have not examined so carefully. They consisted principally of groats of Edward IV., among which was one with a crescent on the breast, mint-mark, cinquefoil; another with a dot among the pellets in one quarter on the rev.; and two of the York mint-mark, lis. A groat of Henry VII., with open crown, has

a cross on the neck, a dot on each side of the crown and among the pellets in two quarters of rev. There were also two side-faced groats of Henry VII.

In addition to the English coins, there were a considerable number of foreign groats, mostly of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WARREN.

Ixworth, Nov. 21, 1861.

*To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.*

SIR,

I have had recently under my notice two FALSE coins, in gold, of Mary Queen of Scots, and if you think a description of their little peculiarities of sufficient interest to be inserted in the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, I herewith send it:—

HALF RYAL, 1555. *Lindsay*, Pl. xiv. No. 5.

*Remarks.*—The weight nearly correct; but the colour, sound, and quality of gold, *very bad*.

*Obv.*—The R in *Maria* is formed thus, R, but afterwards altered to this R, its proper shape at that period. The remaining R's throughout the legend are under the corrected form, proving beyond all doubt that the forger had discovered his error before he had completed the legend.

*Rev.*—The crown stands farther away from the top of the shield than it does on any of the genuine pieces which have passed through my hands. The surface and edge of the coin are very defective; they want equality of surface and squareness of edge.

HALF LION, 1543. *Lindsay*, Pl. xiv. No. 45.

*Remarks.*—The same as on the half ryal.

*Obv.*—Lettering bad. The centres of the O's in *Scotorum* form the figure 8; the last figure in the date is thus, 3, and it should be 3, of which shape it is invariably found upon her gold coins.

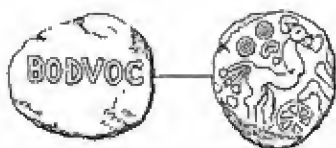
*Rev.*—The letters in *Domini* are too straggling, and the surface and edge of the coin are as defective as in the half ryal.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WM WEBSTER.

SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS, 31ST MARCH—1ST APRIL, 1862, by Mr. Phillips, of New Bond Street. In this valuable collection of coins of the late Hon. Mrs. Grieve, principally formed by the late Lord Northwick, we find some remarkable pieces worthy of special notice. Lot 25. Elizabeth sovereign; Ruding, pl. xi. 8; M.M., tun. A brilliant specimen—£6 17s. 6d. Lot 30. Elizabeth, pattern in gold of a sixpence; Ruding, *Silver Coins*, pl. xv. 9. A charming specimen of medallie art; though possibly, as Snelling suggests, it is only a jetton—£20. Lot 37. James I., spur rial; Ruding, xii. 2. Fine—£8 15s. Lot 37\*. James I., fifteen shilling piece; Ruding, pl. xii. 6. Fine—£13 5s. Lot 42. Charles I., crown; M.M., portcullis; Ruding, pl. xviii. 3. Very fine—£4. Lot 44. Charles I., Tower crown; M.M., harp; Ruding, pl. xviii. 8. Very fine—£5. Lot 50. Charles I., shilling and sixpence by Briot, and a proof sixpence; M.M., portcullis. A brilliant piece, probably a pattern rather than a proof—£20. Lot 53. Charles I., Oxford pound piece, 1642; Ruding, pl. xxiii. 1—£5 5s. Lot 57. Charles I., pattern half-crown by Briot, 1630; M.M., St. George and the Dragon; Snelling, *Pattern Pieces*, pl. vi. 1; there described as a pattern for a broad, and such it may be. A truly beautiful piece, and supposed to be the one referred to by Snelling as unique, in the collection of Joseph Browne, Esq., of Shepton Mallet—£30. Lot 58. Charles I., pattern half-crown, 1628; Ruding, pl. xxii. 2; £4 16s. Lot 75. Oliver Cromwell, termed Tanner's crown. Very fine—£4 10s. Lot 76. Oliver Cromwell, termed the Dutch crown. Extremely fine—£7 5s. Lot 84. Charles II., crown, 1662; a fine proof: half-crown and shilling, 1663—£12 15s. Lot 91. Charles II., pattern for a broad, by Simon; rev., FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA, 1662. Very fine—£3 16s. Lot 92. Charles II., pattern for a broad, by Simon; rev., MAGNALIA DEI, 1660. In the highest state of preservation—£9. Lot 116. William III., shilling, half-crown, and sixpence, with plumes in the angles. A fine set—£3 3s. Lot 142. George I., crown, 1723, &c.: this lot contained a proof half-crown, 1715, plain edge. Extremely rare and very fine—£8. Lot 173. George III., pattern shilling, 1775, plain edge, by Tanner. Very fine—£3 6s. Lot 175. George III., pattern for a shilling; bust of the young king, without drapery, in high relief, with his titles; rev. plain. This is simply a *pièce de plaisir*, from one of the Hanoverian dies—£6 6s. Lot 179. George III., pattern five-guinea piece, 1777. In a brilliant state of preservation, and of extreme rarity for the date—£24 10s. Lot 180. George III., pattern two-guinea piece, 1768; plain edge. Extremely fine—£8. Otho, A; rev., SMCURITAS, the goddess standing, holding a wreath and spear. Very rare—£10 10s.



## XIII.

## ON A BRITISH COIN INSCRIBED BODVOC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, February 21st, 1862.]

THE coin, of which a woodcut is given above, was found on November 27, 1861, in a recently enclosed garden at a place called Birkhill, near the town of Dumfries, by Mrs. Lillias Christie, or Kinross, mother-in-law of Mr. Robert Cowan, seedsman, the owner of the spot.

These facts are extracted from the official account of the finding of the coin, which was claimed by the Scottish Exchequer, and is now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. For a copy of this account and for impressions of the coin, I am indebted to Mr. George Sim, of Edinburgh. Mr. W. G. Gibson, of Dumfries, has also kindly communicated a drawing of the coin, and a notice of its having been found.

The type is already well-known, but this specimen, though not in fine preservation, is remarkable as giving the whole of the legend: either the initial B or the final C being usually wanting on these coins, on account of the flan being generally smaller than the dies, as is so commonly the case with the coins of this series. On the obverse is BODVOC in large letters across the field, and on the reverse is a disjointed three-tailed horse to the right; above two ring ornaments and a crescent; below

a wheel, behind a pellet; in the field three small pointed crosses. From some specimens, the whole appears to have been surrounded by a circle of pellets set at a little distance apart. The usual weight of these coins is from 83 to 85 grains, in the present instance it is  $80\frac{3}{4}$  grains, the coin having lost to some extent by wear.

There are two slight varieties of them, one having the letters rather larger than the other, and being also more convex and concave. The Dumfries coin is of the flatter kind, with the smaller letters. On both there is a slight indentation round the edge of the letters, showing that they were not engraved, but punched into the dies, and that the burr thus occasioned was not removed from the face of the dies, probably with the view of giving greater apparent relief to the letters on the coins.

Though the legend upon them occupies the same position as the TINC and COM. F. on the coins found in Hants and Sussex, yet it differs materially from them in its not being placed in a sunk recess like a counter-mark, but standing up in relief on the field. When we look at some of the British coins with a plain convex obverse, such, for instance, as those found at Whaddon Chase (Num. Chron., vol. xii. Pl. i. Nos. 8, 9), we at once perceive that this presents the most eligible place for an inscription on coins struck after that pattern, and the reverse of these BODVOC coins testifies to some such prototype having been used.

The small crosses upon the field of the reverse are found also upon the coins reading CATTI and VOCORI . . . , as well as on those of Antedrigus.<sup>1</sup> The same cross appears under the horse's head on the gold

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<sup>1</sup> Num. Chron., N.S. vol. i. p. 11.

coin found at Mount Batten, near Plymouth, engraved in Hawkins, pl. i. 6, as well as on the silver coins both inscribed and uninscribed, of which a number were found at Nunney, near Frome. The small cross which occasionally is found on the gold coins of Cunobeline (see Akerman's "Cities and Princes," pl. xxiii. 1, 2), differs in character from these, and has more the appearance of being a sort of mint-mark.

In workmanship, the coins inscribed BODVOC are rather neater than the other inscribed coins of the same district—Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire. They are heavier and of finer gold than those of Antedrigus, though some few of the coins inscribed CATTI and VOCORI. . . ? exceed them in weight. In the following notice of the places where these coins have been found, and the works in which they are mentioned, I have not attempted to discriminate between the two varieties already referred to, but have regarded the coins as being all of one type.

One specimen was found at Rodmorton, Gloucestershire (Arch. Journ., vol. i. p. 388), where also Roman remains have been discovered. Another at Birdlip, in the same county (Arch. Assoc. Journ., vol. ii. p. 336), and a third at Stanlake, Oxon, which is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. An account of this coin was communicated to the Ashmolean Society of Oxford, by Dr. Ingram, who regarded it as a coin of Boadicea. (Gentleman's Magazine, 1849, p. 629.)

It will thus be seen that the occurrence of a coin of this type so far north as Dumfries, is very unusual, though of course there may be exceptions to the general rule, that they and all other British coins are found in the districts where they were originally struck. It is



needless to speculate whether it was carried northward by some Southern Briton driven from his home by the Roman conquerors, "who made a solitude and called it peace," or whether we have here a relic of some member of that patriotic band who made so noble a stand against their invaders under Galgacus.

A specimen engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. pl. ix., is erroneously stated to have been found at Beckford, Gloucestershire. This mis-statement has no doubt arisen from the fact that a silver coin bearing the inscription BODVOC, was found in that parish in the year 1805. It is engraved in *Ruding App.*, pl. xxix. 4; *Smith's Coll. Ant.*, vol. i. p. 181; *Akerman's "Cities and Princes,"* pl. xxiv. 20, and elsewhere. The legend is on the obverse, in front of a bare, beardless head in profile to the left. On the reverse is a horse galloping to the right; above, a ring ornament and two crescents; below, a rosette of pellets, and in the field, various small crosses and pellets. The type of the obverse is evidently connected with that of the Nunney coin (*Num. Chron.*, N.S. vol. i. pl. i. 11), though of much better art, and turned in the opposite direction. The type of the reverse bears also considerable resemblance to that of some uninscribed coins peculiar to the west of England.

The gold coins have long been known, having been engraved by both Camden and Speed; and most of the earlier writers on British coins, and some of the more recent, who have not gone deeply into the subject, have been inclined to assign them to Boadicea, or Bunduica, queen of the Iceni, the leader of the revolt against the Romans in A.D. 61, which is described by Tacitus, and by Xiphilinus in his *Epitome of Dio Cassius*. There can, however, be no doubt that such an attribution is erro-

neous, as not only have the types no connection with those of the coins which are usually found within the Icenian territory, but the recorded places of finding of the coins inscribed BODVOC, are all on the opposite side of Britain. These coins, moreover, form only a part of a series peculiar to the western part of England, of which probably they are the earliest, while the latest were in all probability struck some years before the revolt under Boadicea.

There is, indeed, no ground for supposing that any coins were struck by Boadicea, who never seems to have exercised the queenly power, unless as the leader of a short-lived revolt, and whose chief complaint against the Romans was that the kingdom left by her husband, Prasutagus, to which possibly she hoped to have succeeded, was overrun and pillaged by their troops, she herself scourged, and her daughters put to shame. There are, besides, no coins which can safely be attributed to Prasutagus, who, from his wealth and the peaceful possession of his territory, was far more likely to have struck coins.

There is much more probability of truth in the supposition which originated with Camden, that the inscription on these coins bears some relation to the Boduni, or Dobuni, a tribe whose capital, according to Ptolemy, was Corinium (Cirencester) and who were located in and around Gloucestershire, the county in which the coins have principally been found.

The passage in Dio Cassius relating to this tribe, is rather obscure—He says (lib. lx. s. 20) that Aulus Plautius, in A.D. 43, brought to terms of peace some of the Boduni who were under the dominion of the Catvel-lani “μέρος τι τῶν Βοδούνων ὧν ἐπὶ πρῶτον Κατουελλανοὶ ὄντες,” from which it is difficult to determine whether

the whole tribe of the Boduni were subject to the Catvel-  
lani, or only that portion which submitted to Plautius.<sup>2</sup>

From numismatic evidence, I should be induced to think that the latter was the case, as coins of Cunobeline are of not unfrequent occurrence as far west as Oxfordshire, while I have no record of any having been found in Gloucestershire. Besides this, a distinct coinage appears to have been maintained in Somersetshire, and what may be called the western district, up to at least as late a period as the time of Claudius.

However this may have been, the form BODVOC can hardly be intended simply to represent the name of the tribe, but more probably that of some prince whose name may have borne an allusion to the tribe over whom he reigned, and the legend occurring round the head on the silver coins, rather favours this regal attribution. It is possible that the discovery of some other specimens may supply the termination of the legend, unless indeed BODVOC is the complete form.

In Camden's *Britannia* (Ed. 1637, p. 645; Gough's Ed., vol. iii. p. 123) is a notice of an inscription at Mynydd Margan, in Glamorganshire, of which a rude woodcut is given. It runs as follows—

BODAOO HIC IVCIT  
FILIAS CVTOTIS IRNI  
PRONEPOS ETERNVLI  
VE DOMVA.

The last words are read by Camden "*Æternali in domo*,"

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<sup>2</sup> Dr. Latham, writing in "*Smith's Dictionary of Geography*," is doubtful whether the Catvelli are to be identified with the Catyuchlani or no; but there seems much probability that the same tribe is intended by both names. His doubts appear in part to have arisen from not recognising Salinæ and Urolanium, the two chief towns of Ptolemy's Catyuchlani, as indisputably Sandy in Beds, and Verulam in Herts.

but in whatever manner the inscription is to be read, it would seem as if it were in memorial of BODVOC, who spelled his name in precisely the same way as it appears on these coins, as there can be no doubt that the fourth letter is a V, from its recurring in the same form in FILIAS. The A's are also reversed in the same manner in IVCIT and ETERNVLI. The coincidence in the name is very remarkable, though some centuries must have elapsed between the two Boduocs, whose names are preserved, the one on the coins, and the other on the stone of Maen Llythyrog. Some remarks, both on the inscription and the coin, are given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vols. iv. and v., by Professor Westwood. BODVOCP (BODVOC FECIT) occurs also among the Potters' marks from the Allies.<sup>3</sup>

The supposed connection between BODVO and the Boduni, may therefore, after all, be purely imaginary, as besides these instances, we meet with the same syllables entering into the composition of some Gaulish names, such as Boduognatus, a prince of the Nervii mentioned by Cæsar (to whom these coins have by some been attributed), and Boduogenus, whose name occurs as the maker of an elegant bronze vessel discovered in the Isle of Ely, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 436, who must probably have been of Gaulish origin.

Unsatisfactory as it may appear, the whole that can with certainty be predicated of these coins is, that they were struck in the western part of England at a rather late period of the British coinage. To this may be added the probability that on them is preserved a portion, or possibly the whole of the name of some prince, and that he reigned over the Boduni.

J. E.

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<sup>3</sup> See Roach Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, vol. vi. p. 72.

## XIV.

ESSAY ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF ANCIENT  
COINS FOUND IN EGYPT.

FORMING PART OF THE COLLECTION OF M. C. G. HUBER,  
Imperial Court Counsellor, formerly Consul-General of Austria in Egypt.

AMONG the ancient coins which are found in such great numbers in Egypt, I will mention in the first place the tetradrachms of Athens, of primitive workmanship.

These coins, of which the average weight is 17·2 grammes, bear on the obverse the head of Pallas, of archaic style, and in profile; the physiognomy bearing much resemblance to that of the Egyptian sphinx, and distinguished from the analogous tetradrachms found in Greece and elsewhere, by the eye being cut into the form of an almond, as may be constantly seen on the side-faced heads of the Egyptian *haut-reliefs*.

These tetradrachms were struck by the Athenians for their international commerce with Egypt, whence they had procured corn from time immemorial.

The ancient Egyptians, not having had before the time of the Satrap Aryandes, and especially before the time of Alexander the Great, native money, but using for their commerce rings, and pieces in gold and silver of determinate weight, accepted willingly the Athenian tetradrachms of ancient style; inasmuch as these coins contained *pure*

*silver*, and were of the required weight of 17·2 grammes, which doubtless corresponded to the native weight of Egypt.

It was on account of this international commerce, that the Athenians, even after the time of Pericles, and after they had introduced into Attica the tetradrachms of the second form, continued to strike the spherical (*bombés*) tetradrachms of rude archaic style, always keeping the resemblance to the Egyptian sphinx for the head of Pallas, and in no way changing the type made sacred by use for centuries.

It is even probable that during the period after the invasion of the Persians, and before the Ptolemies, many of these tetradrachms were struck in Egypt, and especially at Thebes; at any rate, our hypothesis seems supported by the immense number of spherical (*bombés*) coins of Athenian types found in Egypt; a number which infinitely surpasses that of the Attic tetradrachms of archaic style, found in any other ancient classical country of the world.

When Egypt had become a Persian satrapy, the coins of the Achæmenid kings found their way into the country; perhaps they had to be forced on the ancient Egyptians, on account of the aversion they fostered for the manners and customs of the people of Aryan origin.

It is an established fact that many of the Persian satraps, always acting in the name of the great king, struck money for the use of the provinces under their administration. Aryandes, satrap of Egypt, under Darius the son of Hystaspes, struck coins in great numbers, not only Darics, but, as it appears, coins also with types having more or less reference to the native religious worship of Egypt.

My collection, which was recently distributed by sale

at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, contained several inedited pieces belonging to the Persian occupation; they were found in Egypt, Arabia Petrea, and Nabloos in Syria. (See Sale Catalogue, 1862; lots 887, 890, 895, 897, 898, 905—908.)

The coins, however, of which I have just spoken, were of foreign origin, either Athenian or Persian.

The autonomous coinage of Egypt dates only from B.C. 323, when, after the death of Alexander the Great, Ptolemy, son of Lagus, had obtained as his share the regency of Egypt, the Cyrenaica, and Southern Syria, a regency which he held in the name of the heirs of the deceased great king. Ptolemy, having always had much more loyalty for the family of Alexander the Great than the other "Diadochs" (Διάδοχοι, successors), did not take the title of king till eighteen years after the death of his old master, when he had survived all the heirs of Alexander.

The classification of the coins struck by Ptolemy I. can, in my opinion, be divided into four series:—

I. The first series contains the coins struck by the first Lagid, for the seven years from B.C. 323 to B.C. 317, proving his regency to have been in the name of the heirs of Alexander the Great.

We first of all meet in the series the famous tetradrachms struck by Ptolemy I. in memory of Alexander, as founder (ΚΤΙCΤΗC) of the town of Alexandria. These pieces, which are among the rarities of ancient coins, have on the obverse the head of Alexander the Great, not covered with the lion's skin, but with that of an elephant, the symbol of the town of Alexandria, as may be seen also on its imperial coins which bear on the reverse the Genius of this town. The reverses of

the above-mentioned pieces have the type of Jupiter (*αἰροφόρος*), the usual type of the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great; but in the field there is a thunderbolt, the first attempt of Ptolemy to denote his own regency. The weight of these coins is that of the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, and is connected with the Attic-Macedonian scale.

In my collection there were two of these rare tetradrachms, with monograms varying on the reverse. (Sale Cat., lots 942, 943.) These two pieces, which are in perfect condition, were found in the Delta of the Nile, in an ancient vase, with tetradrachms of Alexander the Great and Ptolemy Soter.

M. Müller has established in his excellent work, that Ptolemy I. continued during this period to strike gold staters and tetradrachms of Alexander the Great with the usual types.

II. The second series comprises the coins of Alexander the younger, first king of Egypt, struck by Ptolemy I. from B.C. 317 to B.C. 311, when Alexander the younger died.

After an interregnum of seven years from his father's death, the young Alexander (*Ægus*), son of Roxana (an Eastern princess) and Alexander the Great, was recognised as the first king of Egypt, but always under the tutelage of Ptolemy, who continued governing the kingdom, as before.

In my collection there were twelve pieces belonging to this second series; that is to say, five tetradrachms, one drachm, and six brass coins, of which some are inedited. (See Sale Cat., lots 944, 949.) All these pieces were found as usual in Egypt.

The tetradrachms and drachms of this series have on



the obverse the head of the young Alexander to the right, covered with an elephant's skin; the reverse bears the legend, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. The type, however, instead of being Jupiter (ἄετοφόρος) is Pallas (προμάχος), a divinity especially venerated by the family of Alexander. In the field, on all these pieces, may be seen an eagle standing, the symbol of the Lagid family, by placing which upon the coins of Alexander the younger, Ptolemy showed the tutelage he exercised over the young king. Subsequently this type became the general type of the Ptolemaic coinage.

It may be noticed that the weight of this series is Phœnician or Asiatic. It is the same weight as the first Ptolemy adopted for his own coinage, when he abandoned the Attic Macedonian scale.

III. The third series contains the coins struck during the first eighteen years of the government of Ptolemy I., before he had accepted the title of king, from B.C. 323 to the end of B.C. 306.

The brass coins attributed to this Ptolemy, as well as all the brass coins of his successors, bear the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ., which at any rate proves that they were not struck before the end of B.C. 306, that is to say, before Ptolemy accepted the title of king.<sup>1</sup>

It is evident, however, that even before this epoch the need of small coins was as much felt as it was at a later period; and the more so as the small autonomous coinage

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<sup>1</sup> Demetrius Poliorcetes having besieged the town of Rhodes, Ptolemy came to its deliverance in B.C. 304, and by this obtained from the Rhodians in return the surname of Preserver (Soter), an epithet which ordinarily was given only to divinities.

of the Greek towns had only a limited circulation in Egypt, even when the native mints had already commenced to strike coins.

This want, so much felt, was supplied under the regency of Ptolemy I., by the issue of obols and half-obols in silver, and of small pieces in brass. But these small pieces had only a short existence, for they ceased when Ptolemy, in B.C. 306, accepted the title of king and introduced in place of the silver obols, a brass coinage of a weight more or less heavy, which served for daily use. The silver obols and the small brass pieces of the first period disappeared altogether, and in consequence are of great rarity, and none seem to have been hitherto published. In my collection there were eleven of these interesting pieces, all found in Egypt, of which I here give a description:—

## OBOLS.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Hercules.  
*Rev.*—Pegasus (two specimens). *R.* 1.
2. *Obv.*—Mask, with tongue out.  
*Rev.*—Head of Bucephalus (horse with horns) bridled, to the right. *R.* 1.
3. One similar. *R.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
4. *Obv.*—Head of Young Hercules, to the right.  
*Rev.*—Winged hippocampus to the right. Beneath, ΠΤ (Ptolemy). *R.* 1.
5. *Obv.*—Head of female crowned with ears of corn, and with hanging hair.  
*Rev.*—Eagle to the left. *R.* 1.
6. *Obv.*—Head of Pallas, facing, crowned with leaves of olive.  
*Rev.*—An owl to the right; before, a diota on a pedestal; behind, an olive leaf; all in a sunken square.  
*R.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

According to the opinion of the late Dr. Schlegelhaus, a distinguished numismatist, this last piece was struck for the use of the Athenian colonies in Egypt. It was found in the desert between Suez and Akaba.

#### HALF-OBOLS.

1. *Obv.*—Bearded head, facing, with the horn of Ammon.  
*Rev.*—Young helmeted head, to the right. *Æ.* 4.
2. *Obv.*—Head of Pallas, to the right.  
*Rev.*—Head of the Egyptian god Besa, the Typhon of the Greeks. *Æ.* 1.

#### BRASS.

1. *Obv.*—Young helmeted head, to the right.  
*Rev.*—Fore-part of Pegasus, to the right.
2. *Obv.*—Head of Pallas to the right.  
*Rev.*—Bearded head of Jupiter Ammon, facing.

IV. The fourth series comprises the coins struck by Ptolemy I., after he had accepted the title of king, during a period of twenty years, from the end of B.C. 306 to B.C. 285.

It is with this series that numismatists in general, and even those who have the arrangement of the different national collections, commence the ancient coins of Egypt. The three previous series of which I have just spoken, have however a rightful claim to be placed before the regal coins of the Ptolemies, and to begin the series of the Lagids.

M. Lenormant having thoroughly treated of this fourth series, in his learned "Essay on the Classification of the

Silver Coins of the Lagids," and having furnished many new suggestions on the coins of the first Lagid king, which bear the inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, I confine myself here to a few observations which may serve to justify my opinion, when I differ from that of this distinguished numismatist.

After the fall of the Persian empire, and when, through the genius of Alexander the Great, the Greek element was spread over nearly all the provinces of the vast Macedonian rule, the Greek colonies on the borders of the Red Sea, and on the Isthmus of Suez, made a rapid and astonishing stride. Besides possessing the liberty of commerce, and a certain degree of "autonomy" that the wise administration of Ptolemy had given to these new colonial foundations, their state, notwithstanding the aridity of the soil and the difficulty of communication, became soon very flourishing. The system of barter of the ancient Egyptians, and the interchange of Persian coins, no longer sufficed for these towns; their opulence, which developed itself in direct proportion to their wants, required more coins, and the adoption of a system of coinage more useful for international commerce.

Ptolemy, as we have before remarked, following the example of the other "Diadochs," struck after the death of Alexander the Great, staters and tetradrachms, bearing the types of this latter monarch. Through piety for the great deceased, and through loyalty for his heirs, he hesitated for a long time to renounce the title of "administrator of Egypt, in the name of the heirs of Alexander the Great," and to adopt for himself and for his descendants the title and dignity of a king; and it was not till towards the end of B.C. 306, six years after the death of Alexander the younger, that he decided on this

measure. Then he commenced to strike gold, silver, and bronze coins, adopting, as he had already attempted in the coins of Alexander the younger, the Phœnician scale, then become general in Asia, instead of the Attic Macedonian scale. The mints of Ptolemy Soter were established at Alexandria, Tyre, and Sidon, and perhaps at some other town also of Syria, the southern part of which belonged to the kingdom of Egypt.

It is not very probable that all the towns, of which we find the names in monogram on the gold and silver coins of Ptolemy Soter, possessed the right of coinage, and establishments for mintage, and that for an issue, often of such a limited extent, they should have established mints and organised means of producing a native coinage which was always very expensive; as may be seen from the beauty of the style of these coins. One may rather suppose that the towns lately founded, situated on the Isthmus of Clysma (Suez) and on the borders of the Red Sea, sent either to Alexandria, or to some other town where there was a mint, bars of gold and silver, for the value of which the government struck for them money for their commerce; always visibly placing on the reverse of the coin the name of the town or towns which had furnished the metal. Many times towns between which there existed a commercial intercourse, united themselves with the object of coining "money of alliance;" and it is then that we find in concurrence on the same coin, two or more monograms, which designate, without doubt, the names of the towns between which this commercial alliance existed. The form and style of the coins belonging to the towns situate in Egypt, show that they have been struck at the mint of Alexandria, whilst the pieces struck in Syria differ considerably from the analogous coins of

Alexandria, either in the head of Ptolemy Soter, or in the style and character of the reverse. The legend also, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ is only found in preference on the coins struck in Syria.

My collection contained inedited tetradrachms of the following towns:—Asiongaber (Eziongaber of the Bible), Damascus, Gaza and Alexandria, Gaza and Hypaton, Phacousa and Apollonia, Ptolemais, Memphis, and This (Thinites), with the year 33; Sidon and Diospolis, with the years 29, 33, 34, and 37; Sidon and Nicopolis Seleucidis, Sidon and Stratonos-Pyrgos, with the year 31; Tyrus and Abila-Leucas, in Decapolis, with the year 30; Tyrus and Marathus, with the years 32 and 34; lastly, the tetradrachm of an uncertain town, with the letters XHP in monogram. The tetradrachms with the monogram XAP have been attributed by me to Charakmoba, a town situated in the district of Petra, instead of to Carthage, this town never having belonged to the kingdom of the Lagids.

The tetradrachm with the head of Soter and on the reverse an eagle, no monogram and no date, is generally attributed to Alexandria. We have however tetradrachms of Ptolemy Soter with the letter A either alone or beside other monograms, which can only be attributed to Alexandria. It is not very probable that this town was sometimes designated by an A, and that sometimes its coins had no monogram whatever. On examining more closely the above-mentioned tetradrachm without monogram, its form, the formation of the letters of the legend, as also the position and plumage of the eagle, I think I can determine that this coin was struck in Cyprus, by Ptolemy Philadelphus. The island of Cyprus was annexed to the kingdom of Egypt by Ptolemy Soter

twelve years before his death, and he gave the government of it to his eldest son and heir Philadelphus. This latter king established there a mint, at which were struck nearly the whole series of the silver coinage of the Lagids.

Ptolemy Philadelphus was, then, the first of the dynasty of the Lagids who commenced striking money in Cyprus. The existence of mines of silver in this island, and the rarity of this metal in Egypt, political considerations, and the uncertainty of the Egyptian possessions in Syria, exposed as they were to continual warfare, doubtless decided the successors of Ptolemy Soter to transfer the coinage of the silver to the island of Cyprus. Mints were established in the three capital towns *Citium*, *Paphos*, and *Salamis*, designated on the coin by the initial letters ΚΙ, ΠΑ, and ΣΑ. All the silver coins of Philadelphus and of his successors, with few exceptions, were struck in Cyprus in the three towns above-mentioned. Under Ptolemy VI., Philometor, the mintage of silver was confined only to *Paphos*, and the two towns *Citium* and *Salamis* ceased to have mints. The tetradrachms struck in Cyprus bear on the reverse a date, marked by the letter L, the ancient form of Λ as the initial letter of the word *Λυκάβας* which signifies *year*. The ancient form L was employed in the place of Λ, because this last form Having also the numerical value *thirty*, might have caused great confusion.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The opinion given here by M. Huber is the one most generally adopted. Eckhel cites from Belley a coin of Vespasian with the inscription ΑΥΚΑΒΑΝΤΟΣ ΔΕΚΑΤΟΥ, but this may well be doubted, as it is unknown to all subsequent writers. The word ΑΥΚ [ΑΒΑΣ] occurs on a coin of Thémisonium, but as a title of Apollo ΑΥΚ.ΩΩΩΩΝ ("Mélanges

The dates marked on the Egyptian coins offer much difficulty; they are nevertheless the sole guide for the probable classification of the tetradrachms of the Ptolemies which bear the same general legend, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, and of which the portraits from their marked family likeness offer but very rarely a firm basis for the classification of the coins.

The date on the coins of Ptolemy Philadelphus commences with the Dionysian era, which coincides with the accession of Philadelphus in B.C. 285.<sup>3</sup> The weight of the tetradrachms of Philadelphus is the same as that of those of the first Soter, the mint of Cyprus having kept the Phœnician scale.

My collection contained thirty-nine tetradrachms of Philadelphus, of which many are inédited, and the dates of which extend as far as L. ΑΘ (year 39), the last year of the reign of this king, who died in B.C. 246.

Among the copper coins attributed to Philadelphus, I may allude to that described in the Catalogue, No. 990:—

de Numismatique," p. 110, by W. H. Waddington). Another interpretation has been offered. Mr. Salemann, the Vice-Consul for Russia at Alexandria, told my colleague, Mr. Poole, that it had been recently suggested that the letter L on the Egyptian coins was the demotic ideographic sign for "year." That it should be some such sign of a hieroglyphic kind seems evident from the Greek ΕΤΟΣ being used in its place, as ΕΤΟΥΣ. ΤΡΙΤΟΥ.—ΕΤΟΥΣ. ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΥ, &c. The demotic character was used for most of the official acts, and therefore it would probably be adopted on the coins. The only difficulty is, that the sign does not perfectly correspond to the L on the coins, being either a simple line a little curved inwards towards the top, or else like an L with the perpendicular limb prolonged beneath the horizontal limb which is in its centre, and not more than about a quarter of its length.—("Handbook to Roman Numismatics," pp. 163, 164).—F. W. M.

<sup>3</sup> M. Lepsius has determined this era in his Königs-buch.



*Rev.*—ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Eagle to the left, holding in his talons the symbol of the goddess Hat-hor, the Venus of the Egyptians: in the field the date L. ΔΓ (year 33)

Ptolemy III., Euergetes (a.c. 246 to b.c. 221), continued on the tetradrachms usually attributed to him, the Dionysian era commenced by Philadelphus. The dates of his coins are from L. Μ (year 40, which is his first year) to L. ΝΔ (year 54). These coins, which are all of good fabric, are distinguished from the tetradrachms of Philadelphus as much by the head on the obverse, as by certain peculiarities on the reverse.

My collection contained fourteen tetradrachms, attributed to Ptolemy III., of which the most part were inedited. These pieces, which were struck at Salamis, Paphos, and Citium, bear the following dates:—L. ΜΑ (year 41 of the era of Philadelphus and second year of Euergetes), ΜΔ (44), ΜΕ (45), ΜΘ (49), Ν (50), ΝΑ (51), ΝΒ (52), ΝΓ (53), and ΝΔ (year 54 of Philadelphus and fifteenth year of Ptolemy III.)

The government of Euergetes I. was marked by the military expeditions that he undertook in Asia and in Africa. Peace was not re-established for twelve years. To this period belong the two inedited tetradrachms (lots 996 and 997) which have on the reverse the double date of L. Ν (year 50) and Α (year 1), with two stars between these dates. One of these pieces was struck at Paphos, and the other at Salamis. The year 50 of the era of Philadelphus was the eleventh year of Euergetes I., and, as it appears, the first year of the co-regency of his wife Berenice II., indicated on these coins by the two stars and Α. (year 1). The two tetradrachms of the year 53, struck at Salamis and Citium,

are distinguished by having a winged thunderbolt above the eagle.

Ptolemy IV., Philopator (B.C. 221 to 204), continued to strike silver coins in the mints of Cyprus, and among the great number of tetradrachms of uncertain Ptolemies, there are, doubtless, many pieces which should be attributed to this king. The attribution, however, of tetradrachms struck in Cyprus will remain always more or less doubtful, seeing that the legend is always the same—ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, and that they do not bear the epithets by which the coins of the Ptolemies struck in Syria are distinguished. Besides the feeble evidence afforded by the head on the obverse, there is only left to us the date on the reverse, which might justify the classification of these coins.

I was disposed to attribute to Ptolemy IV. two tetradrachms (lot 1002 of the Catalogue) which are distinguished as much by the head on the obverse as by the fine style of their fabric. These pieces have on the reverse the dates L. ΙΘ . ΠΑ (year 19, Paphos), and L. ΚΘ . ΣΑ (year 29, Salamis). They distinctly differ from the tetradrachms of Philadelphus, marked with the same dates and struck in the same towns. Moreover they cannot be placed amongst the coins of the kings who follow, from which they differ in every respect.

I have observed above that Ptolemy III., Euergetes I., continued the era of his father Philadelphus. Ptolemy IV., Philopator, seems to have dated his silver coins counting from the first year of the co-regency of Berenice with his father, Euergetes I. In consequence, the year 16 of that era, which is the last year of Euergetes I., would be the commencement of the reign of Philopator. In admitting this era, the two tetradrachms, with the dates

L. IO (year 19) and L. KO (year 29), which we have attributed to Ptolemy IV., Philopator, were struck in the years 4 and 14 of his reign.

The coins of base and pure silver attributed to Ptolemy VI., Philometor (B.C. 181 to B.C. 146), and to Ptolemy VII., Euergetes II. (B.C. 146 to B.C. 117), are known.

At this period, the mints of Citium and Salamis being suppressed, the coinage was concentrated at Paphos. This town having become henceforward the only mint-place of Cyprus, remained, as it appears, inseparable from the crown of Egypt; even when the rest of the territory of the island of Cyprus, from the quarrels between the different reigning members of the family of Ptolemy, was temporarily detached from the Egyptian government.

Taking into consideration the attributions made by M. Lenormant, and other numismatists, and guided by a long experience acquired by examining thousands of coins of this series, I have attempted to classify the numerous tetradrachms which are described in Mionnet as "coins of uncertain Ptolemies." These coins have the monogram of the mint of Paphos. Their dates commence with L. A. (year 1), and extend to L. KI. (year 23). The style of their fabric, which is less careful, differs visibly from that of the tetradrachms of which I have spoken above. The head on the obverse, as well as the absence of symbols and other characteristic signs, give me reason to maintain that these tetradrachms cannot be attributed to any of the Lagids before Ptolemy VIII., Soter II. Neither do they belong to Ptolemy XI. or Ptolemy XII., whose coins are well known.

On the strength of the dates that these coins present,

I have classed them among the coins of the two brothers Soter II. and Alexander, and of their mother Cleopatra III., widow of Ptolemy VII., Euergetes II.

The tetradrachms of this series (lots 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013 of the Catalogue) bearing the dates L. A. (year 1) to L. I. (year 10) have been attributed to Ptolemy VIII., Soter II. Their dates give us the era of this king, who struck them whilst he was in possession of the crown of Egypt.

Among the copper coins attributed to Soter II., I may mention an inedited piece in my collection :—

*Obv.*—Helmeted head of Pallas, to the right.

*Rev.*—Eagle; in the field  $\Sigma$  (monogram of Soter II.), and the date L.  $\Delta$ . (year 4).  $\text{Æ}$ . 4.

This piece corroborates my opinion, that similar coins, which have been till now considered as uncertain (Mionnet, vi. 44, 396), can be attributed in all probability to this king.

Another piece of my collection (lot 1009 of the Catalogue), with the head of Hercules, *Rev.* Eagle; monogram  $\Sigma$ , and the date L.  $\Gamma$ . (year 3), also proves that coins with analogous types may be classed to Soter II.

After the expulsion of this king began the co-regency of Cleopatra III., the widow of Euergetes II., and of her son Alexander, whom I call Alexander II., seeing that the son of Alexander the Great and of Roxana was the first king of Egypt of this name. This co-regency, which falls between the years B.C. 106 and B.C. 101, was represented in my collection by four tetradrachms with double dates. (See lot 1014 of the Catalogue, where erroneously they are given to Ptolemy VIII. instead of Ptolemy IX.).

Cleopatra III., the widow of Ptolemy VII., Euergetes II., after the death of her husband in-

trigued against her eldest son, Soter II., in favour of her second, Alexander, for whom she at last succeeded in procuring the crown of Egypt. The supposition of a co-regency of Cleopatra III. and of Soter II. is as much devoid of probability as that of a co-regency of the two brothers Soter and Alexander, who from the death of their father were continually opposed to each other.

Cleopatra III. reckoned the dates of her regency from the year of the death of her husband, whilst her son Alexander commenced his era three years later than his mother, so that there is a difference of three years between the era of the mother and that of the son.

The tetradrachms of this co-regency bear the following dates:—

L. IA. (year 11 of Cleopatra III.) and L. H. (year 8 of Ptolemy VIII., Alexander).

L. IB. (year 12 of the mother) and L. Θ. (year 9 of the son).

L. IF. (year 13 of the mother) and L. I. (year 10 of the son.)

4. IC. (year 16 of the mother) and 4. IF (year 13 of the son).

I have also restored to this same co-regency of Cleopatra and Alexander the copper coins with the two eagles on the reverse which are attributed by Mionnet to Ptolemy VIII. and Ptolemy IX. (Vol. vi. 30, 236 sq.)

After the death of his mother, Ptolemy IX. (Alexander II.) reigned alone in Egypt from B.C. 98 to B.C. 88. This period of ten years was represented in my collection (lots 1017, 1018, and 1019 of the Cat.) by a series of tetradrachms which bear the dates L. IΔ (year 14 of Alexander II., thus continuing his era marked on the coin of the co-regency) until L. KI' (year 23). These tetra-

drachms bear without exception the monogram of the mint of Paphos, ΠΑ. Taking this circumstance into consideration, one may doubt if these coins were struck by Ptolemy IX. (Alexander II.), since that his brother and adversary, Soter II., who was then ruling in Cyprus would not have permitted him to use the mint. But I have remarked above, that it is in no way proved that Paphos had recognised the authority of Soter II. after he had lost the crown of Egypt; on the contrary, it is much more probable that this mint had never ceased to be attached to the Egyptian government during all the time that the Lagids were recognised as lords of the Island of Cyprus. From the year B.C. 57, Cyprus, taken by Cato, became a Roman province, and in consequence the last Lagids were obliged to abandon the mint of Paphos.

Of the copper coins of the uncertain Ptolemies, there was one in my collection inedited (lot 1020 of the Cat.) of which the type of the obverse appears to me very interesting:—

*Obv.*—Pegasus flying, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΠΤΟΛ[ΕΜΑΙΟΥ . ΒΑΣΙ] ΛΕΩΣ. Isis standing on a pedestal. Æ 4.

The beautiful fabric of this piece gives me reason to suppose that it was struck by one of the earlier Ptolemies.

C. G. HUBER.

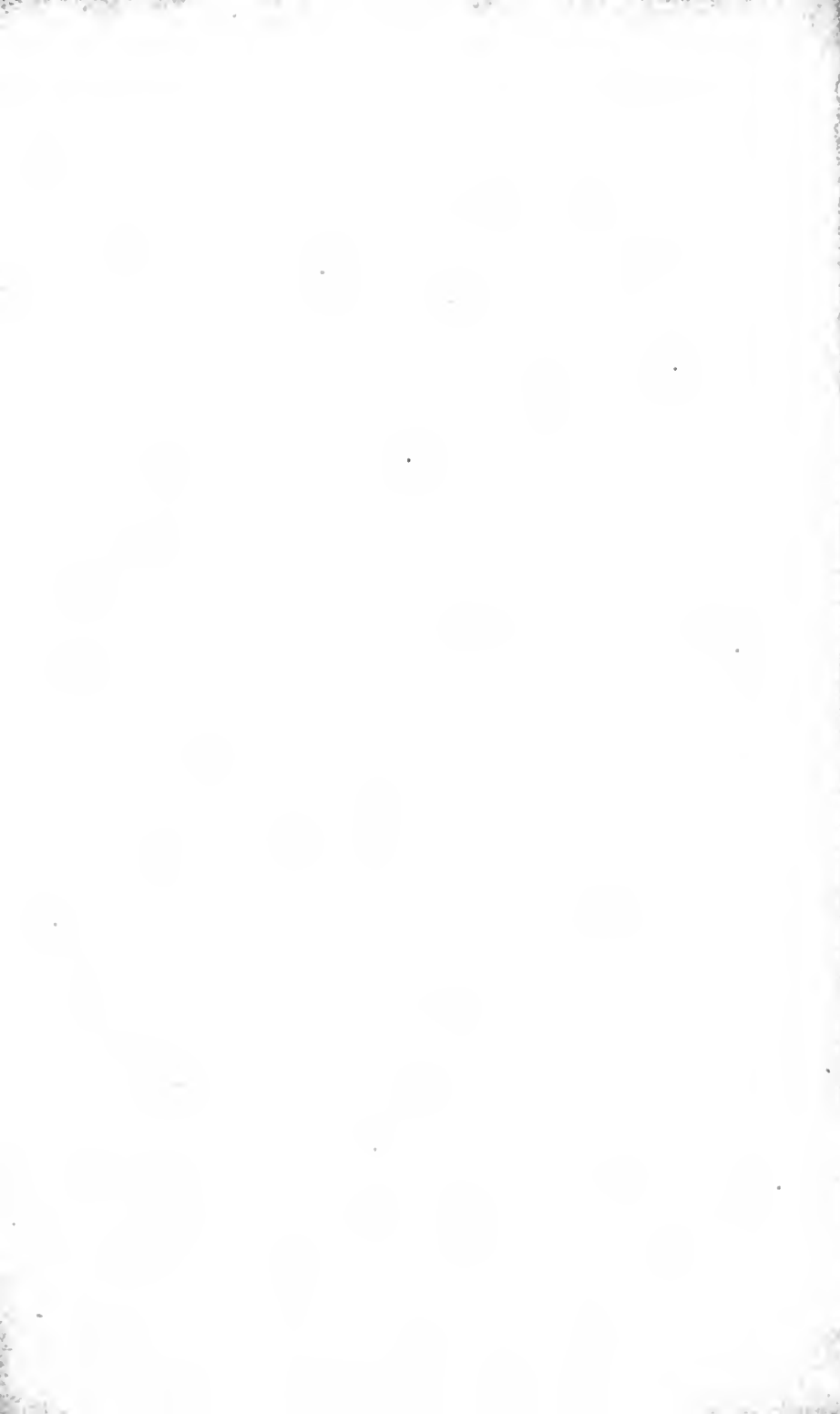
## XV.

## BACTRIAN COINS.

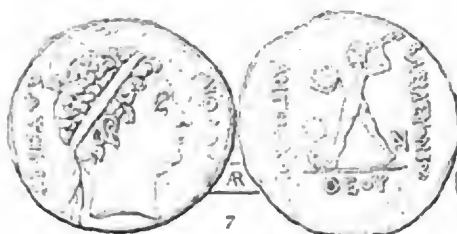
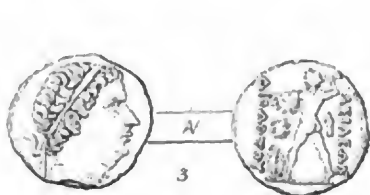
BY EDWARD THOMAS, ESQ.

IN the year 1856, I compiled a summary catalogue of Bactrian coins, which was printed *in extenso* in the 19th vol. of the Numismatic Chronicle. Owing to the brief space necessarily allotted to each specimen of so extensive a series, added to the absence of illustrative plates, there was but little to attract the attention of the majority of readers. In the present, and possibly succeeding papers, I trust, in a measure, to obviate this reproach, and while keeping the original catalogue in view, and supplementing to it the latest acquisitions of the day, I propose both to illustrate the text by engravings, and to comment in more detail upon such coins as may promise to elucidate the dynastic questions involved, or afford data whereon to amplify or correct the scanty written history of the period.

As appropriately introductory to the Bactrian proper coinage, I again refer to the obviously local mintage of Antiochus Theos, upon the identical types of which the issues of Diodotus were based—namely, those bearing the device on the reverse of an erect figure of Jupiter, an innovation on the prevailing and almost conventional monetary emblem of the early Seleucidæ, “the Apollo seated on the cortina.”







These provincial pieces have hitherto been held as of extreme rarity,<sup>1</sup> but I am now in a position to refer to no less than nine examples of the class, though the value attaching to many of them is diminished by their imperfect state of preservation, and the omission or obscuration of the customary mint-marks, which, in the then transitional stage of territorial distribution, might otherwise have afforded valuable geographical indications of the metropolitan cities of the kingdom of Bactria.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Prinsep first published an engraving of one of these coins from the Burnes' collection in 1833. (See "*Journ. Asiatic Soc.*," Bengal, vol. ii. pl. xii. fig. 2; Prinsep's "*Essays*," vol. i. pl. ii. fig. 2.) This piece was subsequently re-engraved in Burnes' "*Bokhara*," pl. iii. fig. 8, and has been noticed by Wilson ("*Ariana Antiqua*," p. 219), figured in the "*Trésor de Numismatique*," plate lxxii. p. 3, and commented on by M. de Bartholomæi, M. Raoul Rochette ("*Journal des Savants*," 1844, p. 115), and others.

<sup>2</sup> I am now fully prepared to accept certain of these mint-marks as monograms representing the names of the cities in which the coins were struck. Since my previous paper was published in this journal, I have had occasion to express elsewhere my opinions on the general subject, which I here subjoin. I have already had occasion to refer to a paper by Major Cunningham, entitled, "*An Attempt to explain some of the Monograms found upon the Grecian coins of Ariana and India*," published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. viii. I have now again to advert to it, in somewhat more detail, in connection with this, the earliest attempt at the explanation of these symbols by James Prinsep. The general subject of mint monograms is necessarily a difficult one, and, until lately, was rather shirked and avoided by numismatic writers; in the present instance, it will be seen to be unusually complicated in the later Bactrian coinages, not only by the use of two distinct alphabetical series, Greek and Arian, but in the multiplicity of the signs, and their frequent association to the number of four and five varieties on single specimens of the subordinate series of coins! Since Major Cunningham's essay was written, however, not only has great progress been made in the comparative geography of India and Central Asia; but the special question

The following additional specimens of the local Bactrian type of the coinage of Antiochus Theos have been communicated to me since the publication of the original catalogue in this Journal.

1. Tetradrachm. Weight 256.7 grains; Plate IV. fig. 1, monogram No. 9 of the Num. Chron. [vol. xix. p. 12.] Plates of monograms, or No. 12, pl. xi. c. Prinsep's "Essays." — *Major Hay*. British Museum.

The portraiture of the head of Antiochus on this series of coins does not coincide with the likenesses produced at various periods of his life, on the Syrian coins of

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of the interpretation of mint monograms has received more attention and illustration from the learned in Europe. And now—when we are fully prepared to admit the accuracy of the verification of the monogrammatic expression of the mints of Alexander the Great in the western section of his dominions;\* and are equally ready to recognise the Parthian employment of combinations of Greek letters to typify the mints of Drangia† and Chorasmia,‡ besides carrying on the evidence of the abbreviated definition of the local mints, in the Pehlvi character,§ down to the date of the Arab domination in Persia—we can scarcely hesitate to concede the probability that the Bactrian Greeks observed some such custom. The obstacles to any conclusive assignment of the purport of these symbols, consist not alone in the endless transpositions to which the various letters of any given monogram of ordinary complication may be subjected, but in the parallel practice, which, we have reason to believe, obtained, of inscribing on the currency the names of mint masters and others connected with this fiscal branch of state government, couched in similarly combined literal ciphers. (Prinsep's "Essays," edited by E. Thomas, London, 1858, vol. i. p. 56.)

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\* *Ex. gr.* "Aradus," Mionnet, Supp. iii. 198.

† Lindsay.

‡ Unpublished Parthian (British Museum) Monogram, XOP.

§ "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," xiii.

Antiochus II.;<sup>3</sup> indeed, if it was necessary to force an identity with one or the other, the Eastern profile would perhaps depart less from the general similitude of Antiochus III.'s mint personification. But it is a curious coincidence, that these Eastern coins preserve, in their own series, a single ideal, and reproduce a given face with a uniformity which shows that their artists were not so much incompetent followers of a fixed model, as that that model itself was probably an imperfect prototype sent officially to the distant East and copied there, without much regard for the absolute correctness of the original likeness, or the changing appearance of the monarch marked from time to time with more attention in the mints of his western dominions.

2. Tetradrachm (worn coin). Weight 257 grains; no monogram, no chaplet.—*Major Hay*.

3. Ditto. Monogram 18 a, N.C. or Prinsep A a.—*Colonel Abbott*.

4. Drachm. Monogram B, No. 1, or Prinsep C.—*Major Hay*.

5. Ditto. Monogram 9, Prinsep No. 12. —*Colonel Abbott*.

The Bibliothèque Impériale coin, the monogram of which was omitted in the previous catalogue, bears the impress of No. 21 N.C., or fig. B of Prinsep's plate.

In all, therefore, we have six varieties of monograms: 1st. N.C. No. 9, Prinsep 12; 2nd. Prinsep C; 3rd. Prinsep C a N.C. B; 4th. Prinsep A, N.C. A; 5th. A, with a second mint-mark, an  $\Xi$  enclosed within an O; and lastly, Prinsep B c, N.C. No. 21.

<sup>3</sup> I write this on the evidence of the coins themselves as preserved in the British Museum. I am aware that M. R. Rochette has stated, "La tête du roi offre beaucoup de ressemblance avec celle d'Antiochus II." ("Journ. des Savants," 1844, p. 115), but this was on the faith of a single coin.

## I. DIODOTUS.

No. 1. *N.*—Size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; weight, 132.3 grains. *Major Hay.*  
Pl. IV. fig. 2.

*Obv.*—Head of the king, to the right.

*Rev.*—Erect figure of Jupiter, to left, in the act of hurling the thunderbolt; Ægis on the left arm, beneath which is a chaplet, and in advance of the foot of the figure an eagle. In the field, below the right arm, is a spear head.

*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ.

No. 2. *N.*—Size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; weight, 131.3 grains. *Major Hay.*  
Pl. IV. fig. 3.

Similar types and legends to No. 2, but the execution of the reverse die is more perfect.

These coins, in addition to their extreme rarity, claim attention under the aspect of their artistic execution, demonstrative, apparently, of different periods of the newly-asserted independence of the potentate whose effigy they bear.

It has been asserted by an experienced numismatist, that the obverse head of No. 3 manifests indications of having been retouched, or, as it is technically termed, tooled; in short, that No. 3 was an *improved* coin from the same die as No. 2. This supposition, coupled with the fact that both coins, in common, bear marks, though of a different nature, over the B of the ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, and equally somewhat similar indentations on the back of the neck of the bust on the obverse, sufficed to exclude them from our National Museum.

To my apprehension there is no valid ground to distrust the genuineness of either piece; they are unexceptionable, whether as regards the weight or apparent purity of the metal, they are fairly and evenly struck, and the very high

style of Greek art on the obverse forbids any idea of either a modern or an Oriental imitation from an ancient or Hellenic prototype. Nor can I discover anything to detract from the original authenticity of the coins in the subsequent test, or other trade manipulations of Eastern goldsmiths.<sup>4</sup>

The notion that No. 3 is a chiseled improvement upon No. 2, even if it were mechanically possible, is negatived at once by the superficial appearance and the equable weight of the former; it is more probable that the latter may have been, as I suppose, the earlier issue with a younger head conjoined to an inferior reverse device, and may well have been produced from dies which were afterwards modified and improved upon, so as to develop the older and more finished bust with the far more perfect reverse displayed by No. 3.

The silver coins of Diodotus, which uniformly follow the devices of the gold coinage, are noticed in this place, with a view to the record of the various monograms to be found on their surfaces, which furnish a valuable link between the series of mint-marks of Antiochus II. and those of Diodotus' own local successors.

No. 3.—Tetradrachm. Weight, 235·4 (much worn); similar to Coin No. 2, page 21, vol. xix., N.C.; no monogram, no chaplet. *Major Hay*.

Monograms previously cited:—No. 1, N.C., with  $\Xi$ ; No. 2, N.C., with the first symbol engraved under B; and No. 2a, N.C.


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<sup>4</sup> As I understand Major Hay, both coins were obtained from one person.

## No. 4. Tetradrachm.\*

*Obv.*—Head with fillet, to the right.*Leg.*—ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.*Rev.*—Erect figure of Jupiter, as on previous coins.*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ.

Monogram No. 3, N.O.—No. 3, Prinsep.

Mr. Gibbs' coin has the monogram , figured more exactly as No. 4, Prinsep, pl. xi. a.<sup>6</sup>No. 5. Tetradrachm.—*Cast. Major Hay, British Museum. Plate iv. fig. 7.*<sup>7</sup>*Obv.*—Head with fillet.*Leg.*—ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ.*Rev.*—Erect figure of Jupiter, as above, with chaplet and eagle.

\* M. de Bartholomæi, pl. iii. fig. 2, p. 65. B. Koehn's "Zeitschrift für Münz-Siegel-und Wappen-kunde," &c., Berlin, 1843. M. De Bartholomæi in describing this coin, which was obtained originally by M. de Khanikoff, at Bokhara, designates the obverse device as "Tête diadémée de Diodote;" and again, "La tête est bien celle de Diodote" ("Réponse à Mr. Droysen," p. 147.) The likeness as rendered in his Plate, though not identical with the profile on the other coins of that king now available for reference—which indeed vary, to a certain extent, among themselves—is in sufficient accord with the head on the obverse of the then unique drachm of Diodotus in the same Plate (line-ruled and re-engraved simultaneously from the original piece, by the same artist), to justify the obvious inference that the die was designed to represent the features of the monarch in question.

<sup>6</sup> See also Prinsep's "Essays," vol. i. p. 27.

<sup>7</sup> On its first publication in the Num. Chron. (vol. xix. p. 27), this coin was imperfectly described from Major Hay's epistolary announcement of his acquisition. The piece is now in the British Museum. Though a cast, it is evidently a reproduction of a veritable original. A fragment of a second cast from the same mould exhibits more of the sharpness of the prototype, and has been taken advantage of in the accompanying engraving to remedy the defects of its un mutilated duplicate. The late Mr. Brereton had secured a third cast counterpart of this coin.

*Leg.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ.  
*Monog.* ΑΝ.

## II. EUTHYDEMUS.

No. 6. Tetradrachm. Unique. *Mr. J. Gibbs.*<sup>a</sup>

*Obv.*—Head of the king to the right.

*Leg.*—ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ . ΘΕΟΥ.

*Rev.*—Hercules, naked, seated on a rock, with his club in his right hand.

*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ.

*Monogram*, No. 17*a*, *Num. Chron.* ; No. 5, *Prinsep's Essays*.

I have placed the three preceding coins together, somewhat out of the usually accepted order, for the purpose of noticing them in connection with each other, as illustrating a novel phase in the ordinary course of mintages, and as throwing new light on the political organisation of the Greek kingdoms in Bactria.

On the first publication of coin No. 4, by M. de Bartholomæi, he supposed the combination of the names of the two monarchs, on one and the same medal, to imply an

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<sup>a</sup> Mr. James Gibbs, of the Bombay civil service, was so obliging as to communicate to me a notice of this coin, as it chanced, in exact time for its publication on a fly-leaf, in my edition of Prinsep's "Essays on Indian Antiquities" (J. Murray. London, 1858). Subsequently, Mr. Gibbs sent home a drawing of the medal by a native artist, from which an engraving has been made by Mr. Ford. As the original sketch clearly failed to define the true portraiture of the king's profile, the artist, apart from his other shortcomings, being manifestly incapable of appreciating Greek art, I have not thought it desirable to reproduce this necessarily imperfect copy. Mr. Gibbs himself, in comparing the coin with other published engravings, remarks the "head is similar to that figured in No. 2, pl. i., 'Ariana Antiqua,' but seems older."



issue by Agathocles in posthumous honour of Diodotus. This attribution was contested by M. Droysen, who, rightly as we must now admit, explained the association of names by a subordination of Agathocles in his local kingship to the suzerainty of Diodotus. This revised assignment evoked a spirited reply from M. de Bartholomæi in support of his own view; the arguments made use of turning largely on the grammatical value of the word  $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ}$ , which unquestionably, in other parallel cases, was used in the higher sense,<sup>9</sup> or as the titular designation of the superior as opposed to the mere  $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ}$  of the inferior potentate. However, whatever may have been the custom on other occasions, the new medals just described necessitate the translation of the participle by the simple meaning of "reigning," "ruling" or, paraphrased from this position, "during the reign of." The three coins, as I interpret their bearings upon one another, fall into the following systematic arrangement:—

No. 4 was struck by Agathocles, as local king, with an obverse in acknowledgment of Diodotus' supremacy.

No. 5 following the same practice, was issued by Antimachus Theos, in another satrapy, equally confessing subordination to the sway of Diodotus.

No. 6 marks the continued reign of Agathocles, probably in the same kingdom (though in a different city), but at a time when the supremacy of the Bactrian provinces had passed into the hands of Euthydemus.

This last determination singularly accords with the tenor of Euthydemus' own words, in his justificatory

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<sup>9</sup> Rosetta Stone; Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 105, coin No. 568; Lindsey—Arsaces xii.; Num. Chron. Bactrian Catalogue—Arsaces, No. xxxv., vol. xix. p. 62.

address to Teleas, whom he sent to Antiochus, to seek for peace.<sup>10</sup>

The passage in question has been recognised, from the first, as of the highest importance in its bearing upon the early history of the severance of the Bactrian satrapies from the dominions of the Seleucidæ; as such it has been commented on, and its meaning canvassed, with a view to adapt it from time to time to the existing state of inferential knowledge.

Hitherto some difficulty has been experienced in reconciling its purport with the indications derived from the available coins; but the novel acquisitions I have just noticed are not only satisfactorily attributed under the sanction of its text, but they by their own evidence permit us to restore that text to its most simple and legitimate import.

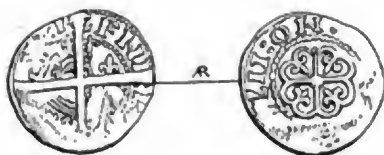
There could be little question about any portion of the original, with the exception of the possible interpretation of the word *ἐκγόνους*, *descendants*, which Bayer proposed to alter from the "posterous" of ordinary translations into *sobolem*, an emendation which need not now be refuted. A more important difficulty presented itself in the brief period that could be supposed to have elapsed between the

<sup>10</sup> "Εὐθύδημος ἀπελογίζετο φάσκων, ὡς οὐ δίκαιως αὐτὸν Ἀντίοχος ἐκ τῆς βασιλείας ἐκβαλεῖν σπονδάζει· γεγονέναι γὰρ οὐκ αὐτὸς ἀποστάτης τοῦ βασιλέως, ἀλλ', ἐτέρων ἀποστάντων, ἐπανελόμενος τοὺς ἐκείνων ἐκγόνους, οὕτω κρατῆσαι τῆς Βακτριανῶν ἀρχῆς."—Polyb., xi. c. 34.

"Euthydemus . . . . endeavoured to justify his conduct, and said that Antiochus had no reason for attempting to deprive him of his kingdom, since he had never rebelled against him, but had only obtained possession of Bactriana by destroying the descendants of those who had before revolted."—Hampton's "Polybius," xi. 8.

assertion of Bactrian independence and the accession to power of Euthydemus, which permitted but scant opportunity for the creation of descendants, properly so called. But the mistake usually made by commentators seems to have been that they acknowledged only *one* eparch, Diodotus I., as having accomplished the Bactrian revolt, and hence they supposed that his individual progeny alone were the victims of Euthydemus. The moment, however, the necessity is recognised of allowing its full force to the plural form employed by Polybius in speaking of the originators of the rebellion, the perplexity about descendants or successors vanishes; and this is precisely what these binominal coins teach us, that instead of there having been a single revolting satrap, there must have been many local rulers combined, though united, possibly, on certain occasions, under one head; and such is the position in which Diodotus in the one case, and Euthydemus in the other, is exhibited on this special coinage of the less powerful monarchs. In short, the nature and extent of the country embraced, equally with the conventional idea of local government by kings owing conditional allegiance to the most powerful among themselves, must have necessitated such a state of polity; and Euthydemus may well have exterminated in some cases grandchildren, as well as sons, nephews, or other successors of those originally banded with Diodotus, even as he seemingly showed his policy in accepting the submission of others, who, like Agathocles, may have been willing to acknowledge his leadership, while possibly too powerful to be assailed in their own strongholds.

*(To be continued.)*



## XVI.

## REMARKABLE COIN OF STEPHEN.

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*To the Editor of the "Numismatic Chronicle."*

SIR,

I have a penny of Stephen in my cabinet, presenting a peculiarity not observed before, which may make it worth a notice in the CHRONICLE. It is an ill-struck coin, a good deal worn at the edges; but, looking at the obverse, you see that a not quite rectangular cross has been rudely cut into the die from which it came, causing such defacement that Stephen's profile is nearly gone, and the letter E after FN is run through, or over; a portion of his crown and sceptre is, however, still visible. Every one who has examined it considers this obliterating cross to be the work of Stephen's time, or at least of a time very soon after it. The questions arise—how does this added cross come here? and for what purpose was it cut into the die? Can the die have fallen into the hands of Stephen's opponents, who desired to use it, yet not to be

issuing money bearing his effigy? or was it only that the king's moneyer, on the accession of Henry II., or for some reason unknown to us, defaced his own work with intention, and then by accident used the die again?

An ingenious friend has suggested the exact date when this defacement of the coin possibly occurred. He names the year 1141, A.D., when King Stephen had been taken prisoner at Lincoln and conveyed to Bristol Castle. The Empress Maud upon this event was acknowledged as queen, and crowned at Winchester.<sup>1</sup> Since not more than two or three coins of the empress are known to us, he thinks their scarcity suggests a likelihood of Maud's having at once used another means at her command for quickly turning specie into money; and maintains it to be a fair presumption that this "cross-die" was hastily cut to supply the necessities of state for a new currency, and that money was issued from the old coining irons, but with the effigy of the king as much removed as possible. Whether the origin of this "*usus numismaticus*" is here indicated or not, I must leave to you and others to decide.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

ASSHETON POWNALL.

SOUTH KILWORTH RECTORY, RUGBY.

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<sup>1</sup> Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xiv. p. 66.

## XVII.

COPPER COINAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES  
IN AMERICA.

PASSING from the coinage of those states, once colonies of Great Britain, but now independent republics, we come to the currency of those which still retain their allegiance to the mother country; and we commence with the North American colonies in the order in which they were founded, but must first notice the

## COLONIAL COINAGE OF GEORGE IV.

In the years 1822—1823, an attempt seems to have been made to institute one universal coinage for the British colonies, in the terms of dollars and cents; copper pieces were struck of this class of one and two cents, or the 50th and 100th part of the dollar respectively.

These are seldom found except as proofs, and are very rare.

## PENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GEOR : IV : D : G : BRI : REX :

Bust of the king to left, laureate and draped.

*Rev.*—COLONIAL :

In a wreath of oak leaves.

80

DOLLAR.

In exergue, 1823. Weight, 268 grains.

## HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—GEOR: IV: D: G: BRI: REX:  
King's bust, as the last.

*Rev.*—COLONIAL:

Wreath of oak leaves within.

185

DOLLAR.

In the exergue, 1823. Weight, 145 grains.

This coinage has plain edges, and is beautifully executed, the head is the same as that on the Irish halfpenny and penny of the same year.

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The currency, and particularly the copper currency, of British North America consists chiefly of tokens. Many of these are issued by banks, some by private persons—some were struck in England and sent over to be issued in America, and some are the work of native artists.

The first colony planted by the British power in North America, among those which now acknowledge allegiance to the British crown, is Newfoundland, which dates so far back as the year 1500. Of this colony we have two tokens.

1. *Obv.*—PER MARE PER TERRAS.

The legend on a scroll under the Rutherford arms—within a tressure of roses and thistles argent, an orb gules; in chief, three martlets, sable; supporters, two horses; crest, a mermaid.

*Rev.*—R. & J. S. RUTHERFORD \* NEWFOUNDLAND \*

A fleece suspended; beneath it, ST. JOHN'S.

2. *Obv.*—PER MARE PER TERRAS.

On a scroll under the Rutherford arms, as on the last; below, the date 1846.

*Rev.*—RUTHERFORD BROS. \* NEWFOUNDLAND \*

A fleece suspended; below it, HARBOUR GRACE.

Next in order comes Cape Breton, founded A.D. 1584, of which colony we have no coins.

Next rank Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, both dating from 1622.

Of coins issued by the authority of government for Nova Scotia, there are none save of the present reign; they are the work of Mr. Wyon, and are worthy of his reputation. We have cents and half cents of the date 1861.

## CENT.

1. *Obv.*—VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D.

Bust of the queen to left, laureate and draped, as on the English halfpenny.

*Rev.*—ONE CENT. NOVA SCOTIA.

Within a wreath, 1861; beneath it, a crown.

## HALF CENT.

2. *Obv.*—VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F. D.

Bust of the queen, as before.

*Rev.*—HALF CENT. NOVA SCOTIA.

Within a wreath, 1861; beneath it, a crown.

The earliest tokens of Nova Scotia are of the reign of George III., and present his portrait; they are struck at Halifax, and are all halfpennies.

3. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

Bust of Geo. III. to right, draped and laureate; beneath, 1815.

*Rev.*—PAYABLE BY JOHN ALEXR. BARRY.

A ship in full sail; beneath, HALIFAX.

Another specimen has a larger bust.

4. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

King's bust as before, within a circle; beneath, 1814.

*Rev.*—PAYABLE BY HOSTERMAN & ETTER.

A public building; beneath, HALIFAX.



5. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

The king's bust, as No. 2, but larger and without the circle; beneath, 1815.

*Rev.*—Same as No. 2.

6. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

The king's bust, as No. 1, but larger and coarser; below, 1814.

*Rev.*—PAYABLE BY CARRITT & ALPORT.

A ship in full sail; below, HALIFAX. Edge milled.

Another specimen has the edge plain and smaller letters.

7. *Obv.*—BROKE—HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Bust to left in uniform.

*Rev.*—BRITANNIA.

Figure of Britannia as on the English coins of 1806; in the distance two ships. In exergue, 1814. Edge milled.

Another specimen has a larger bust.

8. *Obv.*—STAR AND SHANNON, HALIFAX.

An Indian to left with bow and arrow, a dog by his side; beneath, 1815.

*Rev.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN—NOVA SCOTIA.

A ship in full sail. Edge engrailed.

9. *Obv.*—COMMERCIAL CHANGE.

Indian, as No. 6.

*Rev.*—As No. 6. Edge plain.

10. *Obv.*—PAYABLE AT W. A. & S. BLACK'S, HALIFAX, N.S.

A cask marked NAILS & SPIRES, between a scythe blade and a sickle; above it two spades crossed.

*Rev.*—WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE STORE.

Front view of a house; beneath, 1816.

11. *Obv.*—HALIFAX—NOVA SCOTIA.

Same as No. 8.

*Rev.*—Same as No. 8.

12. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

Within a circle a cask marked STIKES, NAILS,  
 &c.; date below, 1815.

*Rev.*—IMPORTER OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARES, &c.

Within a circle, in six lines, PAYABLE | BY |  
 MILES W. | WHITE | HALIFAX | N.S.

## HALIFAX HALFPENNY.

13. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

Portrait of George III. to right, laureate  
 and draped; underneath, 1815.

*Rev.*—A three-masted ship, sailing to the right; in the  
 distance to the left, another ship. In the exergue,  
 HALIFAX. Weight, 101 grains.

The portrait on this token is copied from the English  
 halfpenny of 1806. It is milled on the edge in straight  
 lines.

## GEORGE IV.

There is a series of penny and halfpenny tokens of  
 Nova Scotia, ranging from 1822 to 1832, bearing the  
 portrait of George IV.

## PENNY.

14. *Obv.*—PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Bust of George IV. to the left, laureate and  
 draped.

*Rev.*—ONE PENNY TOKEN.

A two-leaved thistle. In the exergue, 1824.  
 Weight, 260 grains.

This coin is coarsely executed, but the workmanship is  
 not bad; it is milled round the edge. It occurs of the  
 following dates, 1824 and 1832.

The portrait of George IV. is continued on the coins  
 struck during the reign of his brother, William IV.

## HALFPENNY.

- 15.
- Obv.*
- PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Bust of George IV., as on the penny.

*Rev.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

A two-leaved thistle. In the exergue, 1823.  
Weight,  $115\frac{1}{2}$  to 144 grains.

This coin is milled on the edge, and occurs of the dates 1823 and 1832.

## VICTORIA.

Of the same type as the foregoing we have pennies and halfpennies of the present reign.

## PENNY.

- 16.
- Obv.*
- PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Head of Queen Victoria to the right, filleted;  
the neck bare.

*Rev.*—ONE PENNY TOKEN.

A two-leaved thistle. In the exergue, 1840.  
Weight,  $267\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

## HALFPENNY.

- 17.
- Obv.*
- PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Head of Queen Victoria to the right, filleted;  
the neck bare.

*Rev.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

A two-leaved thistle. In the exergue, 1840.  
Weight, 142 grains.

The coins which bear the head of Victoria are very inferior in point of workmanship to those which present the portrait of George IV. Indeed, it would be difficult to find anything in modern art more despicable.

The penny occurs of the dates 1840, 1843, 1856; and the halfpenny of the dates 1840, 1843, 1856. Both are milled on the edge, and no proofs in any metal are known, either of these or the similar coins bearing the head of George IV.

Another type of the Nova Scotia token is of far better workmanship.<sup>1</sup>

## PENNY.

18. *Obv.*—VICTORIA : D : G : BRITANNIA : REG : F : D. 1856.

Head of the queen to left, wearing an open coronet, of which only the front is seen; the neck bare.

*Rev.*—PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA PENNY TOKEN.

An abundant sprig of the May-flower, with leaves and blossoms; edge plain. Weight, 235 grains.

## HALFPENNY.

19. *Obv.*—VICTORIA : D : G : BRITANNIA : REG : F : D : 1856.

Head of the queen, as on the penny.

*Rev.*—PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. HALFPENNY TOKEN.

Type as the penny. Weight, 116 grains.

## NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

## HALFPENNY.

20. *Obv.*—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

A ship in full sail. In exergue, SUCCESS.

*Rev.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

A female seated on a bale of goods; in her right hand scales, in her left a cornucopia; in the distance a ship. Edge milled.

21. *Obv.*—PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF J. BROWN.

A ship in full sail.

*Rev.*—NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT.

A four-leaved thistle.

<sup>1</sup> There are a penny and a halfpenny which are often supposed to belong to the colony of Nova Scotia, on account of the similarity of workmanship which they display to the coins of George IV. already described. The halfpenny bears the legend:—

*Obv.*—PURE | COPPER | PREFERABLE | TO | PAPER |  
In five lines.

*Rev.*—In a wreath of oak and shamrock, an Irishman with a shillelagh in his right hand, and a sprig of

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Of coins issued by the authority of government, for New Brunswick, there are none save the cent recently issued; it is like that of Nova Scotia, from the hand of Mr. Wyon.

## CENT.

1. *Obv.*—VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. REG. F.D.

Bust of the queen to the left, draped and laureate, as on the English halfpenny.

- Rev.*—ONE CENT. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Within a wreath the date, 1861; beneath it, a crown.

Of tokens there are two distinct coinages, both executed in England. The first presents the head of the queen, with an open crown; the second filleted.

shamrock in his left. An embodiment of the line, "With a sprig of shillelagh and shamrock so green." Edge milled.

This seems only connected with the penny by the legend of the obverse; it is a light coin, weighing only  $113\frac{1}{2}$  grains. The penny now to be described weighs  $173\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and has the edge plain.

## PENNY.

- Obv.*—PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER.

A rough, coarse portrait of George IV. to the left, draped and laureate.

- Rev.*—TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

A figure representing commerce to the left, seated on a bale of merchandise, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a caduceus. In the distance, to the right, a ship. In the exergue, 1838.

These coins are, however, only provincial tokens of the mother country.

*First Coinage.*

PENNY.

2. *Obv.*—VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA.  
Bust of the queen to the left, wearing an open crown; beneath the head, 1843.
- Rev.*—NEW BRUNSWICK. ONE PENNY TOKEN.  
A frigate to the left, with her standing rigging, but without sails. Weight, 268 grains.

Bronze proofs exist of this coin, which is of the highest order of workmanship.

HALFPENNY.

3. *Obv.*—VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA.  
Bust, as on the penny.
- Rev.*—NEW BRUNSWICK. HALFPENNY TOKEN.  
Ship, as on the penny. Weight, 135 grains.

Bronze proofs exist, but are very rare.

*Second Coinage.*

PENNY.

4. *Obv.*—VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA.  
Bust of the queen to left, filleted; beneath, 1854.
- Rev.*—NEW BRUNSWICK. ONE PENNY CURRENCY.  
Cinquefoils divide the parts of the legend.  
The frigate as before.

HALFPENNY.

5. *Obv.*—VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA.  
Bust of the queen, as on No. 3; beneath, 1854.
- Rev.*—NEW BRUNSWICK. HALFPENNY CURRENCY.  
Cinquefoils divide the legend. The frigate as before.

## ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

## HALFPENNY.

6. *Obv.*—FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

A ship in full sail.

*Rev.*—ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Star of eight points; in the field, in three lines, HALV | PENNY | TOKEN. Edge milled.

## MAGDALEN ISLAND.

## PENNY.

1. *Obv.*—MAGDALEN ISLAND TOKEN.

Within a circle, a seal; below, + 1815 +.

*Rev.*—SUCCESS TO THE FISHERY. ONE PENNY.

Within a circle, a cod-fish, split for salting. Edge engrailed.

## PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

## HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

A plough.

*Rev.*—SUCCESS TO THE FISHERIES.

A cod-fish split for salting. Struck about 1840.

2. *Obv.*—PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

In the field, 1855.

*Rev.*—SMLE | GOVERNMENT | AND | FREE | TRADE.

In five lines.

Another has date 1857, but Edward, for Edward's.

## CANADA.

Of this important portion of the British empire, we have a considerable number of coins. These may be divided into three classes:—

- I. Those struck for circulation in both provinces.
- II. Those for Upper Canada.
- III. Those for Lower Canada.

Of the first class the chief coins will be the beautiful pieces prepared by Mr. Wyon, and which consist of cents only.

## CENT.

1. *Obv.*—VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA. CANADA.

Within a beaded circle, the queen's head to left, laureate.

*Rev.*—Within a wreath of leaves, in a beaded circle, ONE |  
CENT | 1858. In three lines.

This coin occurs also of 1859.

The head on this coin, and, indeed, the whole obverse, was designed for an English coinage; but the inner beaded circle not being approved, the design was rejected. It may be observed, that this inner circle, very rarely seen on coins of the present day, was copied, by desire of the Master of the Mint, from the bronze coinage then recently issued by the Emperor Napoleon III.

## HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

A ship in full sail.

*Rev.*—CANADA | HALF | PENNY | TOKEN.  
In four lines.

3. *Obv.*—TOKEN.

Bust of George IV. to right, laureate and draped; under it, 1820.

*Rev.*—NORTH WEST COMPANY.

A beaver. Edge engrailed.



4. *Obv.*—CANADA | 1830.  
In two lines.  
*Rev.*—HALF | PENNY.  
In two lines.

Another has the date 1841.

CENT.

5. *Obv.*—ONE | 1855 | CENT.  
In three lines.  
*Rev.*—FISHERIES. AGRICULTURE.  
In the field, AND.

### UPPER CANADA.

PENNY.

6. *Obv.*—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.  
St. George on horseback, to the right, slaying the dragon. In the exergue, between two roses, 1850. On the ground, under the dragon, R. K. & Co.

*Rev.*—BANK TOKEN . ONE PENNY.

Arranged so as to be read without turning. Two cornucopias; on the outer side of each a small rose; between them, an axe, an arrow, an anchor, and a sword, bound together by a wreath and by a cable; the whole surmounted by the imperial crown, over which is a small rose. To the right of the crown, the Union Jack partially displayed.

Weight, 245 grains.

HALFPENNY.

7. *Obv.*—BANK OF UPPER CANADA.  
As the penny.  
*Rev.*—BANK TOKEN . HALFPENNY.  
As the penny.  
Weight, 118 grains.

These coins are extremely well executed, and the device on the obverse is copied from Pistrucci's crown piece. Both occur of the dates, 1850, 1852, 1857.

Of private tokens there are a considerable number, some dating back so far as 1794.

HALFPENNY.

8. *Obv.*—ONE HALFPENNY.

Within a circle, COPPER | COMPANY | OF UPPER | CANADA, in four lines.

*Rev.*—FERTILITATEM DIVITIASQUE CIRCUMFEREMUS.

Legend on a raised border. A river god, with trident in his left hand, leans his right arm on an urn from which water flows; on the exergual line PONTION. In exergue, 1794.

9. *Obv.*—SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

A ship under sail.

*Rev.*—SIR ISAAC | BROCK, BART. | THE HERO OF | UPPER CANADA | WHO FELL AT THE | GLORIOUS BATTLE OF | QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS | ON THE 15TH OCTR. | 1812.

In nine lines. Edge milled.

10. *Obv.*—SIR ISAAC BROCK, THE HERO OF UP. CANADA.

Two angels holding a wreath over an urn placed on a pedestal inscribed, Fell Oct. 13, 1812.

*Rev.*—SUCCESS TO COMMERCE, AND PEACE TO THE WORLD.

In the field, 1816; above and below the date, a star. Edge milled.

11. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN, UPPER CANADA.

A sloop under sail.

*Rev.*—COMMERCIAL CHANGE.

An Indian, to left, with bow and arrow, a dog by his side. In exergue, 1815. Edge milled.

12. *Obv.*—Same as No. 11.

*Rev.*—COMMERCIAL CHANGE.

An anvil; above it, two spades crossed; below, 1820. Edge milled.

13. *Obv.*—Same as No. 11.

*Rev.*—COMMERCIAL CHANGE.

A cask inscribed UPPER CANADA; below, 1821. Edge milled.

14. *Obv.*—Same as No. 11.

*Rev.*—TO FACILITATE TRADE.

A plough; beneath, 1823. Edge milled.

This coin occurs also with the date, 1833.

15. *Obv.*—Same as No. 11.

*Rev.*—COMMERCIAL CHANGE.

Between a scythe-blade and a vice, an anvil, with hammer and tongs; above, two spades crossed; below, 1833.

16. *Obv.*—PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

Bust of George IV. to the left, laureate and draped.

*Rev.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN.

Britannia, copied from the English coinage of 1806. In exergue, 1832. Edge engrailed.

17. *Obv.*—LESLIE & SONS—YORK, KINGSTON, & DUNDAS.

Justice, with sword and scales.

*Rev.*—PROSPERITY TO CANADA. LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR.

A plough; above it, TOKEN; below it, HALF-PENNY.

#### TWOPENCE.

18. *Obv.*—LESLIE & SONS, TORONTO & DUNDAS. 1822.

Justice, standing, as in No. 17.

*Rev.*—PROSPERITY TO CANADA. LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR.

A plough; above it, TOKEN; below it, 2d. CURRENCY.

#### LOWER CANADA.

##### PENNY, OR PIECE OF TWO SOUS.

19. *Obv.*—PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA, | DEUX SOUS.

A huntsman in frock and trowsers, his left hand extended, in his right a whip; on his head a conical cap.

*Rev.*—BANK TOKEN.

Within a garter, on which is inscribed *CONCORDIA SALUS*, and which is ornamented with scroll work of foliage, the arms of the province; argent, a cross saltire gules; in the four compartments respectively, a rose, a thistle, a shamrock, and a beaver. On a scroll, proceeding on both sides from the garter, near the buckle, *CITY BANK*, in sunk letters. In the exergue, 1837; and below the date, *ONE PENNY*. Weight, 185 grains.

This coinage is beautifully executed; the edges are plain, and proofs are met with, though rarely, in bronze.

20. *Obv.*—PROVINCE OF CANADA.

A view of the Bank of Montreal; under it, *BANK OF MONTREAL*.

*Rev.*—BANK TOKEN.

Same as the last, only that it bears on the scroll *BANK OF MONTREAL*, and the date in the exergue is 1842.

ONE SOU.

21. *Obv.*—PROVINCE DU BAS CANADA. UN SOU.

Huntsman, as on penny No. 19.

*Rev.*—BANK TOKEN.

Arms of the province, as penny No. 20, but date 1837. Weight, 146 grains.

22. *Obv.*—AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

A bouquet, consisting of a two-headed thistle, a rose on a stem, a sprig of shamrock, and two ears of corn; below it, *+ BAS CANADA +*.

*Rev.*—Within two laurel branches, *UN | SOU*, in two lines; above, *TOKEN*; below, *MONTREAL*.

There are several varieties of this coin, differing in the arrangement of the bouquet and in the dates; rosettes or crosses before and after the words *BAS CANADA*.

23. *Obv.*—Same as No. 22. *BAS CANADA*, without dots or crosses.*Rev.*—BANQUE DU PEUPLE, MONTREAL.

*UN | SOU*, in two lines, between laurel branches.

24. *Obv.*—Same as No. 23, but \* DAS — CANADA. \*  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 23, but UN | SOU within a wreath of fine large leaves.
25. *Obv.*—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE, LOWER CANADA.  
 Bouquet as before, but with two roses.  
*Rev.*—BANK OF MONTREAL TOKEN.  
 UN | SOU, in two lines, within a laurel and palm wreath.
26. *Obv.*—Same as No. 25.  
*Rev.*—BANK TOKEN, MONTREAL.  
 UN | SOU, as No. 25.

## TWO SOUS.—PENNY.

27. *Obv.*—Same as No. 19.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 19, only on the scroll, BANK OF MONTREAL.
28. *Obv.*—Same as No. 19.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 19, only on the scroll, BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
29. *Obv.*—Same as No. 19.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 19, only on the scroll, QUEBEC BANK.
- SOU.
30. *Obv.*—Same as No. 21.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 21, only on the scroll, BANK OF MONTREAL.
31. *Obv.*—Same as No. 21.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 21, only on the scroll, BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
32. *Obv.*—Same as No. 21.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 21, only on the scroll, QUEBEC BANK.
33. *Obv.*—Same as No. 21.  
*Rev.*—Same as No. 21, only on the scroll, CITY — BANK.

## PENNY.

34. *Obv.*—BANK OF MONTREAL.  
 A side view of the bank. In exergue, 1839.  
*Rev.*—Same as the penny No. 20, but without the date.

## HALFPENNY.

35. *Obv.*—Same as the penny No. 20, only below the date,  
HALFPENNY.

*Rev.*—Same as No. 20.

36. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—Same, date 1844.

## PENNY.

37. *Obv.*—Same as No. 19, but without the word BAS.

*Rev.*—QUEBEC BANK TOKEN.

A female sitting to right, with cornucopie in her right hand, the arm resting on a shield with the arms of the city of Quebec; gules—a lion passant gardant, holding a key in his right paw. To the right, a beaver; to the left a beehive; in the distance, a fortress upon a rock, and a ship at sea. In the exergue, 1852, and below the date, ONE PENNY.

## SOU, OR HALFPENNY.

38. *Obv.*—As No. 37, only UN SOU.

*Rev.*—As No. 37, only HALFPENNY.

39. *Obv.*—No legend. Between a scythe blade and a vice, an anvil with hammer and tongs; above it, two spades crossed.

*Rev.*—T. S. BROWN & CO. | IMPORTERS | OF | HARDWARES |  
MONTREAL.

In five lines.

## HALFPENNY.

40. *Obv.*—HALFPENNY TOKEN. 1816.

Within a circle, a bust of the Duke of Wellington, to left, laureate, and in uniform.

*Rev.*—MONTREAL.

Within a circle, a ship under sail.

41. *Obv.*—No legend. A teapot between a vice and a hand-saw; above, a scythe blade and spade crossed; below, a knife and fork crossed.

*Rev.*—J. SHAW & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARES, UPPER  
TOWN, QUEBEC.

Edge milled.

42. *Obv.*—No legend. · A large sloop under sail.

*Rev.*—Within a circle of cordage, W. OWEN, MONTREAL  
ROFERY. Edge milled.

### WEST INDIES.

#### ANTIGUA PARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—A palm tree dividing the date 1836 and the letters  
H.O. In the exergue, ANTIGUA.

*Rev.*—A wreath of oak and laurel; within, ONE . PARTH-  
ING . s.t.g. In three lines.

The abbreviation for *sterling*, s.t.g., is in small letters,  
not capitals.

### BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Of these islands we have only one coin. Ruding states that in the year 1806, copper coins to the value of £500 were ordered to be struck for the Bahamas. They were struck in Mr. Boulton's mint in Soho, and were intended to supply the negroes with small money; but the negroes refused to take them, and the project came to nothing.

These coins consist of halfpennies only, and are now very rare, especially proofs. The issue is remarkable as presenting a historical reverse. They appear to have been absorbed into the English currency of the time.

The Bahama islands had been a noted resort for pirates—and just previously to the year 1806, they had been rooted out by a British naval force, and commerce restored in those seas. The Bahama coin has the same obverse as the English halfpenny of that year.

*Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D.G. REX.

The king's head to the right, laureate; the  
shoulders draped; under the head, 1806.

*Rev.*—BAHAMA.

A three-masted ship in full sail to the right;  
in the distance, two other ships and a rocky  
island. In the exergue, *Piratis expulsis restituta  
commercia*, in three lines.

## ISLAND OF BARBADOES.

Of this interesting island we have two distinct coinages one of 1788, and one of 1792. Of the first coinage we have pennies only.

1. *Obv.*—A negro's head crowned and plumed; beneath it,  
I SERVE.

*Rev.*—BARBADOES PENNY, 1788.

A pine-apple. Weight, 240 to 270 grains.

Of this kind there are three varieties, differing only in the position of the plumes on the crown, which is an open one.

The next coinage is of 1792, and consists of pennies and halfpennies.

## PENNY.

2. *Obv.*—I SERVE.

Negro's head as before.

*Rev.*—BARBADOES PENNY.

Portrait of George III. in a car drawn over the waves by two sea-horses, the king is crowned and royally robed, and in his right hand he holds a trident. In the exergue, 1792. Weight, 240 to 260 grains.

## HALFPENNY.

3. *Obv.*—I SERVE.

Negro's head as before.

*Rev.*—BARBADOES HALFPENNY.

George III. in a car as the last. In the exergue, 1792. Weight, 140 to 162 grains.

There are two varieties of this coin differing in the position of the plumes.

Bronze proofs exist, but they are rare. It will be observed, that there is a great variety in the weights of different coins, the heavier ones here given are fine proofs,



the lighter ones, coins struck for circulation. Of the coinage of 1792, only the value of £200 was issued.

#### HALFPENNY (*Token*).

##### 4. *Obv.*—MOSES TOLANTO.

A bale of goods marked M. T.; underneath,  
BARBADOS.

##### *Rev.*—FREEDOM WITHOUT SLAVERY.

A cask.

#### THE BERMUDA ISLANDS.

These islands boast of the earliest Anglo-American coinage with which we are acquainted. Discovered in 1527 by Juan Bermudas, or Bermudez—no attempt was made to colonise them till 1612, and then chiefly because Sir George Somers had been cast ashore on them in 1609. From this circumstance, they received the name of the Somer's islands, a title which has sometimes been imagined to mean summer islands.<sup>1</sup> The Virginia Company sent out John More to colonise them in the year 1612, and he was shortly succeeded in command by Captain Daniel Tucker.

Captain John Smith, the author of the "History of Virginia," states that, "besides meat and drink and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brass money with a hog on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogs which were found on their first landing." Of this "*brass money*," one specimen only is now known to exist; it was in the collection of the late Rev. Joseph Martin, of Ketley, and at the sale of his coins, was purchased for an American collector for the large sum of £29. It may be described as follows:—

<sup>1</sup> [In some French maps they are found with the title of "Iles de l'été."—*Ed.*]

1. *Obv.*—SOMER ISLANDS.

A wild boar, with the Roman numerals XII. over it. MM. a mullet of five points.

*Rev.*—A ship under sail firing a gun.

In the year 1793, a beautiful pattern was engraved by Droz, for a halfpenny intended to circulate in these islands.

2. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D.G. REX.

The king's bust laureate, to the right; the neck bare.

*Rev.*—BERMUDA.

A three-masted ship in full sail; behind the ship a mountainous shore. In the exergue, 1793. Edge plain. Weight, 193½ grains.

## JAMAICA.

This beautiful and important island presents us with only two tokens.

## HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—M. HOWARD.

A carriage with two horses. In exergue, PERRY GRASS.

*Rev.*—KINGSTON.

A groom holding a horse by the bridle. In exergue, JAMAICA. Edge milled.

2. *Obv.*—BRITISH COLONIES.

A bust, to left, in modern dress.

*Rev.*—TO FACILITATE TRADE.

A female figure, to left, sitting on a bale of goods, and holding a laurel-branch in her right hand. In exergue, 1825.

## COLONIES OF DEMERARA AND ESSEQUIBO.

These colonies in Guiana—now usually called British Guiana—were originally planted by the Dutch; they were surrendered to the British in 1796, but restored to the

Dutch 1802. In 1803 they were permanently annexed to the British colonial empire.

We have coinages for this colony in the years 1809, 1813, 1816, 1832, but the only copper coins occur in the year 1813. The issue consists of stivers and half-stivers, most of the inhabitants at the time being of Dutch origin, and accustomed to reckon by guilders and stivers.

#### STIVER.

*Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D.G. REX.

The king's head to the right, laureate; the bust draped. On the shoulder, W. for Wyon.

*Rev.*—COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMERARY TOKEN, 1813.

Between two oak branches, ONE STIVER, surmounted by a crown. Weight, 290 grains.

This is a beautifully executed coin, has a milled edge, and is found in plain and gilt bronze; the latter is rare.

#### HALF-STIVER.

*Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D.G. REX.

King's bust, as on the stiver, but under the shoulder T. W., identifying the coinage as the work of Thomas Wyon.

*Rev.*—COLONIES OF ESSEQUEBO & DEMERARY TOKEN, 1813.

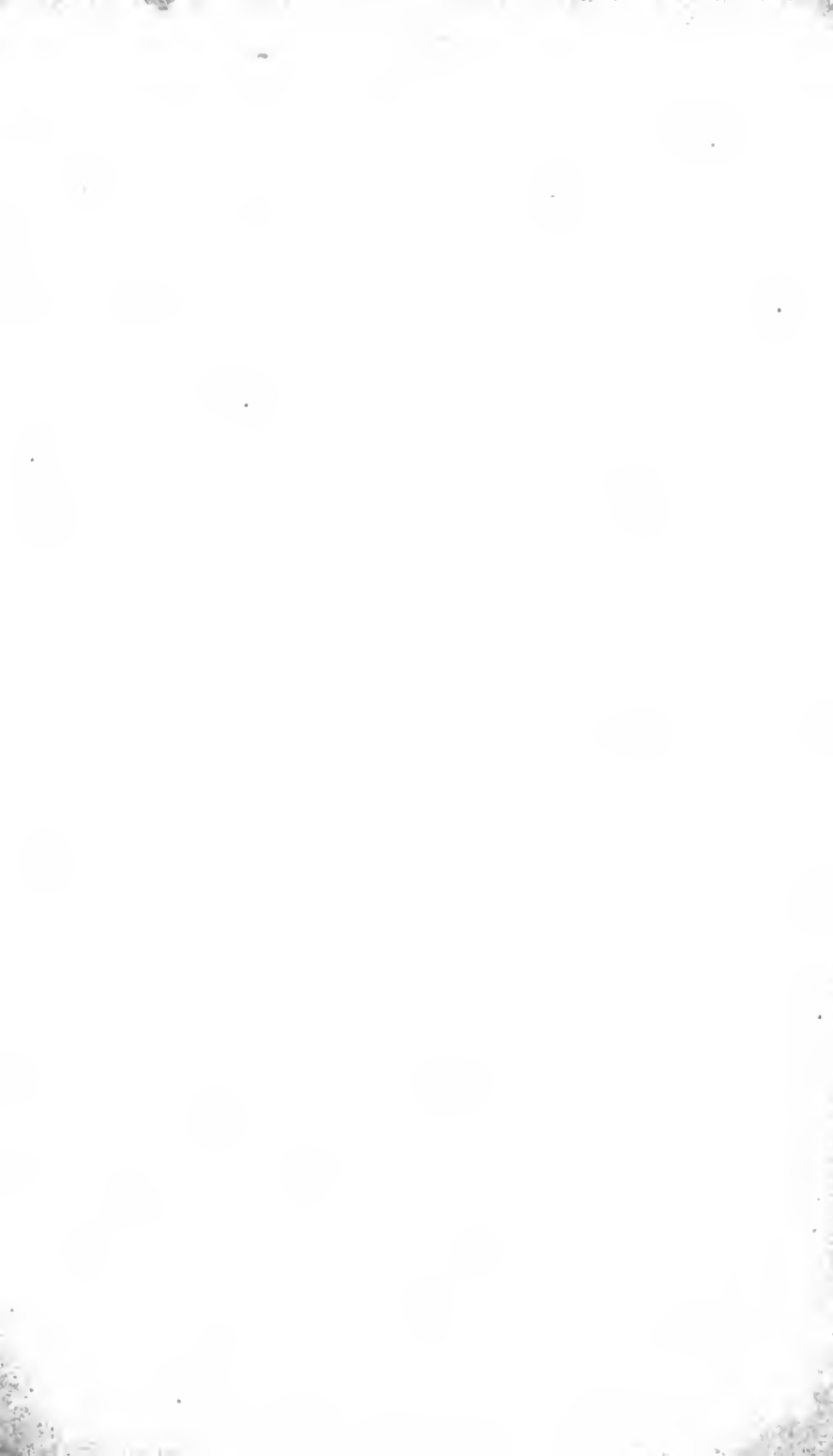
Between two oak branches, HALF-STIVER, surmounted by a crown. Weight, 146 grains.

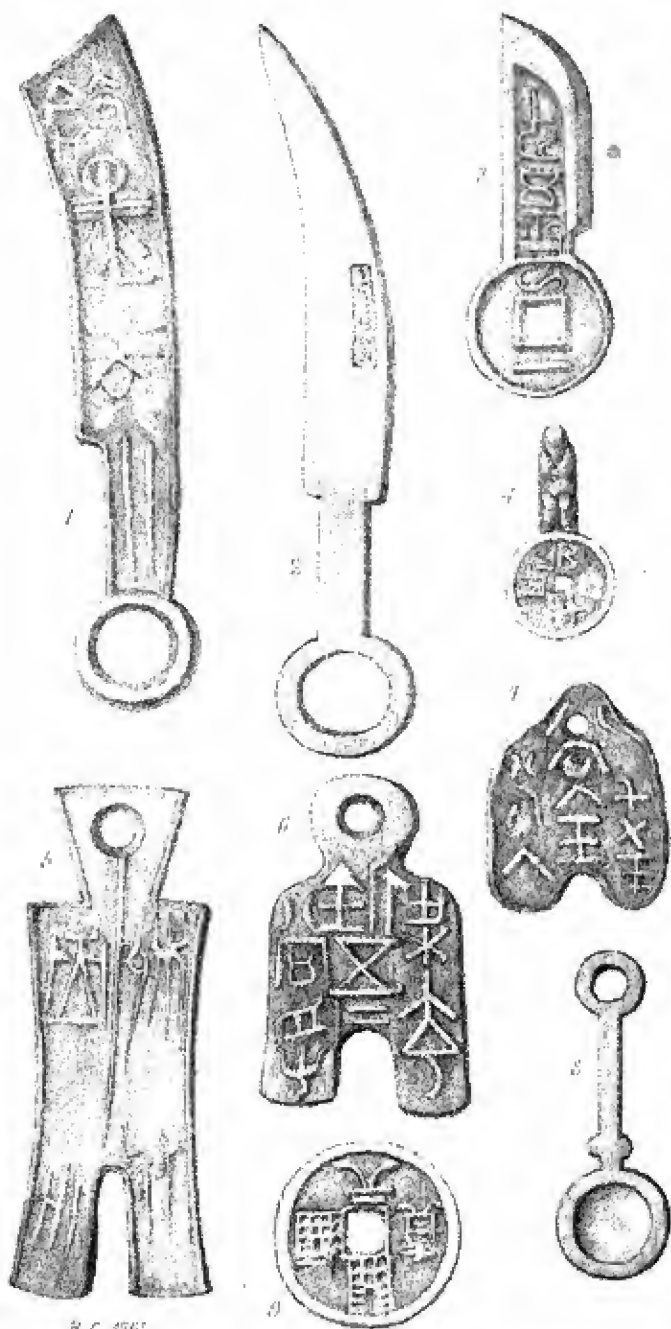
The weight of these coins is very accurate; there is rarely more than a grain difference between those of the same denomination.

The spelling of the names is different from that which prevails at the present time; the colonies are now called Demerara and Essequibo. On the coins of 1816 and 1832, the latter named colony is called according to the present fashion—and Demerara, still called Demerary, is placed first in order—but of these dates there are only silver coins.

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

3, DANE'S INN, STRAND, AUGUST, 1862.





B.C. 1762

## XVIII.

## ON CHINESE KNIFE MONEY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, October 24th, 1862.]

To W. S. W. VAUX, ESQ., *President of the Numismatic Society, &c.*

MY DEAR SIR,

Upon various occasions I have addressed to the Numismatic Society communications upon the early forms of a circulating medium, in the shape of jewels of various kinds, of a specific weight,—in the form of silver wire,—and in masses of silver and gold adjusted to a standard of purity, weight, and value; such forms being known to us through ancient records, or still remaining in use in various parts of the world. I have recently endeavoured to show how masses of weighed bullion gradually assumed on the western coast of Asia and the opposite coasts of Europe, the form of coined or medallie money.

But there is a currency having no relation to a bullion or jewel origin, and in no way connected with medal money as to its origin, at least in my own judgment—I mean the perforated copper coinage of the Chinese. To a person taking up one of these well-known coins, it might seem to be a species of medal-money perforated to adapt it to the purpose of being threaded upon a cord, or slid upon a square rod of wood. But I conceive that it has had an entirely independent origin, and has arisen from different principles and habits. It seems to have

had a simpler and more homely derivation, bespeaking an origin in a more remote and far ruder state of society than that in which bullion currency is first discovered. It strikes me we must ascend to the ancient "*Taou*" and "*Poo*" currency of China, to arrive at the true explanation of the rise and form of the present coinage.

The *Taou* money, as has been shown by Mr. Williams, a distinguished Chinese scholar, from Chinese books and plates, and as is evidenced by specimens in the British Museum, is in the shape of a knife or razor, having a handle, and at the top of it a loop or ring whereby to thread it upon, and suspend it from, the owner's girdle. The name of it in Chinese, *Taou*, implies *a knife*.

The "*Poo*" money is of a different form, being in the shape of a flat, furcated piece of metal, having also a perforation at the upper end for suspension, as the *Taou* money.

Mr. Williams says, in a paper at page 53 of volume xvi. of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, that the money of the two first dynasties of China, the HIA, B.C. 2218, and the SHANG, B.C. 1762, is of the kind called *Poo*, and *Taou*, and that their inscriptions are in ancient characters, and very rude, and are not entirely intelligible even to the Chinese themselves. Mr. Williams further says, that the earliest round money was struck in the CHOW dynasty, B.C. 1118, and was "simply a flat, round disc, with a square hole in the middle, and had no inscription." Not to enter into the question of the above remote dates which might require much evidence to establish, the quotations will be abundantly sufficient to prove two points; the first, the very great antiquity of the *Taou* and *Poo* coins; the next, that they preceded the round

money by many ages. If any one will look at No. 1 in the Plate, he will see how completely the form of a knife or razor is represented; and if he will look at No. 2, copied from a knife of the Romano-British period in the Roach Smith collection (No. 326) in the British Museum, he will observe how very much they resemble each other.<sup>1</sup> Next, in looking at No. 3 of the Plate, he will see the blade of the *Taou* much shortened in proportion to the perforated end, whilst the handle is almost lost; and in carrying on the eye to No. 4, he will see the blade and handle dwindled down to a mere ornamental appendix to the looped end.<sup>2</sup> If the perforated ends of Nos. 3 and 4 were to be cut off, we should have the form of the present Chinese round money as perfectly represented as in a coin issued at the present day. (See No. 9, a coin of the Emperor Kae Yuen.) From these circumstances I am disposed to believe, that the origin of the Chinese copper currency has been the gradual diminution of the blade and handle of the knife, till only the suspensory ring has been left.

I will now venture a few observations upon the *Poo* money, which I am inclined to consider has had a similar domestic origin with the *Taou* species. If we look at the shape of No. 5 in the Plate, we shall see an implement well calculated to hold down a portion of food whilst being divided into morsels, the end being furcated to

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<sup>1</sup> It is necessary to state, that the figures in the Plate from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive, are upon a reduced scale from the original; but that Nos. 8 and 9 are of the size of the original objects.

<sup>2</sup> The remainder of the handle of this specimen is in the shape of a small, human male figure, very similar to the figures on the tops of our apostle-spoons.



admit the point of a knife. I am not aware whether the name indicates this use or not, but certainly the shape suggests it. In Nos. 6 and 7 we see the original intention gradually lost sight of, so that No. 7 scarcely affords space for the insertion of the tip of the knife, and the handle part is not separated from the body of the piece. Mr. Birch, in a communication to the Numismatic Society in 1837 (see *Proceedings of Numismatic Society*, page 57) says that the *Chin Paou*, amongst other notices, gives the following:—"Knife found in the fifth year of Suenho, in a field near *Kim hen*, a village of Mungching, inscribed with a perpendicular inscription, in an old court hand, *Fang tsun-pe-ho-poo-woo-pih*; Heart-shaped spoon currency, 500." This notice exactly describes No. 7, so that we may imagine the *Poo* was used both as fork and spoon, to hold down the food whilst being cut, and afterwards to convey it to the mouth. There is, moreover, amongst the specimens of Chinese *Taou* and *Poo* money in the British Museum collection, an actual small spoon or ladle, and, it is to be presumed, placed there as a coin, upon good authority. This spoon is more like a salt-spoon than anything else. (See No. 8 in the Plate.)

From the whole of these particulars, I think we may conclude that the *Taou* and *Poo* currency arose in a very remote and rude period, amongst a people who had nothing wherewith to purchase food, or other articles, than the implements which they used, such implements gradually becoming recognised as media of exchange. It is true that as they became wealthy, knives were fabricated, as Mr. Birch says, in silver and gold, as well as iron and brass, but still, from attachment to old habits and traditions, the knife form was maintained.

Mr. Birch adds, "the standard dictionary of China, called the *Kang-he-tsze-teen*, under the radical *Tabu*, a knife, distinctly explains it as a coin; and when round money appears, it is still only a part of the knife, being merely the suspensory ring by which it was carried at the girdle."<sup>3</sup>

In all this I do not see any very great difference between the origin of the jewel and bullion currency, and of the *Taou* and *Poo* circulation. The Egyptian and Arabian bought with the golden or silver cup which he used, or the ring and bracelet which he wore, what commodity he wanted; the Chinese did the same with his copper knife, fork, and spoon. When he grew rich, he exchanged the baser metals for silver and gold, but his money was still in the form of the implements which he used. The gold and silver articles in Western Asia having been passed by their weight and value as bullion, the workmanship was soon laid aside as having no equivalent in the transaction, till eventually the weighed masses were marked to distinguish their weight, quality, value, and place of issue, and the beautiful form and execution of the medal were the result. The Chinese, a race little given to change, have preserved the trace of their starting point—an origin, it appears to me, entirely independent of that of Western Asiatic coinage.

If we could dispossess ourselves of the idea that stamped

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<sup>3</sup> In No. 3 (a *Taou* coin), though the *general* form of a knife has been preserved, yet it is only conventionally so, for there is a thick rim all round the blade, close up to the edge part, so that the middle of each side is sunk, and for the purpose of cutting it would be inefficient. The *Poo* specimens may also bear only a *general* resemblance to the fork, spoon, or ladle from which they were derived.

round discs of metal alone deserve the name of coins, we might make a little allowance for the Chinese preserving a form of currency at least as convenient in the affairs of commerce as our unattachable pieces of money.

I remain, my dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
W. B. DICKINSON.

LEAMINGTON, AUGUST 13TH, 1862.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.<sup>1</sup>

No.	Page.
1. Ancient Taou-coin . . . . .	214
2. Romano-British knife . . . . .	215
3. Taou-coin, shortened handle . . . . .	215
4. Taou-coin, blade lost . . . . .	215
5. Poo-money, <i>furcated</i> . . . . .	215
6. Poo-money, furcation lessened . . . . .	216
7. Poo-money, furcation almost lost . . . . .	216
8. Complete Spoon-money . . . . .	216
9. Coin of the Emperor Kae Yuen, modern Chinese coinage . . . . .	215

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<sup>1</sup> This Plate is kindly presented by W. B. Dickinson, Esq.









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*HWK:19*

## XIX.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY. (*Continued.*)

## DOVER.

## PLATES E AND F.

No. 1.—The sign of the "Anchor" or "Hope," on David Adamson's farthing, is not known, or remembered to have been, among the taverns in Dover.

No. 2.—The descendants of John Brian are not to be found in the town in which he circulated his signless farthing in 1652.

No. 3.—"At the Skoch Armes," *a unicorn*, "in Dover, 1658, I.A.B."

The *unicorn*, one of the supporters of the royal arms of Scotland, upon the accession of James I., was made one of the supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain, and on our token is used as a sort of heraldic *metonymy* for the arms of Scotland: or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure fleury counter fleury, gules.

No. 4.—I.M.C. "At the Queene of Bohemia in Dover"—has the crowned portrait of the Queen of Bohemia, Elizabeth, daughter of James I., born in Scotland on the 19th of August, 1596, and married on the 14th of February, 1612-13, to Frederick V., Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and afterwards (1619) King of



Bohemia, by whom she had eight sons, Prince Rupert being one, and five daughters—the youngest, Sophia, was the mother of George I.

The Queen of Bohemia was left a widow November 20, 1632, and at the Restoration came from Holland to reside in London, where she died February 13, 1661-62, at Leicester House, on the north side of the present Leicester Square, to which she had removed only five days previously from Drury House in Drury Lane, the residence of Lord Craven, and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

No. 5.—The farthing issued by Edward Chambers alone remains to perpetuate that he lived in Dover at the Grocers' Arms in 1649, the earliest date on the Dover tokens.

No. 6.—Richard Cullen, grocer in Dover, 1656, has also the Grocers' Arms, and on the reverse, the initials of his and his wife's name, joined in monogram to the figure denoting the value of his token. The descendants of the issuer are still to be met with in Dover and its vicinity.

"Nich. Cullen, by will in 1696, gave a house and land, the yearly income to be distributed every Sunday evening to twenty poor widows of St. Mary's, Dover. He likewise gave another small cottage, the rent of it to be distributed in bread."

No. 7.—The representatives of "Richard Cooke in Dover Seignior, 1669," are still to be met with in Dover.

Nos. 8 and 9.—A halfpenny and farthing, Town Pieces. "A halfpenny, 1668, for the poore of Dover"—"Dover farthing, 68." St. Martin, the tutelary saint of Dover, on horseback, dividing his cloak with his sword to shelter a poor man from the cold; and on the reverse the Cinque Ports' arms.

These devices were partly taken from the great seal of the Corporation of Dover, thus described by Boys in his "History of Sandwich:"—

"The corporation seal is a large, round seal of brass, and was engraved in 1305. On the obverse is an antique vessel, with a bowsprit, and a mast with a pennon of three tails; the sail furled; a forecastle, poop, and round-top, all embattled; the steersman at the helm; two men on the forecastle blowing trumpets, another climbing up the shrouds, and two more below forward at a rope; a flag at the stern charged with the port's arms, inscribed, "*Sigillum commune baronum de Dovor*ia"—the common seal of the barons of Dover. On the reverse is St. Martin on horseback, passing through the gate of Amiens, and dividing his cloak with his sword to cover a person naked to the waist, and leaning on a crutch. The whole within an orle of lions, passant gardant, in separate compartments respecting one another."

The following minutes<sup>1</sup> are from the corporation records of Dover, 1667 and 1668:—

"Dover. At a common assembly holden the 13th day of January, 1667.

"It is ordered and decreed, that a certain quantity of farthings and halfpence be provided and stamped by the Corporation, for the use of the overseers of the poor and others; and to be stamped in manner and form as shall be advised and directed by Mr Mayor, Mr. John Golder, Mr. George West, Mr. John Carlisle, Mr. William Pepper, Mr. John Matson, Mr. Richard Barley, jurats; the chamberlains for the time being Warren Hugeson, and Bartholomew Anderson; or as any five or more of them shall think fit, upon the account of this Corporation.

"*Examined,*

ALEXANDER WELLARDE,

*Common Clerke."*

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<sup>1</sup> For the correctness of these extracts I am indebted to the kindness of Edward Knoocker, Esq., of Dover.

"Dovor. At a common assembly holden the 30th day of March, 1668.

"Whereas, according to a late decree, there is provided and put into the chamberlains' hands the value of xxxij. lb., or thereabouts, in farthings and halfpence, for the use of the Corporation; it is thought fit, and so ordered, that the chamberlains do, upon all occasions, exchange so many of them, as hath or shall, at any time hereafter, be delivered out to any person or persons whatsoever of the said town and port."

"Examined,

ALEXANDER WELLARDE,

*Common Clerk."*

No. 10.—"At the Leopouldus, in Dover, 1651. C.M.D." A draped portrait, having a *bâton* in the right hand, and an arched crown in the field, over the left shoulder.

No. 11.—A farthing of the same tavern as the last, struck fifteen years after, when G. and M. F. were host and hostess of the "Leopuldus, in Dover, 1666."

The "*edax rerum*" has only left these tokens to record that there was once such an inn in Dover. As the Emperor Leopold was not crowned until 1658, the sign must have represented some other distinguished person of the same name—probably Prince Leopold, the uncle and guardian of the emperor, who was governor of the Low Countries for some years from 1647.

No. 12.—The name on this plain token occurs among the inhabitants of the town in which it was circulated in the last year of the Commonwealth. It contains the only variation hitherto seen in the Dover series of the orthography of the place, here given, as in Leland's "Itinerary," "*Dovar* ys xii. myles fro Canterbury, and viii. fro Sandwich."

By the Romans it was written *Dubris*, the Saxons, *Dofra* and *Dofris*, later historians, *Doveria*, in Domesday, *Dovere*; and frequently in writs, deeds, &c., at the time of our token and after, *Dovor*. A fine specimen of Martha Ford's

farthing was dug up in May last in the garden of the Rev. H. Dombrain, Deal. This is one of the many evidences that these media of "charitie and change" had a circulation "reaching farther than the next street or two."

#### PLATE F.

No. 13.—"Thomas Fidg, at the Mayden Head, in Dover." *The Mercers' Arms.*

Mercers were incorporated A.D. 1394. Their arms are—gules, a demi-Virgin, couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, all proper; vested, or; crowned with an eastern crown of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roses of the second, all within an orle of clouds, proper. Motto, "Honor Deo."

In Strype, we read that "when any one of this company is chosen mayor, a most beautiful Virgin is carried through the streets in a chariot, with all the glory and majesty possible, with her hair all dishevelled about her shoulders, to represent the maidenhead which the company gives for their arms."

No. 14.—Among the gallants of Dover none of the descendants of "Robart" are to be met with, but the tourist may still find

"His warmest welcome at an inn"

where "Robart Gallant" dispensed his good cheer, and exchanged his farthings, "*at the White Horse*," the cherished emblem of the county from the time that the Saxon standard of the rampant white horse floated on the downs of Kent.

No. 15.—"Thomas Green, of Dover, *at the Rose*, 1666, his halfe penny, T.M.G." The "Rose" has not faded, and the family of the issuer is said to continue verdant in Dover.

No. 16.—John Hall has no sign on his small farthing, with the date 1666. This name occurs among the present inhabitants.

No. 17, "John Haynes, Baker, in Dover, 1655," and

No. 18, "James Homard, Baker, in Dover," have the Bakers' arms and like letters on the reverses. These names are not known in the present population.

No. 19.—"William Keylocke, in Dover, 1667, W.M.K." *The Goldsmiths' Arms.*

Goldsmiths were incorporated 1327. Their arms are—quarterly, gules and azure; in the first and fourth, a leopard's head, or; in the second and third, a covered cup, and in chief, two round buckles, the tongues, fessways, points to the dexter, all of the third.

Crest—a demi-lady, her arms extended, proper, issuing out of clouds, of the last; vested, gules, garnished or, cuff argent, round her neck a ruff, of the last; in her dexter hand a pair of scales, of the third; in her sinister hand a touchstone, sable. Supporters, two unicorns, or, armed, crined, and hooped, argent. Motto, "Justitia Virtutum Regina." Another motto is occasionally used by the Company—"To God only be Glory." The crest is vested in the dress of the reign of Elizabeth.

No. 20.—"Thomas Kite, in Dover, 1655." A boat having portholes and one mast, with main stays, shrouds, and a small flag at the mast-head; the main-sail furled. This was probably a packet-boat.

In the records of Dover there is frequent mention of farecosts, crayers, passagers, and baylings, which are different names for the passage-boats. These all paid two shillings a voyage for the fareship box, which was under the charge of four wardens, and the money was appropriated to the maintenance of the wyke, or old harbour.

The name on this and on the following token occurs among the present inhabitants.

No. 21.—A halfpenny of Pines Kite, with the Bakers' arms, having the latest date on the Dover tokens, 1670.

No. 22.—A farthing without a date, and with only the initials of the name of the issuer and his wife, D.M.N., at the French Arms.

There is no remembrance of this or of the following sign in Dover; but—

No. 23.—John Parker, host of the *Three Doves*, "at the peere," has his representatives now living in Dover.

No. 24.—The plain token of "Samuel Partrich, Mil-lener, in Dover," is not to the credit of his trade, which, for many years, on account of the great change in the costume of gentlemen, has not been associated with the employments of men. It has no date, but it is quite evident that it was issued in the days of "anarchy and confusion."

H. W. ROLFE.

(*To be continued.*)

## NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

In Nos. 3 and 4 (May to August) of the *Revue Numismatique*, there are the following articles:—

1. Letter XV. of M. de Saulley on the "Numismatique Gauloise," and relating to the coins of the Lexovii. In this paper, which is illustrated by a plate of ten of the coins, M. de Saulley, on the faith of recently discovered coins, makes several corrections in the classification previously adopted for them. The coin which had been attributed by La Saussaye to Viridovix is shown to have merely the ethnic legend on both sides, LIXOVIATIS. The coins with the name of CISIAMBOS alone on the obverse, prove to have a lion and not a horse on the reverse; and those with the name of ARCANTODAN turn out to have that of MAVFENNIVS conjoined with it. The coins of Maufennius and Arcantodan have the same legend on the reverse as the better-known coins of Cisiambos and Catto, the Vergobretus, SIMISSOS PVBLICOS LEXOVI. M. de Saulley's history of the coinage, and his proposed arrangement of it, must be read *in extenso*.

2. "On some inedited coins struck by Demetrius I., Soter, with the name of two towns of Syria," by M. Fenardent.

These coins are both drachms; the one, with the abbreviation ΦΙΑΙΙ, belongs to the writer; the other, with KA, is in the British Museum. M. Fenardent supposes that the first inscription denotes some Philippi or Philippopolis of Syria, and that the second denotes the Caranus (*Kaparov*) of Strabo, supposed to designate the same city as the better-known Carne. But we are disposed to think that the former abbreviation, at least, is that of the name of some great officer, bearing in mind the occurrence of TPY on the coins of Antiochus VI.

3. "Essay on the Roman autonomous coins of the Imperial period," by M. Le Duc de Blacas.

The Duc de Blacas here gives a list of all the autonomous coins that he has met with, and, in many cases, Imperial coins that correspond with them. He gives an interesting account of many of the types, with suggestions as to the period to which they should be assigned.

4. "Description of the Merovingian coins of Limousin," by M. Max. Deloche.

5. "On a coin of Charles VIII., struck at Marseilles," by M. Fernand Mallet.

6. "On some rare or inedited coins in the 'Bibliothèque,' at Marseilles, and in the collection of M. le Comte de Clapiers," by M. A. Carpentin.

7. "French moneyers in Great Britain during the 12th and 13th centuries," by M. A. de Longpérier.

In this paper, which is of great interest to the English reader, the author begins by expressing some surprise that no English coins have yet been found of Louis, son of Philip Augustus of France, who was called over by King John's barons, in June, 1216, and remained in England until September, 1217. It is, however, to be remarked, first, that Louis, though acknowledged as sovereign by one section of the kingdom, was never actually crowned king of England; secondly, that while in England he was perpetually engaged in warfare, and, moreover, must have despaired of the crown when Henry III. was crowned on the 28th October, 1216, in the presence of the Pope's Legate; and, thirdly, that there appears to have been no English mint in operation at the time of his landing. There seems, therefore, no probability of any English coins having been struck in his name. Passing from this, M. de Longpérier instances the coins of William the Lion, of Scotland, with legend *LE REI WILAM*, and points out that the names of most, if not all, of his moneyers are French—*HVE WALTER* (who is shown to have minted at Roxburgh), *PIERES*, *HENRI LE RUS (LE ROUX)*, *RAVL*, &c., and that the same is the case with some of the moneyers of his successor, Alexander II. It is, however, on the coins of Henry III. of England that French names occur most frequently, as *ARNAVD*, *BENEIT*, *GISEBERT*, *REINIER*, &c. Among other instances cited, are the Lincoln coins struck by *HVE* and *RAVF*, on which the name of the town appears as *NICOLE*—a form of spelling which M. de Longpérier thinks may be attributed to their ignorance of the English language; but, from whatever cause this singular metathesis arose, *Nickol* or *Nicole* seems to have been the established Norman-French name of the town, occurring in charters as well as on coins, and even in Caxton's "*Chronicle*," so that it can hardly be laid to the charge of the moneyers. It is, however, curious to find the Saxon *ON* combined with the Norman *NICOLE*. M. de Longpérier's paper is well worthy the attention of English numismatists, and though possibly some of the moneyers he mentions may have been of English extraction, yet in most cases the claims raised for their being regarded as French must be allowed.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* are reviews of the following works:—



1. Article on Müller's "Greek coins having for type the sign *tau*," by M. de Longpérier. 2. Article on M. Cohen's "Médailles Romaines," by M. Cavedoni. 3. Article on M. Sabatier's "Médailles Byzantines," by M. A. de Barthélemy. 4. "Numismatique Béthunoise. By L. Dancoisne." Article by M. Rouyer.

In the *Chronique* is an account of a find of gold coins of the 16th century in a chapel of Caudecôte, near Dieppe.

In the *deuxième livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge*, for 1862, there are the following articles :—

1. Letter from M. Victor Langlois to M. R. Chalon, "On some inedited or little known (*peu connues*) coins of the dynasties of Mesene," *à propos* of the memoir of M. Re naud, in the *Asiatic Journal*. (Aug.—Sept., 1861, pp. 161—263.)

2. "On some inedited Byzantine coins." By M. C. Penon.

3. "Catalogue of the coins of the Principality and Bishopric of Liège." (Second article.) By M. A. Perreau.

4. "Some observations on the *métraux* of Arras and Saint-Omer." By M. Adolphe Deuismes.

5. "Documents pour servir à l'histoire des monnaies (15th and 16th centuries)." By M. de la Fons-Mélicocq.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of recent numismatic publications. A portrait of M. Joachim Lelewel accompanies this number.

### MISCELLANEA.



STERLING OF HENRY VII., EMPEROR OF GERMANY, OF THE MÉRAUDE MINT (A.D. 1308—1314).—In my short notice of a Sterling of Marie d'Artois, inserted in the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE of March last, p. 32, I stated that "one only type in silver of the mint of Méraude, and two coins only of that type," were known. I derived this impression from a hasty perusal of articles by M. de Coster and the Count de Robiano, in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* of 1850. Subsequently, an

obliging communication from M. A. de Longpérier informed me that I was in error, and directed my attention to papers upon the coins of the Counts of Luxembourg, by M. de Lafontaine and the Count de Robiano, in the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* of 1849, in which are described other silver coins of this mint—viz., five of "Henri II., III., IV." ? (1226 to 1309); eleven of John of Bohemia (1310 to 1347); and one of Charles IV. (1346 to 1363)—all Counts of Luxembourg.

No mention is made in these articles of the long-looked-for sterling of the Count of Luxembourg who became Henry VII., Emperor of Germany, the unique example of which was presented so long ago to the British Museum by Mr. Dickinson, and which (from the information liberally afforded to me by M. A. de Longpérier) would seem to fill a gap between the Méraude moneys of the above Henries of Luxembourg and those of John of Bohemia, and a gap also, according to M. Barthélemy, in the monetary series of the German emperors.

As in the case of the coins of our Henries IV., V., and VI., there would seem to be great difficulty in assigning rightly to each the coins of these Henries of Luxembourg; and it appears that there is much uncertainty as to the right numerals by which these counts should be designated and individualised.

M. Barthélemy, in his list of the Counts of Luxembourg ("Manuel de Numismatique du Moyen Age et Moderne") gives "Henri I.," "Henri II.," "Henri III.," with dates ranging from 1226 to 1309—excluding from this enumeration "Henri l'Avengle" (1150 to 1196), whom he had previously mentioned: M. de Lafontaine includes in his enumeration this same "Henri l'Avengle;" whilst M. A. de Longpérier would commence the series of the Henries of Luxembourg with a still earlier Henry of 1036-96. Thus, the Henries "I., II., III." of M. Barthélemy, "II., III., IV." of M. de Lafontaine, and "III., IV., V." of M. A. de Longpérier, are the same three Henries who were successively Counts of Luxembourg between the years 1226 and 1309: the Henry "III." of Barthélemy, "IV." of Lafontaine, and "V." of Longpérier, being that one Henry who became Count of Luxembourg in 1288, King of the Romans in 1308, King of Italy in 1311, and "Henry VII." Emperor of Germany in 1312.

Of this Henry, probably, the only certainly known coin is the unique sterling figured at the head of this notice, and described by Mr. Dickinson in the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE for June.

With reference to the discovery of this interesting sterling, M. A. de Longpérier remarks, "It seems certain now that Henry IV. or V. (whichever you may please to call him) continued the mint of Méraude, or Poilvache, after his election to

the empire." The sterling has been examined by M. A. de Longpérier, who pronounces it to be in a very satisfactory state of preservation.

SAMUEL SHARP.

Dallington Hall, Northampton, September 1, 1862.

**COIN EXHIBITOR.**—Mr. Robert Barclay, Honorary Secretary of the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society, has kindly enabled us to give the annexed illustration of a method invented by him for the exhibition of coins in museums and elsewhere, in such a manner that, though safely preserved under glass cases, both sides of the coins may be inspected at pleasure.

As will be seen by the drawing, the coins are held in their places between blocks of wood by means of two small bolts, and there are pivots at each end of the row of coins, one of which, by projecting through the sides of the glass case, affords the means of turning the coins in either direction. The bolts are formed of plated wire (about eleven gauge), with small brass nuts. The slips of wood are about an eighth of an inch thick, and slightly grooved at the edges for the reception of the wires. They may be prepared in any length, and wires being put in the grooves, strong paper is glued round the whole; the wires being afterwards removed, the strip is cut into portions of the proper depth to separate the coins, and then threaded again upon the wires to receive them. A small groove cut in the wood to receive the edge of each coin assists to steady them. Twelve or fifteen inches is found a convenient length for the files of coins, and three or four different sizes or breadths are sufficient for an ordinary collection. Mr. Barclay suggests that collectors who adopt this system should send a few duplicates to the Montrose Museum by way of royalty for the use of the invention.



**FINDS OF COINS.**—A discovery of Roman coins has been lately made in the neighbourhood of Chepstow, for a notice of which we are indebted to Dr. Ormerod, F.R.S., &c., of Sedbury Park. The coins, which according to report were all of small brass, and amounted to several hundreds in number, were found in Wollaston parish, between Chepstow and Gloucester, at the foot of Bowlash Hill, half way between the small Roman positions of

"The Chesters" and "Oldbury-field." All those that have been examined are coins of Constantine the Great, his sons Crispus Constantinus II. and Constans as Cæsars, Helena and Fausta, VRBS ROMA and CONSTANTINOPOLIS, and are of the ordinary types.

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An *Aureus* of Nero, with the reverse of IVPPITER CVSTOS, was found in June last at Newstead, near Melrose, Roxburghshire, by a man hoeing potatoes. It is in poor preservation.—G. SIM.

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A hoard of Saxon coins was found in June last at Whitehorse, near Croydon, of which we hope to give a more extended notice in our next number. It comprised coins of Æthelward and Eadmund of East Anglia, Burgred of Mercia, Æthelfred, and Alfred, as well as some of Charles le Chauve and Louis le Debonnaire.

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A small hoard of coins was discovered in August last at Bankhead, in the parish of Newhills, Aberdeenshire, which were forwarded to the Scottish Exchequer. They were 32 in number, and consisted of 9 shillings and 6 sixpences of Elizabeth; 6 shillings and 3 sixpences of James I.; half-crown and shilling of Charles I., mint-mark triangle; and a dollar, half dollar, and 4 quarter dollars of Philip IV. of Spain. All are in poor preservation except the shilling of Charles I. The date of the deposit must be about 1640.—G. SIM.

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SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS, 11TH AUGUST, 1862, by MESSRS. Sotheby and Wilkinson.—In this valuable collection of coins, formed by the late Miss Richardson Carrer, there are a few of sufficient importance to merit special notice. Lot 42. Didia Clara, A; rev., HILAR TEMPOR. An unusually fine denarius—£7. Lot 66. Edward I., Berwick farthing; rev., VILLA BERVIC, bear's head in two quarters of the cross. Fine: the only other specimen known was bought by the British Museum at Dr. Neligan's sale—£2 2s. Lot 93. Charles I., Oxford shilling, 1644; M.M., plume; bust to left, with R for Rawlins under the shoulder; rev., M.M., anemone, and the same flower before and after the plumes, a lozenge between each word of the legend, and before and after the date and OX; two lozenges after REX, &c. Extra fine, more resembling a pattern than an ordinary coin—£10 10s. Lot 104. Inchiquin sixpence, stamped 1 dwt. 22 gra.; rev., six annulets within a

circle. Supposed to be the finest specimen known—£6. Lot 109. Oliver Cromwell, pattern ninepence, 1658, with engraved edge. Fine—£6 2s. 6d. Lot 112. James II., crown of the gun money type, 1690, with inscribed edge. A fine proof in silver—£4 8s. Lot 120. George IV., proof crown, 1821, TERTIO—£5 12s. 6d. Lot 123. Oliver Cromwell, pattern farthing, Æ, OLIVAR PRO, &c.; laureate head to left; rev., CHARITIE AND CHANGE, arms crowned. Fine—£4 16s. Lot 125. Anne, pattern halfpenny, with ANNA, DEI GRATIA, and her head on each side, plain edge. Very fine—£3 17s. 6d. Lot 128. Anne, pattern farthing, Æ, 1713; rev., PAX. MISSA. PEN. ORBEM, Peace in a biga, to right. Perfectly genuine, but not fine—£2 6s. Lot 129. Anne, pattern farthing, Æ, 1713; rev., Britannia seated under a portico. Very fine—£4. Lot 146. Richard III., angel; M.M., rose and sun conjoined; St. Michael and Dragon. Extremely fine—£10. Lot 150. Henry VIII., sovereign, 34th year; M.M., *fleur-de-lis*. Fine—£6 6s. Lot 163. Elizabeth, rial, ELIZAB, &c., queen standing in a ship; rev., M.M., escallop, IHS. XVT, &c., radiated rose within a tressure, &c.—£9. Lot 174. James I., fifteen-shilling piece; M.M., spur rowel; lion crowned, supporting the royal arms; rev., same M.M., A.DNO, &c., radiated rose within a dotted tressure. Very fine—£9 2s. 6d. Lot 175. James I., spur rial; M.M., trefoil, king standing in a ship; rev., same M.M., A.DNO, &c., radiated rose within a beaded tressure. Fine—£9 15s. Lot 187. Charles I., Oxford half-sovereign, CAROLVS. D: G: MAG: BR: FR: ET: HI: REX, &c., reading from left to right; head crowned, and the bust dividing the legend; behind, X; rev., EXVRGAT, &c., in a continuous scroll; above, three plumes; below, 1644, OX. Extremely fine—£43.

SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS, 12TH—16TH AUGUST, 1862. Miscellaneous cabinets of coins, formed by the late Colonel George Thomas, and others. The following pieces are selected as deserving of notice:—Lot 109. Beornwulf, King of Mercia, A.D. 820 to 823, BEORNVVLF. RE. A., portrait in profile; rev., VERBALD. CONE, in three lines. Very fine, found near Cambridge—£50. Lot 281. Phillip IV. of Spain, six-and-a-quarter dollar piece, 1628. Very fine and very rare—£6 2s. 6d. Lot 702. James I., thirty-shilling piece, 1619, M.M. spur-rowel; king enthroned, the field highly ornamented with roses and *fleurs-de-lis*; rev., A.DNO. FACTUM, &c., royal arms on a cross-fleury; above, XXX. Very fine—£5. Lot 705. Commonwealth twenty, ten, and five-shilling pieces, 1651. A very fine set—£5 17s. 6d.

## XX.

ON SOME PENNIES OF HENRY II. FOUND IN A  
HOLLOW STONE AT AMPHILL, AND LATELY  
PRESENTED TO THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BY LIEUT.-GEN. C. R. FOX.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 15th, 1862.]

I now return the coins which were entrusted to me by the Numismatic Society, with such observations as my examination of them has enabled me to make. The condition of by far the greater number is so deplorably bad that not more than forty-eight have I considered it needful to register in the following table; the rest are in such a state that they offer to the eye little else than mere fragments of names, from which nothing of any interest to us could be determined. The type of them all is the same, or very nearly the same (like No. 285, Hawkins' Silver Coins), and identical with that of the Tealby find. The mailed arm shows itself more plainly in some than it does in others, where the impress of the die has not caught the metal; but where this is the case it is usually at the cost of some portion of the legend, so that the instances are rare indeed where the full figure of the king's bust, as well as his name, can be completely discerned. Besides certain minute differences in the arrangement of the hair, and the shape of the crown, I have detected on the reverse of some of these pennies a slight variation upon the Tealby type (as figured in

Ruding and Hawkins), in which the rays issuing from the angles formed by the intersecting limbs of the cross have been omitted; but it is a variety owing probably to a want of finish in the workmanship, rather than to any intentional departure from the recognised and more common type. It occurs, however, frequently enough to make it necessary for me to call attention to its existence.

## LIST OF MONEYES.

Canterbury . . .	1. [RIC]ARD : ON : CAN.
	2. . . . . ON : CAN.
	3. . . . . ON : CAN.
Exeter . . . .	4. . . . . ON : EXOS.
Ipswich . . . .	5. NICOLE : ON : GI.
	6. . . . . ON : GI.
	7. TVRSTAN : ON : GIP.
	8. . . . . N : GIPE.
Lincoln, or Lynn ?	9. ROGIER : ON : LEN.
London . . . .	10. SWET[MAN] : ON : LVN.
	11. GIL . . . . ON : L.
	12. . . . . ON : LVND.
	13. . . . . ON : LVN.
	14. . . . . ON : LVN.
	15. GO . . . . : LVN.
	16. . . . . : ON : LVND.
Northampton . .	17. . . . . : ON : NORH.
Norwich . . . .	18. PICOT : ON : NOR.
	19. . . . . : ON : NOR.
	20. [PI]COT : ON : NOR.
	21. PICOT : ON : NOREV.
Oxford . . . .	22. . . . : ON : . O . . .
	23. . . . ON : . O . . .
Bury St. Edmunds.	24. . . . . N : S : ED.
	25. . . . . ON : S : EDM.
	26. . . . . ON : S : EDMV.
	27. WILLE . . . . ED.
Thetford . . . .	28. TVRSTAIN : ON : TE.
Wilton . . . .	29. . . . . ON : WIL.
Winchester . . .	30. . . . . ON : PIN.
Worcester, or some } unknown mint }	31. . . . . ON : VIP.

32.	[G]E[F]REI : ON . . . . .
33.	ROGIER . ON . . . . .
34.	[NIO]OLE . ON . . . . .
35.	SIWAT . . ON : . . . . .
36.	GODW . . . . .
37.	RICARD . . . . .
38.	WARN . . ON : . . . . .
39.	ADAM . . . . .
40.	PIERB . . . . . N
41.	SVETGOLE . . . . .
42.	[W]ILLEM . . . . .
43.	[G]ODWI . . . . .
44.	GOD . . . . .
45.	TVR . . . . .
46.	RAVL : ON . . . . .
47.	[R]AVL : ON . . . . .
48.	GE . . . : ON . N . . . . .

I may observe, on the Norwich coins, Nos. 18, 20, 21, that the older English P is used for W in the moneyer's name, PICOT for WICOT (Ruding), and the same form is preserved in No. 30, the single coin afforded us by the Winchester mint, where ON : PIN stands for ON : WIN. This is the more remarkable because in the names SIWAT . WIL (for Wilton) and SWETMAN, the later form of the letter appears. I do not know whether this contemporaneous use of both forms has been noticed before, but I notice it now, because it seems to fix with something like certainty the very period of that transition which the shape of the letter underwent.

A coin reading ON : VIP (No. 31), has much puzzled me. I feel confident that the letters stand upon it as I have given them, and yet from them what are we to make out? In Ruding there is WIW, as an unassigned place of mintage; but that is not quite the same as this, even if we consider the P to be a W. Could we say the V was by some chance a mistake for G, the case would be simple enough, but I suspect the statement would not



be generally convincing. Before my own mind, the case stands in this way,—either the penny is to be read VIW, and represents some mint not known at present, or we may suppose the P an incomplete R, and give the coin to the mint of Worcester. I suggest the last alternative doubtingly; but should it be supported by any other evidence, the coin would develop for us an interesting fact, because the mint of that town was unrepresented among all the 5,700 of the large find at Tealby.

Some persons may feel disappointed because this curious stone and its contents have preserved so little for us; that most, if not all of which it tells, we knew before. I am tempted, therefore, to add to this dry enumeration of names and mints, and to offer the Society some remarks upon a word which very frequently catches the eye in the list I have given above. It is the word ON in the moneyer's legend that I refer to. From the time of Ethelred II. to that of Edward "the greatest of the Plantagenets," a period of nearly three hundred years, the monosyllable ON is found in this place on our English money. What is its meaning? Like other small things, I fear it has been passed over as unimportant, for our great numismatic writers have not stooped to notice it. Some collectors, I believe, have been content to regard the word—not even allowing it an individuality of its own—as another form of the preposition OF, or else, as being a contraction for "*moneta*," as "*moneta*" was of "*monetarius*." With proper deference to the opinion of my learned "betters," I am inclined to think these explanations not satisfactory, and to say we must look elsewhere for the truth. OF was used by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers with its modern acceptation, and very commonly with the sense of *from*—"adrifen of his rice,"

"driven from his kingdom," for instance. But used by them also was our word ON, having the meaning of IN amongst others (see Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary"), and this, I venture to suggest, is its proper signification in the moneyer's legend of our early English coins. When therefore it appears on the reverse of a York penny, thus, DAVI . ON . EVER, I should say we ought to understand it as "DAVI IN YORK," rather than "DAVI OF YORK;" that is, David exercising his office as minter in York, rather than David of (or living at) York. The following sentences, taken from the A. S. Chronicle, will at once illustrate their common use of this particle; speaking of Severus, it says, "He rixode sceofontyne gear, and Ða ge-endode on Eoferwic" (in York), the very words which occur on our coins. Again, in the year 924, A.D., the Chronicle records the death of King Eadweard and his son Ælfweard, "Eádweard cyning gefór on Mearcum, and Ælfweard his sunn swiðe hræðe þæs gefór on Owenforde; and heora lic liegað on Wintan-ceastre." Here we have, only at full length, the "ON: OXEN" and "ON: WIN" with which our eyes have been so long familiar. If I am allowed to assume this view to be correct, let me go on to remind numismatists how often the same moneyers' names are repeated in coins of different towns, and, occasionally, how rare names, like Asketil, are found on coins of different mints—the mints of neighbouring places; e. g., in the list of Henry II. pennies given in this paper, Turstan (or Turstain) mints both at Ipswich and Thetford. May we infer from this fact that the right of striking the king's money was permitted to be exercised by the same individual in more places than one? And does the above explanation of the word ON bear out this inference? Whether you allow

my conjecture to be reasonable, or not, I submit this word, as it stands on a Norman or Plantagenet penny, to be an example of the persistent use of an Anglo-Saxon form in the legend, some time after Anglo-Saxon had ceased to be the language of the state.

Some interesting observations were made by Mr. Taylor Combe on the weight of the coins found at Tealby; it therefore became incumbent on me to examine those which have formed the subject of my paper with reference to this particular point. I found that the whole number, being 142 coins, weighed 6 oz. 10 dwts.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  grs.; and that, taken in lots of twenty-five at a time, the sum was thus made up:—

1st lot weighed	23 dwts.	$0\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
2nd lot	" 23 "	0 "
3rd lot	" 22 "	20 "
4th lot	" 22 "	20 "
5th lot weighed	23 "	$0\frac{1}{2}$ "
6th lot (17 coins)	15 "	$16\frac{1}{2}$ "

The mean weight of each coin will therefore be a fraction over 22 grains, and the loss in weight on each, something less than half a grain; a fact which the evidence of the eye will almost sustain.

Great irregularity of form characterises these coins, just as it did the coins of the much more important find of 1807, A.D., at Tealby. I suppose there are not more than twelve of the 142 before me which can with justice be described as *round*; of sixty-seven more it might be said they are certainly *not* round; thirty-six of the remainder approach more nearly still to a rude square, or five and six-sided figure; and four are positively quadrangular, as much so as they could be cut with the shears.

I know that with some numismatists it has been a

question whether we do not find in this class of Henry II.'s money, the coinage of Philip de Aymary, of which Diceto has recorded that it was made *round* (I cannot quote the passage, for I have not access to the book; but it is a well-known statement, and has been often referred to). Such a conclusion is, however, invalidated, if not disproved, by the marked *want of roundness* which distinguishes this coinage, I might say, from all others. Whether we can discover, with Mr. Hawkins, Philip de Aymary's work in another coinage, yet remains to be proved—remains to be proved, because, unfortunately, Mr. Hawkins asserts it without offering proof; and so some continue sceptical, notwithstanding the value and acknowledged weight of his authority. If I dared trust my own judgment in a question where men far more capable seem at issue, I should feel inclined to decide that in these barbarous coins the improved coinage of the foreign artist is not to be recognised.

It only remains for me to thank the Society for the opportunity I have had of examining at my leisure this most interesting legacy of the past, and to congratulate its members generally on possessing, through the kindness of one of their body, a curiosity so valuable in the estimation of every numismatist.

ASSHETON POWNALL.

SOUTH KILWORTH, MAY 12TH, 1862.

## XXI.

## REMARKS IN REPLY TO M. COHEN'S "OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS CONOB, OB, TROB, ETC. ETC."

I HAVE in the following remarks to call the attention of my readers to the matter contained in pp. 392—395 of M. Cohen's sixth volume of "*Les Médailles Impériales*." For the benefit of those who may not, perhaps, have an opportunity of seeing the work itself, I have made extracts of most of M. Cohen's arguments. It is with regret that I feel myself forced to make some observations on the system proposed by MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, and admitted by myself, though opposed by M. Cohen. And I am the more grieved, as M. Cohen's work will remain for years and years a standard one on Roman Numismatics,—indeed will, possibly, be in existence and consulted by numismatists,—when my few remarks shall have been long forgotten. Nothing that I can say will wholly remedy the damage done by the hasty conclusions of M. Cohen.

Before actually entering upon the subject, I will give my readers two extracts from M. Cohen's work. At page 447 of Vol. V., in remarking upon the commencement of the monograms so frequent in the Lower Empire, M. Cohen says,—"*Ici, comme d'ailleurs, je me conten-*

terai d'indiquer à-peu-près de quelles lettres ils se composent, n' ayant pas assez d'érudition, et ne me sentant pas l'imagination assez vive pour me permettre d'en proposer dans un ouvrage qui déjà ne donnera peut-être que trop de prise à la critique." Is the professing not to have *assez d'érudition*, and the modest phrase *ne me sentant pas l'imagination assez vive*, a sufficient excuse for shirking entirely many important questions relating to the coinage of the Lower Empire? At page 319 I find the remark that "les deux derniers volumes d'Eckhel trahissent un peu de fatigue." From the reasons assigned by M. Cohen for neglecting this important subject, I am the more surprised that he should have devoted four pages to a less important one.

I will now proceed to give in English a few of the observations of M. Cohen in opposition to the opinions expressed by MM. Pinder and Friedlaender. He commences by saying "that notwithstanding the ingenious interpretations that many numismatists have given, it is with profound regret, but boldly (*mais hardiment*), that we are of opinion that the explanation of the letters CONOB, or of the letters OB, has not made one step the last two hundred years. I will say more," continues M. Cohen, "unless some at present unknown text of a contemporary writer be found, giving the exact sense, it is not probable that we shall ever be edified upon this point."

Such strong assertions would seem to be unanswerable; it is, however, in no tone of dogmatism that I venture to lay before my readers the following reply to the strictures of M. Cohen. In attacking the interpretation of OB. by 72, M. Cohen has entered somewhat largely into the question as to whether the letters KA on the small brass of Aurelian signify 21, and says that it must be proved

that the Romans used two or more Greek letters together as numerals—for example,  $\Xi B$  for 62,  $KA$  for 21,  $PI\Delta$  for 114. "If this is not proved," says M. Cohen, "the strongest arguments (les plus beaux raisonnements) that any one can make to show that  $OB$  signifies 72 will fall at once to the ground." It is my object, in part, to prove this.

On the accession of Aurelian (A.D. 270—275) to the throne, he attempted to remedy the disordered state of the coinage, and to restore it from its degraded state under Gallienus. His first object was to put an end to the continual fluctuations in the price of gold, caused by the quantity of base money, which was issued from the imperial mint. To effect this with as little injury as possible, he reduced the base denarii in circulation to the rate at which they then circulated, which appears to have been 500 or 525 to an aureus; and he consequently issued from the mint pieces equal to 20 or 21 of these copper denarii as equivalent to a denarius of account. The weight of the common copper and plated coins of Aurelian and his successors, which have  $XX$  and  $XXI$  in the *exergue*, varies from fifty-six to sixty-six grains, and consequently from twenty to twenty-one are equal to four of the large copper coins, or sesterces of Alexander Severus and Gordianus III.<sup>1</sup> The numbers  $XX$ . and  $XXI$ . occur also on the coins of Probus, but the former was discontinued after his reign, whilst the latter occurs to the time of Constantine.<sup>2</sup>

M. Cohen denies that these numbers represent the value of the piece. For my part I think that the short account of the coinage given above affords a far simpler

<sup>1</sup> Finlay's "Greece under the Romans," pp. 530—531.

<sup>2</sup> "Handbook to Roman Numismatics," p. 160.

explanation of the difficulty. On coins of Aurelian and his successors, we also find the Greek letters KA [*i.e.* 21]. M. Cohen suggests that they may just as well stand for Karthagini A (*Prima*), as for 21! I have again carefully examined a number of the coins of Aurelian and his successors, and am quite prepared in the first place, to "pretend," and in the second to maintain, with MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, that XXI represents the value of the coin (notwithstanding that these gentlemen have passed over in silence the number XXIV, which I will attempt to explain), and that the letters KA represent 21.

With the number XX we find only *Latin* differentials—

PXXT, SXXT, TXXT, QXXT, VXXT, VIXXT.

These letters may be explained—*Prima* XX Tarracone, *Secunda* XX Tarracone, *Tertia* XX Tarracone, *Quarta* XX Tarracone, *Quinta* XX Tarracone, *Sexta* XX Tarracone.<sup>3</sup>

With the numbers XXI we find both *Latin* and *Greek* letters associated:—

I.—XXIP, XXIS, XXIT, XXIQ, XXIV, XXIVI, XXIVII; PXXI, SXXI, TXXI, QXXI, VXXI, VIXXI.

II.—XXIA, XXIB, XXIT, XXIA, XXIE, XXIS, XXIZ; AXXI, BXXI, FXXI, ΔXXI, εXXI, SXXI.

I particularly call the attention of my readers to the XXIV, which MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, according to M. Cohen, have passed over in silence. It can be explained by XXI *Quinta*. The reason we have here a

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<sup>3</sup> MM. Pinder and Friedlaender explain the letter T by Treveris. Mr. de Salis was the first to assign the coins to Tarraco, as I have already stated. (Num Chron., N.S. vol. ii. p. 49; "Handbook to Rom. Num.," p. 160.)



*number* instead of a *letter* is clear. Were Q put for *Quinta*, and S for *Sexta*, there would have been no distinction between Q for *Quarta*, or S for *Secunda*. Again, the Latin numerals are sometimes separated from the number XXI, and placed in the *field*. Of the *Greek* I have only met with Γ and Η in the *field*, but no doubt others occur. It would be impossible to ascertain every variety to show the reasonableness of my view, and I have merely stated enough for my purpose.

And now to speak of KA. These letters are found on coins of similar size, ranging from Aurelian to Numerian and Carinus. In calling in question the interpretation of these letters by 21, M. Cohen wishes to know why, if these letters indicate the value, we find on the coins of Tacitus KΔ (24), and on the second brass of Maximian Hercules, KB, KΔ, and KΕ, signifying 22, 24, and 25? I will attempt to answer this question.

On coins of the period named above I have noticed the following letters in the *exergue*:—

KA, KAA, KAB, KAΓ, KAΔ, KΑΕ, KΑΣ, KAZ, KAH.

These signify 21, 21—1 (*Prima*), 21—2 (*Secunda*), 21—3 (*Tertia*), 21—4 (*Quarta*), &c. M. Cohen forgot to examine the series, when he selected only the letters KA. If KA is translated Karthagini A (*Prima*), may I ask M. Cohen how KAZ, or the others, should be explained? M. Cohen also asserts that KΔ occurs on the coins of Tacitus. (Query, KA?) I am willing to admit that KAΔ occurs, and that the system is precisely the same as the one just discussed. As regards the second, and small, brass coins of Maximian Hercules, the letters KA, KB, KΓ, KΔ, KΕ, certainly do occur, and may

also be found on coins of his colleague Diocletian. One great objection to interpreting these last-mentioned letters as 21, 22, 23, &c., is that in the whole system of what may be called the "KA (21) series," from Aurelian downwards, we have never found KB, KΓ. The letters are always KA, then KAA, then KAB, &c.; and it is difficult to imagine that coins of the same size and weight are some of a scale of 21, some of 22, some of 23, &c., when we know that the "KA (21) series" can be satisfactorily traced from Aurelian to Carinus. Another objection is, that these letters on the coins of Maximian Hercules and Diocletian should be interpreted Kyzico 1., Kyzico 2., &c.—struck at Cyzicus—1st mintage, 2nd mintage, &c. It is now well known that, after the time of Diocletian, mint-marks become more prevalent and much clearer, and that coins can be classed in a satisfactory manner by their mints. KA, as signifying 21, is discontinued after Carinus, though XXI occurs till the time of Constantine. Besides the letter KA, KB, &c., for Cyzicus, I may notice MKV (Moneta Kyzico), a mint-mark with different letters in the field from A (1) to S (6); and also SMK (Signata Moneta Kyzico), which exhibits the numbers II. to VI. in the field.<sup>1</sup>

M. Cohen asks for an examination of the tables of letters placed at the head of each Emperor, from Aurelian to the end of the sixth volume, and says "if one can prove to

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<sup>1</sup> The coins that belong to Carthage have also K, such as PK, PKA, PKB, PKΓ, PKA, PKQ, &c. (Pecunia Karthagini 1, 2, 3, &c.) The word KART, too, is sometimes used in the legend; the *fabric* also is so apparent that no mistake could be made. The use of *Latin* as well as *Greek* letters is noticeable, as Q, for *Quarta*. The KA (21) series is only found on coins struck in the West, but XXI is on some coins of Aurelian and Probus, which may have been struck in Africa.

me *once* that the union of two letters, such as KB, KΔ, CT, NT, &c., signifies undeniably 22, 24, 203, and 53, I will willingly admit that OB signifies 72; but until that is done this interpretation, far from being a certainty, is not even a probability, it is hardly a possibility."

I think I have, at any rate, established that KA on the small copper signifies 21, from the time of Aurelian to that of Carinus, and that KA, KB, KI, &c., on the second, as well as on the small brass of Maximian I., Diocletian, and their successors, have nothing to do with the value of the pieces, but indicate the mint at which they were struck. To prove then, only in *one single instance*, that the letters named by M. Cohen (the two last of which I do not remember meeting with) signify numbers, would most assuredly be "hardly a possibility." At the time of Justinian, however, there are certain letters on some of the small silver coins which are generally supposed to represent the value of the pieces, CN = 250, PKE = 125, PK = 120. Is there, in fact, *any* doubt about the explanation of these? Perhaps PK should represent Prima Karthagini! I should as soon think of questioning the numerical interpretation of these letters as of questioning the numerical interpretation of KA on the small copper.

M. Cohen continues—"But how will the partisans of the interpretation of OB by 72, explain the solidus of Focas, published by M. Sabatier in his 'Description des Monnaies Byzantines,' p. 252, and which has in the *exergue* of the reverse OB. XX?"<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> At page 508, of vol. vi., M. Cohen describes a gold *quinarius* of Valentinian III., from Wiczay, with XIIX. CONOB in the *exergue*. In a note he adds, "This coin furnishes a new argument against the interpretation of these letters by 72. Perhaps the partisans of this system will maintain that the

I have referred to the book and to the plate, and certainly there is a coin with OBXX. The specimen in the British Museum, however, reads OB + \*. On a coin of Justin II. we find OB \* + \* (Sab., *Mon. Byz.*, Pl. xxi. 2); while, on one of Justinian II., in the British Museum, there is also OBXX. This is not published in Sabatier. Further, on a coin of Heraclius I., and his son Heraclius Constantinus, BOXX (see Sab., *Icon. Byz.*, x. 5) occurs. But is a theory to be entirely rejected simply on a few anomalous and exceptional coins of a late period? When these coins were struck, the mint-marks CONOB and COMOB were only *conventional*. May we not imagine an ignorant moneyer? Observe the coin of Focas, described from that in the Museum, and the coin of Justin II. May not the + have been in some specimens struck the other way and made X? And then, what is the meaning of BOXX? It is indeed useless to waste more words on these coins. In my opinion these exceptional and anomalous coins do not injure our theories in the slightest degree. On further consideration, I am the more inclined to regard the letters OB as a numerical representation than as signifying OBryzatus; not that I resign that word because, as M. Cohen and M. Sabatier declare, these

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number XIIIX signifies the eighteenth year of the reign of Placidius Valentinianus." What can be said to such arguments? The coin, in the first place, is only described from Wiczay, and, secondly, is as late as Valentinian III., at which period no value can be placed upon the legends on coins. The spirit in which M. Cohen writes is shown by the manner in which he has ended his observations at p. 395, giving there, as his conclusion, the opinion of one of the antagonists of the Père Hardouin:—"Yes, my father, the letters CONOB that the antiquaries have had the foolery to explain by *Constantinopoli obsignatus*, evidently signify, *Cusi omnes nummi officinæ Benedictinorum*."

letters occur on the silver and copper, but because it is much more likely that a numerical representation was intended. M. Sabatier and M. Cohen assert that these letters occur on the silver and copper. The former refers to his observations "*De l'or, de l'argent,*" &c., (see pp. 85—101); the latter does not give any examples, excepting that, here and there, the reader may find a silver coin quoted from D'Ennery or some other catalogue—as, for example, that of Gratian, No. 5, TROBT, &c. M. Sabatier, in speaking of the money of the "Byzantine Empire," says that the *silver coinage* does not offer, in general, any indication of a mint, and gives the only eleven examples he has met with.<sup>6</sup> Of these eleven, I may remark on Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 10, as they are of importance to the present subject.

No. 2. Anastasius. *Rev.*—GLORIA . ROMANORVM.  
In *exergue* CONOB. The emperor, standing, to left, holding a globe.

No. 3. Justinianus I. *Rev.*—The same. Emperor, to right.

No. 5. Justinianus I. *Rev.*—MVLT . HTI in an olive crown. In *exergue* CONOB.

No. 10. Leo V. and Constantine VII. *Rev.*—VICTORIA . AVG . CONO. Cross *pattée*. On either side the letters I . Δ.

No. 2 is engraved in De Saulcy, Pl. i. Fig. 3, from the Soleirol collection. It is of very barbarous work, and may be compared with a coin of Justinian, of similar fabric, in the British Museum but not published by M. Sabatier, which has apparently the letters COB in the *exergue*. These coins were probably copied from a similar one of

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<sup>6</sup> "*Des Monnaies Byz.*," pp. 41, 42.

Theodosius II., with CON in the exergue, which was struck at Constantinople. (Sab., *Mon. Byz.*, Pl. v. 10.) The coin of Justinian (No. 3), M. Sabatier publishes as the same as No. 2, and, therefore, with the letters CONOB in the *exergue*. He refers to Pinder and Friedlaender's "Die Münzen Justinians," Pl. iii. 6. In the plate to which he refers there is certainly the coin of Justinian, but *without exergual letters*. No. 5 is also a coin of Justinian, with CONOB. M. Sabatier refers to his *Icon. Byz.*, Pl. suppl. xii. Fig. 34. The *exergual* letters there drawn are CONOS, and they are CONOS on all the coins I have seen. MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, "Die Münzen Justinians," engrave the coin with the *exergual* letters, CON. (Pl. iii. 7). For an engraving of No. 10, M. Sabatier refers to his *Icon. Byz.*, Pl. xxi. Fig. 33, in which I find the *exergual* letters given as CON. None of these coins at all affect our theories; most, if not all of them, being barbarous, and in most cases incorrectly described. As regards the copper coins, the letters NICOB are said frequently to occur on them. Of this mint-mark, in relation to the copper coins, I will speak presently.

Before, however, entering further on the question, I think it will not be uninteresting to English readers to give the reasons why we think OB is a general form for the number 72. We have three specimens of the *solidus* introduced by Constantine the Great, with the figures LXXII in the *field*.<sup>7</sup> Now a special law of Valentinian I. ordered that seventy-two "solidi" should be coined from one pound of gold; a law which, in fact, only confirmed and enforced what had been the custom thirty

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<sup>7</sup> Constantine the Great (De Witte, "Annotations à la nouvelle ed. des Lettres du Baron Marchant," 1851, p. 423, British

years before.\* M. Sabatier has entered upon this subject in the introduction to his "*Monnaies Byzantines*." I take the following remarks from that work:—

"I believe, with MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, that the letters OB, which are found in the *exergue* of the *solidus* and its subdivisions at the end of the names of the mints, and sometimes even alone, as on a *solidus* of Justin II., I believe, I repeat again, that these two letters express, generally, the numerical value of 72, and hence indicate the monetary scale of the imperial gold. Very numerous objections, however, exist to this rule, which I have already published ('*De l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, &c.*,' p. 85—101), and it remains to be explained why these same letters, OB, may be found equally, and at the same period, on the large gold medallions, on many silver coins of different sizes, and especially on the copper, in great quantity and of different sizes."† He then gives a woodcut of a unique *solidus* of Valentinian I., in the French collection, on the reverse of which is a figure of Victory, seated, writing VOT. V, MVL. X on an oval

Museum); Constantius I. (Chabouillet, *Rev. Num.*, 1849, p. 10, Brit. Mus.); Constantius Gallus (Sabatier, *Icon. Byz.*, Pl. xcvi. 8).

\* We have every reason to suppose that the edict of Valentinian was caused by the decline of the coinage in the West under Magnentius. After the time of Constantine, coins of former emperors were called in and re-struck. This accounts for our having so few gold coins of Constantine. Valentinian I., on enforcing the above edict, first issued coins at Trèves, with the new mark in the *exergue*." ("Three Valentinians," *Num. Chron.*, N.S. vol. i. p. 124. See "Table of Mint-marks," p. 126.)

† M. Sabatier refers to the following articles on this subject:—M. J. de Pétigny, *Rev. Num.*, 1857, p. 112, seq.; C. Senckler, *Rev. Num.*, 1847, p. 401, and to his own book. De Pétigny seems to incline towards OBryza, and Senckler gives some doubtful interpretations to these letters, and to the various mint-letters, some of which will be found in my paper "On the Three

shield; and, in the *field* but separated by the figure of Victory, the letters O—B, and in the *exergue* CONS \* . “Usually,” says M. Sabatier, “the letters OB are placed at the end of the initial of the mints in the *exergue*, as CONOB, NICOB, ANOB, TESOB, or THSOB, AQOB, TROB; but it is for the first time, and only on this *solidus* of Valentinian I., that we find the letters written in the *field*, in the same manner as RM, RV, MD, &c., which designate Roma, Ravenna, Milan, &c. If these letters, then, on account of their being placed in the *field*, were meant to designate the name of a town [which I do not believe], I do not know what town to name, with the exception of OlBiopolis [as M. Cohen thinks, though in this I do not agree with him], which, at this period, could have issued imperial money, and especially gold coins. It is more probable, it is even nearly certain, that as the use of these two letters, OB, was introduced under Valentinian, various trials were made as to what place they should occupy, and that they were placed in the *field*, before definitely adopting the custom of placing them in the *exergue* at the end of the initials of the mints.”

Such is the account at present given by M. Sabatier. I am the more surprised as I know he was formerly much opposed to the interpretation of OB by 72: and, even now, he says that *very numerous objections* exist to this rule, and that it remains to be explained why these letters are found on the large gold medallions, on many silver coins of different sizes, and especially on

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Valentinians,” Num. Chron., N.S. vol. i. p. 124. Senckler also publishes a silver *quinarius* of Julius Nepos, from the collection of M. de la Fontaine, governor of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, with CONOB in the *exergue*, which, I am inclined to think, is struck from the *gold die*.



the copper, in great quantity and of different sizes. This question I have already discussed fully in my paper "On the Coins of Theodosius I. and II., with some remarks on the mint-marks COMOB and CONOB," to which I refer M. Sabatier. As regards the gold medallions, I have never seen one with OB and the mint-letters in the exergue, though M. Cohen has published several so inscribed in his sixth volume.<sup>10</sup> They seem to have been money not in general circulation (like our £5 pieces), perhaps given as rewards for merit, service, &c., and are the multiples of the *solidus*, which *solidus*, as above stated, was struck at seventy-two to the pound.<sup>11</sup> It does not seem to me that there is anything very difficult in this explanation. The large gold medallion of Justinian, published in the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions," t. xxvi. p. 523, and elsewhere,<sup>12</sup> which was barbarously melted when stolen from the French collection, shows by its weight that it was equal to thirty-six *solidi*. That these letters occur on the silver or copper I have always doubted. It is true that specimens in silver and copper occur, but they are, doubtless, either *casts of the gold*, or *struck from the gold dies*.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Valens, No. 3. Size 11, TROBS, engraved Pl. xiii.; No. 10. Size 14, without the circle, TESOB, Musée de Vienne. Gratian, No. 1. Size 11, TROBC or TROBS; No. 2, Size 7, TROBT or AQOB. Valentinian II., No. 2, Size 7½, TROBT, Musée de Berlin; No. 6, Size 13½, AQOB (Pl. xv.) or TROBT, &c.

<sup>11</sup> "On the Coins of Theodosius I. and II., &c." Num. Chron., N.S. vol. i. p. 179.

<sup>12</sup> Mionnet, t. ii. p. 406; Pinder and Friedlaender, "Die Münzen Justinians," Pl. ii.; Sabatier, "Monnaies Byzantines," pp. 176, 177; Finlay's "Greece under the Romans," *Frontispiece*.

<sup>13</sup> "On the Coins of Theodosius I. and II.," &c., l. c.

M. Sabatier goes on to speak of the unique coin of Valentinian I. in the French collection, with the letters OB in the *field*: on which I have already remarked as follows:—"In the British Museum there is a gold coin of Valens, with to left and right in the *field* the letters OB, and in the *exergue* CONS . . . What else can these letters mean than 72? The above coin of Valens, with OB, in the *field*, may be the commencement of the CONOB mint-mark; and in consequence of our having a gold coin of Valens with ANOB (Antioch), as well as TROB (Treves), it is very probable that the form CONOB was adopted late in the reign of Valens (though at present I have not seen an example), as Valens, Gratianus, and Valentinianus II. were colleagues from A.D. 375 to A.D. 378, and we have the CONOB mint-mark of the two latter."<sup>14</sup> As regards the opinion of M. Cohen<sup>15</sup> concerning these letters in the *field*, I can only say that I do not agree with him; nor do I imagine that many will accept his view. M. Sabatier further states, in a note, that RV. (Ravenna) occurs for the first time in the *field* on a *quintarius* of Jovian! an error I have already pointed out in the paper to which I have more than once referred.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> "On the coins of Theodosius I. and II.," &c. Num. Chron., N.S., vol. i. p. 177, *note*.

<sup>15</sup> "Let any one look over all the coins of the kings of Syria, Bithynia, the Bosphorus, all the coins of Antioch, Sidon, or any other town where some era is announced, and one will always see the numbers which form the total united. Since then LXXII, which is composed of five figures, is engraved on the same side of the *field*, why is OB, which only contains two letters, separated in two? Cannot one see in OB the initials of some town, like MD, LD, &c." (Vol. vi. p. 112.) "Could it not be Olbiopolis?" p. 443.

<sup>16</sup> Coins of Theodosius I. and II., Num. Chron., N.S. vol. i.

I will now speak of the one example of the OB, which is said to occur on the copper; thereby, of course, destroying the interpretation of OBryzatus, and not being much in favour of 72. M. Sabatier himself told me and M. Cohen publishes, that the letters NICOB occur frequently on the copper coinage, and that therefore the theory of MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, corroborated by myself, was not defensible. Having been forcibly struck by the statement of M. Sabatier, supported as it was by the publication of M. Cohen, I determined to see whether there were any grounds for this assertion. After an examination of a few of the copper coins of the Byzantine series, I am ready to confess that NICOB does occur; and I must now inquire how far this admission harms the theory.<sup>17</sup>

At the time of Anastasius, the forms of the mint-mark designating Nicomedia are NIC., and NIKOMI. (Sab., *Mon. Byz.*, vol. i. Pl. ix. 4). On coins of Justin I., I find NIKM, with the varying letters A and B in the *field*. (Sab., *Mon. Byz.*, Pl. x. 6.) Coins of Justinian I. have NIKM, with A and B in the *field*, and NIKO with the same. On coins of Justin II. we find NIKO and the same letters. NIKO or NICO (see Plate xxxi. 21, 22) seem to be after this the usual abbreviation of Nicomedia. Of the five letters then brought forward against us, we have obtained *four*. I will now refer my readers to the coins of Tiberius Constantine, engraved on Plate XXIII.

p. 181; vol. ii. p. 60, *table*. "Handbook to Roman Numismatics," p. 159. Cohen, vol. vi. p. 386, *note*.

<sup>17</sup> There is an exceptional and probably barbarous copper coin engraved in M. Sabatier's second volume, Pl. xxxvi. 11. It is of Constantine IV., Pogonatus. In the *exergue*, CONOB. There is no specimen in the British Museum.

of M. Sabatier's first volume. They will there see the following letters in the *exergue*:—

NIKO (No. 4. The usual mint-mark).

NIKOA (No. 5. Nicomedia 1).

NIKOB (Nos. 9, 10. Nicomedia 2).

Coins of Mauricius Tiberius also have NIKO in the *exergue*, with A and B in the field; and NIKOB too occurs in the *exergue* (Pl. xxvii. 2). On coins of Focas may be seen NIKOA, NIKOB (Pl. xxvii., 2); and no doubt many other examples could be found. I have, I think, selected enough for my purpose. We have, then, in this word NIKOB nothing more than a *mint-mark of a town with its numeral letter*; and we may safely dismiss this long-maintained case of NIKOB v. OB. with a verdict for the defendant.<sup>18</sup>

Lest, however, any enterprising person should again urge upon us the occurrence of OB on the copper, I must call the attention of my readers to Pl. xv., Nos. 7 and 17, of M. Sabatier's work. They will there find, if they look as hastily as M. Cohen would seem to have looked in the case of NIKOB, the letters OB in the *exergue* of some coins of Justinian I.

No. 7.  

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ N \\ N \\ O \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} K \\ B \end{array} \right. XX.$$

No. 17.  

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ N \\ N \\ O \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} K \\ B \end{array} \right. XII.$$

Apart, however, from the absurdity of taking the final

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<sup>18</sup> It would be better to pronounce the five letters N, I, K, O, B, as NIKO. A. is pronounced, viz., NIKO. B, and *not* NIKOB; as this would tend to prevent mistakes.

letter of ANNO to add to the B, we have proof enough to satisfy any one at Pl. xxii. 4. There may be seen—

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \\ \text{N} \text{K} \text{II} \\ \text{N} \text{K} \text{III} \\ \text{O} \text{A} \end{array}$$

This OB, then, if brought forward, would not certainly hold its ground.

In the matter, then, contained in the four pages devoted by M. Cohen to the refutation of OB being 72, I find only one point which I conscientiously can retract. In my paper on the coins of Theodosius I. and II., I said that we have the mint-marks TROBC, TROBS, TROBT, and AQOBF, and that as we know S represents *Secunda*, and T *Tertia*, C may represent 3, and F 6. This perhaps was hasty, and as I cannot at present offer a better explanation for the letters C and F, I can only say that at present they must remain among the "uncertain." It certainly, as M. Cohen remarks, is not likely that the Romans would have adopted a third measure of annotation, using *Latin* letters after the *Greek* system. We know that they employed the *Latin* letters P, S, T, Q, &c., and the *Greek* A, B, Γ, Δ, &c., indiscriminately, though the *Greek* more frequently in the East; but we do not know, nor, indeed, is it likely, that they employed *Latin* letters A, B, C, D, E, F, on the *Greek* plan.

As a fit conclusion to my paper, I may notice an interesting discovery made by M. Sabatier, and not hitherto published, respecting some of the small copper of the Constantine period, and I have not the slightest doubt that his hypothesis is correct. M. Sabatier says, "I have found the proof that under Constantius II. the *half-folles* ought to have been the same weight as the *solidi* and the

*exagiums* of copper, by discovering three examples in the imperial cabinet of France, of which two bear the effigies of Constantius II., and one that of Constantius Gallus."<sup>19</sup> He then gives a woodcut of one of these coins, and the following description:—

*Obv.*—FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . P . F . AVG.  
Diademed bust of Constantius II. to the right;  
behind A.

*Rev.*—FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO. The emperor, in  
military dress, standing to the left, and piercing  
with his lance a prostrate enemy whose horse has  
fallen. In the *field* the numerals LXXII and S.

"This number LXXII, then," he continues, "which we have also noticed as written in the same manner on the *solidi* of Constantine I., Constantius I., and Constantius Gallus, is an evident proof that during the interval between Constantine the Great and Anastasius, the Romans with a pound of copper struck 72 *half-folles* of the period." There are also *five* specimens in the British Museum, *two* of Constantius II., and *three* of Constantius Gallus. On the obverse of the two of Constantius II. there is D. N. CONSTANTIVS . P . F . AVG., and not FL . IVL. which is a guess of M. Sabatier, as from the woodcut one can only read . . . . NSTANTIVS . P . F . AVG., unless the other specimens read as described. On the obverse of the three of Constantius Gallus there is D. N. CONSTANTIVS . IVN . NOB . C. On all the examples the letter A is behind the head. The reverse legend is FEL . TEMP . REPARATIO., and the type that described by M. Sabatier. The letter S is in the *field* of the *two* of Constantine II., and of *one* of Constantius Gallus; the *second* of Gallus has no letter, and the *third* the monogram

<sup>19</sup> "Des Mon. Byz.," p. 63.

of Christ. The *exergual* letters of the two of Constantius II., are AQ. P, AQ. T (Aquileiâ prima, Aquileiâ tertia). Those of Gallus, of which only two are legible, are AQ. S, AQ. T (Aquileiâ secunda, &c.). M. Sabatier says that the second Paris example of Constantius II. has AQ. T, and that the Gallus has AQ. These examples have escaped my notice, though they have been for a long time in the collection, and I have great pleasure in making these remarks on M. Sabatier's new discovery.<sup>20</sup>

I have now finished my attempt to maintain the opinions of MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, already on a former occasion admitted and confirmed by myself. It is for numismatists to judge whether M. Cohen or myself has made out the best case.

FRED. W. MADDEN.

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<sup>20</sup> M. Cohen (vol. vi. p. 311) in a note says that Banduri gives a second brass coin of Constantius II. with the number LXXII, and that if this coin exists, the number signifies nothing at all concerning the weight. I do not think Banduri has sufficient claims for us to renounce M. Sabatier's theory.

## XXII.

## BACTRIAN COINS.

BY EDWARD THOMAS, Esq.

*(Continued from p. 188.)*

I RESUME the few remarks I have still to make upon the important historical developments suggested by the coins Nos. 4, 5, and 6. It will be seen from the classified lists of kings, embodying the conclusions of previous commentators, quoted in detail at pp. 13 to 19, vol. xix. Num. Chron., that the obstacle most prominently felt in attempting any satisfactory arrangement of the monarchs supplementing the Bactrian dynasty founded by Diodotus, has been the inordinate number of princes in proportion to the given period within which they had to be compressed; a disproportion which has been progressively increased by numismatic discoveries, from the seven sovereigns recorded in ancient history, to the fifty potentates whose extant money claims for them a place in the monarchical series. The problem has been properly solved, in regard to the later princes in the general list by a separation and distribution of kingdoms, and a similar process is now found to be necessary in respect to the initial section of the line; so that, instead of the division and severance of provinces taking effect in a gradually increasing progression, we must admit a considerable distribution, perhaps even beyond what the new coins definitively




show, dating from the very commencement, though temporarily suppressed and suspended on various occasions, when the major part or the entire dominion fell under the sway of Euthydemus, Eucratides, and others, but which readily reverted to its earlier divisions and even more extensive subdivisions under the, from time to time, failing fortunes of the central power.

So far as the evidence of the coins at present authorises a conclusion, Agathocles and Antimachus Theos, instead of having been the successors, are shown to have been the living contemporaries of Diodotus ; which fact in itself greatly relieves the pressure for time—so obstructively experienced—to the extent of authorising the substitution of the average duration of one reign in lieu of the supposed three. But while disturbing the preconceived arrangement of the dynastic order, the new medals, in establishing the existence of separate provincial governments, of necessity afford comprehensive materials for a more close determination of the definite place and location of each potentate ; and if hereafter, it may be possible to solve the enigmas of their monogrammatic combinations, and to prove that these letters constituted indices of towns and cities, the correct assignment of the specific territories ruled over by each king should follow as a matter of course, and a check be provided against any margin of error in the limits to be appropriated to the several kingdoms.

If the attribution of the coins proposed at p. 186 remains uncontested, I have still to account for the personal or proper coinage both of Diodotus himself and the individual issues of Agathocles and Antimachus. These I understand to have been designed as follows :—That Diodotus issued money bearing his own image and super-

scription for the use of the provinces over which he himself directly ruled, and in like manner Agathocles and Antimachus followed a similar practice, and that their proper currencies, in each case, formed the ordinary circulating medium of their satrapies; while the medals Nos. 4, 5, and 6 constituted the exceptional or specifically *occasional* mintage, struck in limited numbers with the political object of overt confession of subordination to the most powerful ruler in their general system of a collective confederation of provinces, which clearly had not yet attained the permanent condition of an established and independent kingdom.

The various monograms on the coins of Agathocles are limited to the following:—No. 3, N.C., Plate, p. 12, vol. xix.; No. 4, Prinsep's Plate, ; Nos. 4 and 17, N.C.; in addition to which the copper coins give the uncombined mint-letters ΦΙ and ΣΗ.

The currency of Antimachus Theos is marked with the subjoined monograms:—N.C., vol. xix., p. 12, Plate, Nos. 7, 19*a*, 26, and 82, together with the new monogram, composed of the letters AN, on coin No. 5 of this paper (p. 184).<sup>1</sup>

#### PANTALEON.

No. 7.—Debased silver. *Unique.* Mr. Brereton.

*Obv.*—Head of Bacchus, with spear.

*Rev.*—Panther, with a small vine.

*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ.

#### EUTHYDEMUS.

No. 8. Gold.—Size, 5.

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<sup>1</sup> I suspect that Colonel Cunningham's monogram for XO, which I have quoted at p. 27, vol. xix. N.C., is only an imperfect tracing of No. 82, N.C.—(See *Jour. As. Bengal*, ix. 872.)

Major Cunningham, in his third supplementary plate of Bactrian coins, has engraved a new specimen of the gold coinage of this prince.

*Obv.*—Laurelled head of Apollo, to the right.

*Rev.*—Tripod.

*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ. Monog. No. 17, N.C.

There seems to be little doubt as to the correct attribution of this piece, as its devices are nearly identical with the didrachm of Euthydemus published by R. Rochette, "*Jour. des Sav.*," 1838, p. 741, and quoted as No. 4 of my previous catalogue.

The engravings of the obverse surfaces of coins Nos. 9, 10, 11, have been inserted in pl. iv., with the view of illustrating a theory strenuously advocated by the late Mr. Burgon, that the contrasting portraits prove that there were two Bactrian kings of the name of Euthydemus. For this inference, it must be admitted there is no shadow of historical authority; the question has, therefore, to be determined solely on the typical evidence of the coins themselves. The engravings of Nos. 9 and 10 exhibited under figs. 4 and 5, pl. iv., are taken from the class of coins described under No. 2, p. 23, vol. xix., N.C., bearing the standard reverse of Hercules, seated, to the left,<sup>2</sup> while No. 11 or fig. 6 gives the obverse of

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<sup>2</sup> It will be remembered that as the reverse device of the coins of Diodotus was borrowed from one of the types of Antiochus II., so the reverses of one class of Euthydemus' money are assimilated to the seated Hercules device of the same king; though in this instance, unlike the parallel offshoot of the ordinary coinage (p. 181 *ante*), the medallie portraiture of the prototype is well sustained in its identity with the marked phy-

the money classed under No. 3 of the original catalogue, which is marked by the reverse device of Hercules, standing, to the front. A comparison of the two portraits on figs. 4 and 5, pl. iv., which present their originals at about the same period of life, will satisfy the most casual observer that, if ordinary capacity is to be attributed to the engraver in each case—they were not intended to represent one and the same person, the one giving the Greek profile with considerable skill, the other, both in cast of countenance and configuration of the head, approaching more nearly to the ideal of an Asiatic cranium.

The numismatic question turns mainly upon the credit to be assigned to the artists and die-sinkers of the day, in regard to their power to originate and reproduce accurate likenesses;<sup>3</sup> and certainly, though the entire series of the common Euthydemus' coinage does not, in all cases, retain a single and unvarying type of head, yet the similitude is sufficient for all ordinary purposes, whereas the contrast between the busts on the two sets of mintages under review is marked and palpable; and if aptitude in the art of statuary portraiture be conceded, the younger

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siognomy and singularly sunken eye of the best engravings of Antiochus produced by the Western mints.

At present, I merely desire to refer to a single monogram which connects the three issues. The mint-mark figured under A of the N. C. plate, vol. xix. p. 12, is found on the coins of Antiochus II., discriminated by the standing figure of Jupiter, as well as on those bearing the emblem of the seated Hercules (B.M.), and is likewise of frequent recurrence, under various modified forms, on the coins of Euthydemus of the latter fabric.

\* Those who have not an opportunity of examining the original coins, will find two additional examples of the Asiatic portrait, most carefully engraved by Mr. Ford, in pl. xlii. vol. ii. Prænep's "Essays." There are also less perfect sketches of the same coinage in "Ariana Antiqua," pl. i. figs. 11 and 12, and "Trésor de Num.," pl. xxii. 10. See also Num. Chron. xiii. p. 90.

profile of fig. 6 can neither be taken for *the* Euthydemus of more mature years, nor for the same individual at an earlier period of his life, unless we were to suppose that the one set of likenesses embodied the conception of a given group of mints—a suggestion that is easily answered in the negative under the testimony of the mint-marks of each class of coinage: not to complicate the argument with a reference to the total number of the joint monograms, it may be sufficient to compare the four ascertained monogrammatic cyphers of the standing Hercules type, these are confined to Nos. 4, 7, 15, and 17,<sup>4</sup> all of which, with the exception of No. 4, recur on the money distinguished by the seated Hercules device. Such, then, is the present state of the inquiry; and under the evidence now available, I should certainly be disposed to infer that there were two kings bearing the name of Euthydemus.<sup>5</sup>

I intentionally abstained from referring, in the original catalogue, to a class of coins that have hitherto been dubiously associated with the money of Euthydemus, being looked upon by some numismatic authorities as mere barbarous imitations of the mintages of that monarch. I advert to them, in this place, only for the purpose of expressing my conviction that they are not derivations from Bactrian originals, but properly belong to some of the divisions of the Characene series. I need not

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<sup>4</sup> No. 4 is an unpublished monogram on this class of coin. It occurs on a specimen in the possession of J. Gibbs, Esq.

<sup>5</sup> I am aware that the adoption of the standing Hercules device of Demetrius, the son of the great Euthydemus and adversary of Antiochus III., may be taken to militate against this conclusion; but there are many other ways of accounting for the appropriation of an accepted mint symbol.

recapitulate in detail the arguments which have been advanced for and against either proposition;<sup>6</sup> it will be sufficient to state the grounds upon which I base my own conclusion—founded, as it is, rather upon palæographic than upon numismatic data. I pass over the intermediate stages of degradation of type, where, though distinct traces of the Greek title of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ are perceptible, it is difficult to determine the proper name the debased legends designed to represent—and commence with the examination of those coins that have arrived at the extreme limit of typical debasement,<sup>7</sup> and in which all traces of the normal Greek have been merged into some local writing, and the ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ is replaced by a transcript of the Semitic מלכא, *Mulká*, necessarily engraved in the reverse direction, and reading from the opposite initial point, that is, from right to left, instead of from left to right. When the configurations of the four letters constituting the title are analysed, they prove to represent a variety of the Syriac alphabet, counterparts of which are to be found on the Mesopotamian and Characene coins described and so ingeniously deciphered by Dr. Scott, published in vol. xviii. of the first series of this Journal. The letters of the name which follow present a more serious difficulty, for in the not inconsiderable number of specimens I have had an opportunity of examining, I have been unable to find one that furnished a satisfactory outline of any combination of letters of the associate alphabet, and the nearest approach to intelligibility I am able to arrive at, has been reached by applying the extraordinary process

<sup>6</sup> Sestini; M. R. Rochette, "Jour. des Sav.," 1834, p. 386; 1835, p. 515; "Ariana Antiqua," p. 224.

<sup>7</sup> "Ariana Antiqua," pl. i. figs. 9, 10; Prinsep's "Essays," pl. ii. fig. 6.

of reading the name, through the medium of a different, though proximately current, series of phonetic symbols, and which may be plausibly rendered by means of the Pehlvi alphabets (Num. Chron., vol. xii. p. 91), as *Esag*, which I conjecture to be a consistently barbarous expression of the designation of Arsaces. Supposing this somewhat hazardous assumption to be well founded, the anomaly of the use of the letters of two distinct languages in a single consecutive legend is accounted for at once; for the Parthians, as far as is known, had no means of writing even their own language, and had, from the first, to express their titles in Greek words, and their names in Greek letters. It would be little singular, therefore, if they adopted a *lingua franca*, including both some of the terms, and, occasionally, the interchangeable alphabetical signs of the conterminous nationalities in which their hordes were momentarily located.

I would explain the other seeming inconsistencies appertaining to the class of coins under review by assuming them to have been an original imitation of the local currency of the same mintages of Antiochus II. as served for the model of Euthydemus' coinage, fabricated in the camps of the armies of occupation of the earlier Parthian kings<sup>s</sup> in and around southern Mesopotamia. While their frequent discovery with the true coins of Euthydemus might readily be accounted for by the tendency of the wealth of the subject provinces to concentrate near the early homes of the conquerors.

I anticipate the order of progressive reference to the

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<sup>s</sup> "The province of Characene itself seems to have formed a fixed portion of the dominions of Arsaces V., though it is not clear when it was first taken possession of by the Parthians."—(Lindsay, quoting Isidore of Charax, p. 7.)

original catalogue with a view to bring into the present volume an explanation of the remaining figures of pl. iv.

Fig. 8 is a unique Didrachm of Archebius, weighing 139 grs., in the possession of *Colonel J. Abbott*, imperfectly described at p. 38, vol. xix. N.O.

*Obv.*—Bare head of king, to the right.

*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ.

*Rev.*—Jupiter, standing, to the front, with spear and thunderbolt.

*Arian Leg.*—*Máhárājasa Dhramikasa Jayadharasa Arkhabiyasa.* Monogram, No. 10 b.

Fig. 9. Didrachm. Weight, 147·5 grs. Unique. *Colonel J. Abbott.*

*Obv.*—Helmeted head of the king, to the left, with javelin.

*Leg.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ.

*Rev.*—Jupiter, facing, as in fig. 8.

*Arian Leg.*—*Máhárājasa Dhramikasa Jayadharasa Arkhabiyasa.* Monogram, No. 75 a.



## XXIII.

## INEDITED COINS OF JUDÆA.

BY THE REV. H. C. REICHARDT, OF CAIRO.

<sup>1</sup>SIMON. (143—135 B.C.)

- 1.\*: *Obv.*—יְרוּשָׁלַם הַקְדוּשָׁה (Jerusalem the holy). A twig sprouting out into three branches, at each end a blossom.

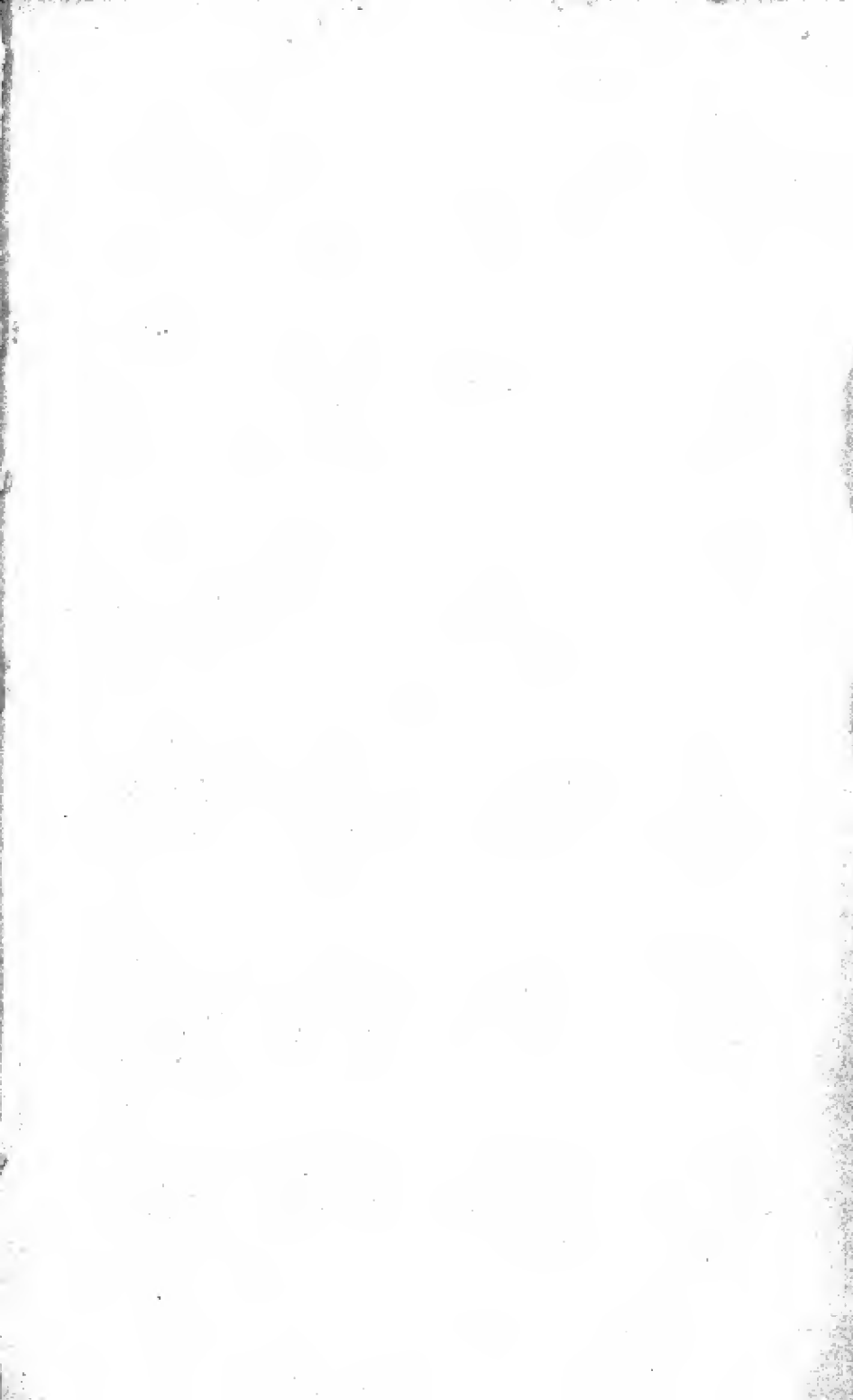
*Rev.*—חצי השקל (the half of a shekel). A cup-shaped vase, above which is written : ש—i. e. anno 3.

Æ 4½. One weighs 6·55 grammes, another 6·055 grammes. Pl. vi. 1.

M. de Sauley remarks of this coin, in his "*Recherches*," p. 20—"Le demi-sicle de l'an III., s'il existe, n'a pas encore été retrouvé." Of its existence there can no longer be any possible doubt. In my cabinet there are two specimens, both obtained in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. Their genuineness can likewise not be called into question. They were covered with horn-silver at the time when they came into my possession, but still all the letters upon them were legible. One of them has since been cleaned, but the other piece is left untouched. The latter weighs 6·55 grammes, whereas the other has lost a little

<sup>1</sup> "Autonomous coins struck in the reign of Alexander the Great."—*De Sauley*.

<sup>2</sup> The coins marked with an asterisk have already been published, *without the notes*, in a German publication ("*Zeitschrift der Deutsch. Morg.: Gesellschaft*," 1857, pp. 155 and 156.)





*34. Fund. 35. Fund. 36. Fund.*



4. *Obv.*—יהוח . . . . . Jehoeh . . . . , the high-priest. The rest  
 "הכהן ה'" inexplicable.  
 "ל חרות"  
 "חור"

*Rev.*—A double cornucopiæ.

JUDAS ARISTOBULUS. (107—105 B.C.)

Of the various arrangements proposed for the series of coins which bear the name of Jehuda, I believe that of Cavedoni, in his "Biblische Numismatik," Part II. Germ. ed., p. 18, is the most correct. He assigns them to Judas Aristobulus, who held for more than one year the sacred office of the high priesthood. In my collection there are three specimens, all in a good state of preservation, and in consequence I am enabled to correct an error into which M. de Sauley has fallen at page 84. The word which follows הכהן he there reads כליל, instead of כדיל, as on all other coins. Now, on two coins in my cabinet the adjective כדיל is quite clear, and the legend on these coins runs as follows, יהוד הכהן כדיל וחבר ידו.

ALEXANDER JANNAEUS. (105—79 B.C.)

5. *Obv.*—יהונתן המלך (Jehonathan the king). A branch occupying the field.

*Rev.*—A flower.

Æ 3. Pl. vi. 3.

This piece is in an excellent state of preservation, and was obtained at Jerusalem.

ANTIGONUS. (40—38 B.C.)

6. *Obv.*—ANTIFONO . . . . ., written round a garland.

*Rev.*—חבר ה' . . . . . Two cornucopiæ joined together;  
 between them ש ב—i. e. an. 2.

Æ 6. Weight, 12·7 grammes.

HEROD THE GREAT. (40 B.C.—4 A.D.)

- 7.\* *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. A caduceus.  
*Rev.*—A pitcher and a palm branch.  
 Æ 4. Pl. vi. 4.
- 8.\* *Obv.*— . . . . ΩΣ . ΗΡΩΔΟΥ. An acrostolium.  
*Rev.*—Type not quite clear.  
 Æ 3.
- 9.\* *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ, written round a garland;  
 within the garland, monogram  $\overline{\text{P}}$ .  
*Rev.*—A helmet; on each side a palm branch.  
 Æ 4.
10. *Obv.*—ΗΡΩ (sic) . . . . , written in the field.  
*Rev.*—A helmet.  
 Æ 3½.

HEROD ARCHELAUS. (Ethnarch.)

11. *Obv.*—ΗΡ. A double cornucopiæ.  
*Rev.*—ΕΘΝ . . . . . A galley.  
 Æ 4.
12. *Obv.*—ΗΡΩ. A double cornucopiæ.  
*Rev.*—ΕΘΝ written above a galley, all within a garland.  
 PA  
 X  
 Æ 2½.

These two coins have the same type and the same inscription, and vary only in size. The first is much worn, but the second is in an excellent state of preservation. By order of the Emperor Augustus, Archelaus was put in possession (an. 750 v.c.) of the sea-coast of Judæa, and received the seaports of Joppe and Cæsarea (Josephus Ant., xvii. 11, 4). It is probable that the type of these coins bears-reference to this circumstance.

HEROD ANTIPAS. (Tetrarch of Galilee, 4 B.C.—39 A.D.)

13. *Obv.*—HPΩΔΟΥ. A palm-branch.

*Rev.*— $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$ , within a laurel garland.

Æ 2. Pl. vi. 5.

My cabinet contains another piece of this prince, mentioned by Eckhel, iii. p. 427. The above is similar, but much smaller. The title, tetrarch, is omitted, and instead of ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC being written in full, as it is on the other in my possession, on this it is abbreviated, having only the initial T and final C within a garland. The coin is in a good state of preservation, obtained at Siloam, a village outside of Jerusalem.

AGRIPPA I. (37—44 A.D.)

14. *Obv.*—ΑΓΡΙΠΗ . . . . Type obliterated.

*Rev.*—Three ears of corn in a small vessel with two handles.  
In the field, L.H. (Anno 8.)

The above date (anno 8) completes this series of coins belonging to Agrippa I. Eckhel, on the authority of others, has published the dates 5, 6, 7, and 9. All these dates are met with on coins in my collection, all in a more or less good state of preservation; the dates, at least, are distinct and legible.

Eckhel and Caydoni assert that if a coin of the year 9 does exist, it cannot belong to Agrippa I., but to the second, inasmuch as the former only reigned seven years. Now these eminent men have forgotten that we have coins of the second year of Roman princes who only reigned a few months; nor is it likely that they were aware that the Jewish kings counted their reign of one day of the year for a whole year, commencing that year

on the 1st of Nisan.<sup>4</sup> So, if one king ascended the throne the day before the 1st of Nisan, that one day would have been said to be the first year of that king's reign, and on the following day, the 1st of Nisan, it would have been said he entered upon his second year. Agrippa, therefore, though only reigning for the space of seven years, might put the ninth year on his coins, as may be seen by the following table:—

Agrippa was made king by Caligula

790 u.c. before the 1 Nisan A.D. 37, counting this as his 1st year.

	from the 1 Nisan	"	"	"	2nd
791	"	"	"	38	3rd
792	"	"	"	39	4th
793	"	"	"	40	5th
794	"	"	"	41	6th
795	"	"	"	42	7th
796	"	"	"	43	8th
797	"	"	"	44	9th

when Agrippa died, in his fifty-fourth year.

### *Coins struck in the Name of the Roman Emperors by the Procurators in Judæa.*

#### AUGUSTUS.

Coins of this emperor are not scarce, but, inedited, I have none. Since, however, M. de Saulcy has ventured to call into question the correctness of Eckhel's statement

<sup>4</sup> Gemar. Bab. Tract., "Rosh ha-shana," fol. 2 ב, אין כהן, i. e., the reigning years of Jewish kings are not counted, except from the month Nisan, (April).

Again: יום ראש השנה לסלבים ויום אחר בשנה חשב שנה, i. e., This month, Nisan, is the new year of the Jewish kings, and one day in the year is counted as a whole year.

Again, ibid.: יום אחד בסוף שנה חשב שנה,—i. e., One day at the end of the year is counted as a whole year.



respecting the dates on coins before the year 36, I cannot pass over this subject without saying a few words, as I have it in my power to verify the assertion of this eminent numismatist. Whilst residing at Jerusalem, numbers of coins belonging to this reign were brought to me by the peasants who live in the neighbourhood, from whom I procured two coins with the date 33 and 35. The Γ on the first coin cannot be mistaken. It is quite different from the I or C which stands for the numeral 6; there is likewise sufficient space to see that it is not the half of a C. The other coin, with the date ΛΕ is equally clear and distinct, and not, as M. de Saulcy supposes, a badly preserved piece of the year ΛΘ.

#### TIBERIUS. (14—37 A.D.)

15. *Obv.*—KAICAP, within a garland.

*Rev.*—ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ. L. P. (an. 3). Two cornucopiæ; between them a caduceus.

Æ 3.

A similar coin in the Berlin cabinet has been communicated by Dr. Friedlaender, in the German edition of Cavedoni's work "On Biblical Coins," Part II., p. 48, with the difference, however, that the one at Berlin seems to be without the caduceus.

#### AGRIPPA II. (48—99 A.D.)

16. *Obv.*—ΒΑΣΙΛΑ . . . ΑΓΡΙΠΠΟΥ. Laureate head, to the left.

*Rev.*—L. I. (an. 10.) An anchor.

Æ 4.

There cannot be any doubt that the above coin belongs to Agrippa II. The juvenile countenance of the king,

and the date, anno 10, settle this question. Now Agrippa I. died A.D. 44, from which time it appears Agrippa II. counted the years of his reign. He did not assume the government at once, but A.D. 53, or U.C. 806, being the tenth year of his reign, when he received the title of king (*Βασιλεὺς*) at the hand of Claudius,<sup>5</sup> on which occasion he thought himself entitled to cause coins to be struck in his name as king, of which the above is the only specimen at present known.<sup>6</sup> This privilege, if ever possessed, was soon withdrawn, for all the money afterwards issued from the Jewish mint under this reign bears on the obverse the head of the Roman emperor, a standing witness of Agrippa's acknowledged submission to the Roman authority, as may be seen from the two following inedited coins.

DOMITIAN AND AGRIPPA.

\*17. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤΟΚΡ . . . . . CΑΡ . ΠΕΡΜΑΝΙ. Laureate head of Domitian, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΕΤΟΥ . ΕΛ. (an. 35) ΒΑ . ΑΓΡΙΠΠΗΟΥ, in two lines, in the field. Victory, marching, to the right, holding a crown in her right hand, and a palm branch in the left arm.

Æ 5½.

<sup>5</sup> Josephus Ant., 20, 7, 1; Bell. Jud., 2, 12, 8.

<sup>6</sup> The following chronological table will illustrate the above-mentioned fact:—

797 U.C.	A.D. 44,	death of Agrippa I., till Nisan 45, Agrippa II.'s 1st year.		
798 "	"	45 from 1 Nisan	2nd	"
799 "	"	46 "	3rd	"
800 "	"	47 "	4th	"
801 "	"	48 "	5th	"
802 "	"	49 "	6th	"
803 "	"	50 "	7th	"
804 "	"	51 "	8th	"
805 "	"	52 "	9th	"
806 "	"	53 "	10th	"

when Agrippa II. assumed the title *Βασιλεὺς*.

\*18. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. .... ΚΑΙΣΑΡ . ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ. Laureate head of Domitian, to the right.

*Rev.*—ΕΤΟΥ . ΕΑ (an. 35) ΒΑ . ΑΙΓΓΙΗΙΗ . . . . Turreted female (Fortuna), standing on the prow of a vessel, holding in the right hand a diadem, and in the left a cornucopiæ.

Æ 7. Weight, 19·12 grammes. Pl. vi. 6.

*Coins struck by the Jews during their Second Insurrection against the Romans, in the time of Hadrian, headed by Barchocheba, who is called on the coins Simeon. (132—136 A.D.)*

COIN WITHOUT A YEAR.

\*19. *Obv.*—לחיות ירושלם. (For the Freedom of Jerusalem.) A bunch of grapes.

*Rev.*—ירושלם, in two lines. A date-tree.

Æ 4. Weight, 5·5 grammes.

Found at Bethar, an hour and three quarters' ride south of Jerusalem.

OF THE FIRST YEAR.

\*20. *Obv.*—ש"א לחי' ישראל. A lyre, with three strings.

*Rev.*—שנת אחת לנ"א. A bunch of grapes.

Æ 4. Weight, 3·2 grammes.

OF THE SECOND YEAR.

\*21. *Obv.*—ש"ב לחי' ישראל. A pitcher and a palm branch.

*Rev.*—שנת, within a garland.

Æ 4. Weight, 3·54 grammes. Pl. vi. 7.

\*22. *Obv.*—ש"ב לחי' ישראל. Two trumpets; between them an oblong square.

*Rev.*—שנת, within a garland.

Æ 4. Weight, 3 grammes.

- \*23. *Obv.*—ש"ב לרח' ישראל—. Type as before.  
*Rev.*—שכע, within a garland.  
*R* 4. Weight, 3·1 grammes.
- \*24. *Obv.*—ש"ב לחר ישראל—. A lyre.  
*Rev.*—שכע, within a garland.  
*R* 4. Weight, 3·14 grammes. Pl. vi. 8.
- \*25. *Obv.*—ש"ב לחר' ישראל—. A palm branch,  
*Rev.*—The name of Simeon, illegible.  
*R* 4. Weight, 3·25 grammes.
- \*26. *Obv.*—ש"ב לחר' ישראל—. A bunch of grapes.  
*Rev.*—ירושלם, in two lines, in the field. A date-tree.  
*Æ* 4. Two specimens. One weighs 5·2 grammes ; the other, much used, 3·7 grammes.

## XXIV.

## IRISH COINS OF COPPER AND BILLON.

BY THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A., F.R.S.

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THE Irish copper coinage commences at a much earlier date than that of England, and in point of variety of types, it is considerably more extensive. So extremely rare are many of the pieces, that anything like a complete series is nowhere to be found. Many coins exist which are accounted for by neither acts of parliament, royal proclamations, nor any other public documents; while, on the other hand, numerous coinages are indicated of which no specimens have ever been met with. These observations apply to the copper and billon coinage of Ireland as much as to that of silver.

The first copper coinage for Ireland is of the reign of Henry VI. In the year 1463 (Edward IV.) an act was passed authorising German Lynch to make certain coins, among which were farthings and half-farthings of brass, and referring to a similar coinage struck by authority of Henry VI. As these coins do not exhibit the name of any prince, and as their weight cannot be regarded as very exact, it is of course difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between those which belong to the earlier and those which must be assigned to the latter reign. They were to consist of a piece called the *Irlandes d'Argent*, which was to weigh half a quarter of an ounce, and to be of the value of a penny sterling. This coin was, in spite of its name, to be

a billon coin, and was to have "a crown imprinted on one side, on the other a lion." None, however, have been yet discovered. In addition to the billon penny thus described, there were also to be pieces of brass or copper at four to the penny and eight to the penny—or, in other words, farthings and half-farthings. The "*Irlandes d'Argent*" was, in all probability, never coined, as in an adjourned sitting of the parliament which first decreed it, the decree was declared to be utterly void.

The farthing and half-farthing were struck, and a few have reached our times corresponding exactly with the description given in the acts in question. With these, therefore, we shall commence our series of the Irish copper coinage.

#### EDWARD IV. (1461—1483.)

##### FARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—PATRICIUS. A bishop's bust, mitred and robed, full-faced, the mitre very rich; before the legend a sun, after it a rose; the bust descending to the edge of the coin, and dividing the legend into two parts.

*Rev.*—SALVATOR. The letters divided by roses and suns alternately; a cross paté extending to the edge of the coin, or nearly so; within an inner beaded circle roses and suns in the alternate quarters. Weight, 9 grs.

(Dr. Aquilla Smith.)

##### HALF-FARTHING.

2. *Obv.*—PATRIK. A branch; an open crown within a circle of pellets.

*Rev.*—A cross within a circle of pellets.

A variety has the crown closed, but not arched; another variety has a different, but illegible legend. MM. a cross.

## FARTHING.

3. *Obv.*—Straight strokes in lieu of legend. A bust full-faced and crowned, the usual type of the silver coin of the period.

*Rev.*—Legend, if any, defaced; the usual cross and pellets.

This piece may be, in the opinion of Dr. Smith, a farthing coined by the authority of the Lord Deputy, who had the privilege of striking such at his discretion—a privilege which, from its lucrative character, was hardly likely to remain unused.

Another coin, presumed to be a farthing, is of much better workmanship: it is of brass, weighs 9 grs., and is thus described:—

## FARTHING.

*Obv.*—EDWARDUS D. On a shield three crowns—two and one. MM. rose. Above the shield a square block, or “delft,” as it is heraldically termed.

*Rev.*—CIVITAS DUBLINIE. In the centre a rose, from which issue the arms of a cross, dividing the whole coin to the edge of the outer circle; in each quarter three rays extending to the inner circle.

Of this coin but three or four specimens are known, and all from different dies.

## ELIZABETH. (1558—1603.)

From the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. we pass to the conclusion of that of Elizabeth, nearly one hundred and fifty years, during which time the coinage of Ireland was in a most disgraceful condition. Most of the coins struck by Henry VII., Mary, and Elizabeth were in fact billon, and often little more than copper washed with silver; but as they boasted the denomination of silver

coin, they do not come within the cognizance of this essay. In the year 1601, however, Elizabeth, who would not consent to a copper coinage for England, allowed the experiment to be made in Ireland—an insulting step, and savouring too much of the maxim, "*Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.*" The copper coins circulated by her authority in Ireland were pennies and half-pennies: farthings were mentioned, but it does not appear that any were ever struck.

## PENNY.

1. *Obv.*—ELIZABETH . D . G . AN . FR . ET HIBER . RE. MM. a star.  
A plain shield with the arms of France and England quarterly, between E. R.

*Rev.*—POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM. A crowned harp dividing the date 1601. MM. star.

The MM.'s are the trefoil and star for the year 1601, the martlet for the year 1602.

## HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—ELIZABETH . D . G . AN . FR . ET HIB . RE. MM. a star.  
Same type as No. 1.

*Rev.*—POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM. Same type as No. 1.

MM.'s and dates as the penny.

## JAMES I. (1603—1625.)

No copper coinage was issued in this reign peculiar to Ireland. The Harrington tokens were intended for both England and Ireland, and large quantities were sent over from England for currency. It has often been imagined that the harp on the reverse of tokens was an indication that they were chiefly intended for Ireland, but that was not the case.



## CHARLES I. (1625—1649.)

During the early part of this reign there seems to have been no other copper currency than the royal farthing tokens, and it is possible that the king's government never issued any other—not even a pattern having been preserved to our times; but there are, nevertheless, certain coins which, though not issued from any royal mint, must yet find a place here. The first we shall mention are the Kilkenny halfpenny and farthing of the “rebels,” in 1642, or, as they are called in their own documents, “the confederated Catholics.” These coins are of extremely rude workmanship, and variable weight.

## HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—CAROLUS D.G. MAG. BRI.

Within an inner circle two sceptres in saltire within a crown. MM. harp.

*Rev.*—FRAN. ET HIBER. REX.

A crowned harp between the letters C. R.

The weight of these pieces varies from 50 to 124 grains. The similitude of the workmanship to that of the half-crown commonly called “the blacksmith’s half-crown”—which the learning and skill of Dr. Aquilla Smith has satisfactorily assigned to Kilkenny—would of itself be sufficient to prove the origin of those coins; but several varieties are counter-marked with the letter K, and a shield bearing a castle, the arms of Kilkenny.

## FARTHING.

2. *Obv.*—CARO. D.G. MAG. BRI.

Crown and sceptres.

*Rev.*—FRA ET HIB. REX.

Harp crowned, and C. R. Weight from 40 to 60 grains.

The type is, it will be perceived, borrowed from that of

the farthing tokens, to which, however, these are as inferior in workmanship as they are superior in weight. They are wretchedly struck, few pieces exhibiting the whole device, and they are frequently much thicker in one part than another; none are circular, being cut out roughly with shears.

The next coins which fall under our notice are the pennies and halfpennies of St. Patrick. These are greatly superior both in design and execution to the former, and were in all probability struck in Dublin, the arms of which city the penny bears on a shield.

#### PENNY.

3. *Obv.*—FLOREAT REX. MM. star.

A king kneeling and playing on a harp; he is crowned with a radiated crown, and is looking up towards a crown—of a different metal—brass or bell-metal let into the copper.

*Rev.*—ECCE GREX.

St. Patrick mitred, and holding in his right hand a trefoil, in his left a crozier; at his right stands a group of seven persons; at his left, two figures, supporting a shield with the arms of Dublin—three castles, two and one.

#### HALFPENNY.

*Obv.*—As the penny. No MM.

*Rev.*—QUIESCAT PLEBS.

As the penny: only that instead of a crozier, the saint holds a long double cross; has no trefoil; no groups of people; and in lieu of the Dublin shield, there is a church. Before the saint is a serpent or group of serpents, which he appears to be driving away.

The halfpenny occurs in silver as well as in copper, and the penny is, though very rarely, found in the same metal. I know only of one specimen, which is in the cabinet of Dr. Aquilla Smith.

It is extremely uncertain at what time and by what authority these coins were struck. It is no longer maintained that they were the currency issued by the confederate assembly at Kilkenny, whose coins are now known to be of a totally different type. Dr. Smith thinks it by no means impossible that they belong to Charles II., which was also the opinion of Evelyn.

We are next called on to notice a few provincial tokens, which appear, nevertheless, to have been issued by authority of the parliamentary army during the year 1646, in the towns of Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, and Youghall.

In 1642 all Munster save these four towns was in the possession of the rebels; and four years later, we learn that the same places were in possession of the parliament, who had distributed among them an army of 300 horse and 4,000 foot. It will be remembered that the rebels professed to be fighting on behalf of the king, so that there were two parties coining copper money at this time—one, the confederate assembly, issuing the Kilkenny halfpenny and farthing already noticed; and the other striking rude "money of necessity," in the four towns above mentioned.

#### CORK.

##### FARTHING (?)

1. *Obv.*—CORK. Within a beaded circle.

*Rev.*—A ship sailing out between the two towers of a castle, within a beaded circle.

##### FARTHING (?)

2. *Obv.*—CORK. Within a circle of diamond-shaped dots.

*Rev.*—A castle within a similar circle.

These two pieces are square. Weight, about 40 grains. B.M.

FARTHING.

3. *Obv.*—CORK. *Italic capitals.* Within a double circle; above, a small crown.

*Rev.*—What is said to be a lion's head, beneath two olive branches.

This piece is struck on a piece of brass much larger than the die.

BANDON.

FARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—B. B. With a circle of small lozenges.

*Rev.*—Three castles.

The original name of this town was Bandon Bridge, and the arms of its corporation three castles. Weight, 31 grains; shape, octagonal; but irregular.

(Dr. Aquilla Smith).

KINSALE.

FARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—K.S. Within a dotted circle.

*Rev.*—A chequered shield. Weight, 53 grains.

FARTHING.

2. *Obv.*—K.S. as before.  
*Rev.*—Shield bearing fourteen pellets.

YOUGHALL.

FARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—A galley within a double dotted circle.  
*Rev.*—Y. T. Weight, 15 grains. Over it a bird; beneath, 1646.

FARTHING.

2. *Obv.*—A galley within a double linear circle. Weight, 14 grains.  
*Rev.*—As before, within a double linear circle.

## FARTHING.

3. *Obv.*—As No. 2.

*Rev.*—As No. 2, but a branch instead of a bird. Weight, 22 grains.

## FARTHING.

4. *Obv.*—As No. 2, but fine concentric circles.

*Rev.*—As No. 2, but neither bird nor branch. Weight, 55 grains.

## FARTHING.

5. *Obv.*—On a shield, within a circle of small triangles, a galley. Weight, 20 grains.

*Rev.*—Y. T. within a circle of small beads; at a considerable distance an outer circle of larger beads.

## FARTHING.

6. *Obv.*—YOUGHALL.

On a shield, a galley; the whole within a circle of small triangles.

*Rev.*—Y. T.

Within an ornamented circle; the whole within a circle of small triangles. Weight, 26 grains.

This last piece is very neatly executed; the others are all rude. All are struck on square flans of brass.

## FARTHING.

7. *Obv.*—A fish, with a dotted circle. Weight, 9 grains.

*Rev.*—Y. T. within a dotted circle.

This is a very rude piece.

All the above Youghall farthings are described by Dr. A. Smith, in the Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

To Youghall also I should be inclined to attribute a piece which is figured in Mr. Lindsay's book (plate 7, fig. 150).

## TWO PENCE (?)

8. *Obv.*—A galley, within a double circle.

*Rev.*—II. 1646. In two lines.

This is a square piece of brass, and there is some difficulty in assigning to it either a locality or a denomination. It is undoubtedly very small for a half groat; and such a coin, in brass, would not be likely to be either understood or accepted in Ireland in 1646.

Again, as to the locality, Mr. Lindsay attributes it probably to Cork, but the type is decidedly that of Youghall.

## THE COMMONWEALTH. (1649—1660.)

The only coins which appear to have been struck by authority in Ireland during the Commonwealth are the Cork farthings. Many of these coins are struck on double *tournois* of Louis XIII., and bear traces of their former impression.

## FARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—A CORKE FARTHING.

A shield with St. George's cross.

*Rev.*—A CORKE FARTHING.

A harp. Weight, 67 grs.

There are several varieties of this coin, which is very rare.

## FARTHING.

2. *Obv.*—A CORKE FARTHING.

As No. 1.

*Rev.*—A CORKE FARTHING.

As No. 1. Weight, 13 grs.

Some of the Cork farthings are tolerably well engraved, but the greater part are both of bad workmanship and badly struck.

## KERRY. (?)

Snelling gives, on his own authority, in his "Supplement to Simon's Irish Coins," an account of two pieces, one of which was probably of Kerry.

*Obv.*—Square shield, bearing, per pale, the cross of St. George and the harp.

*Rev.*—KER.

This coin is struck on a small square piece, and is very rude in execution. Another, with similar obverse, has an inscription in which all but the letter E is defaced; but from Snelling's representation, Pl. i., "Supplement," No. 38, it seems likely to have been KER. or KERRY.

## CHARLES II. (1660—1685.)

Of Charles II. there are but two ascertained coinages in Ireland—one by virtue of a patent granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong for twenty-one years, to the exclusion of all others, and one by an additional patent to the same Sir Thomas Armstrong and Colonel George Legge, in 1681, for twenty-one years from that time. Of the first very few were struck; they closely resembled the royal tokens of Charles I.

## FARTHING.

1. *Obv.*—CAROLUS II. D.G. M.B.

Through a crown, two sceptres in saltire.

*Rev.*—FRA. ET HIB. REX. MM. plume.

A crowned harp. Weight, 22 grs.

In this coin the legend, obverse and reverse, is in an inner circle, commencing at the side, and not at the top.

Simon gives a representation without any inner circle, and Mr. Lindsay describes one with a fleur-de-lis MM., but I have never seen either of these.

THE DUBLIN HALFPENNY.—This very rare piece was probably struck by the corporation of Dublin; it is fairly executed, and weighs 170 grs.

## HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—LONG LIVE THE KING.

A harp, crowned.

*Rev.*—THE DUBLIN HALFPENNIE.

Arms of Dublin; on a shield over it, 1679.

MM. a cross.

It is not impossible that the appearance of this handsome coin may have induced the patentees, Armstrong and Legge, to furnish a respectable coinage for Ireland, for in the next year we have the first halfpenny of an entirely different type, well executed, and of competent weight. This new coinage consists solely of halfpennies.

## HALFPENNY.

3. *Obv.*—CAROLUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The bust of the king, to the right, draped and laureated.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

A harp, crowned, between 16—80. Weight, 110 grs.

A more neatly executed coin, with smaller letters, appeared in 1681, and continues with the dates 1682, 1683, 1684.

A halfpenny with the larger letters occurs of 1681. Proofs occur in silver of the dates 1680 with the large, and 1681 with the small letters.

All are milled on the edge.

There is, in the collection of the British Museum, a pattern halfpenny of Charles II., without date, but probably earlier than 1680. It is rather smaller than the current halfpenny, and differs chiefly from it by having the royal cypher in lieu of the bust.



## HALFPENNY.

*Obv.*—CAROLUS II. DEI GRATIA.

CO and RR. in script characters, the CO direct and the RR. retrograde, surmounted by a large crown.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

The crowned harp.

## JAMES II. (1685—1688.)

The coins struck by James II. for Ireland during his actual reign are of the same type as those last described ; they are halfpennies only.

## HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The king's bust, to the left, laureated and draped.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

As the last of Charles II., 16—85.

These pieces are rather heavier than those of Charles II., weighing, on an average, 126 grs. The dates are 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688. There are no silver proofs, but that of 1685 occurs in pewter. They are rare when in fine condition.

We are now about to enter upon a series of extraordinary interest and extent. The coinage issued by James II., after his flight from England, presents us with a great variety of types, with many pieces of great beauty, and with not a few which claim, apart from their rarity, a large amount of historical value. We shall first bring under the notice of the reader that series commonly called

## THE GUN MONEY.

In consequence of the straits to which James was reduced, he ventured, in the month of June, 1689, on a step, always hazardous, and in his case peculiarly so. A

proclamation was issued for making shillings and sixpences of mixed metal out of the barrels of some old guns, which were no longer useful in their warlike capacity. In fact, his Majesty resolved, as he could no longer inflict them on his adversaries, to inflict them on his soldiers and subjects; and the notion seemed so far to have possessed his mind, that having issued his first proclamation on the 18th of June, he issued another nine days later, adding half-crowns to the list of coins which were to be struck.

The weights of the various pieces were to be as follows:—

	dwts. grs.			dwts. grs.	
Half-crowns . . .	7	12	to	9	15
Shillings . . .	3	15	„	4	15
Sixpences . . .	1	20	„	2	8

This is, it will be allowed, a large margin for variations; but it must be remembered that the coins were brass, and the denominations those of silver.

It was not long before the coins made their appearance; they are well executed, and present a good portrait of the king. They are often found in a high state of preservation, and proofs exist in silver and gold.

They followed the proclamation almost immediately. In June the shillings and sixpences began to be circulated, and in July the half-crowns.

## GUN MONEY.

### SIXPENCE.

#### 2. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Bust of the king to the left, laureate and draped.

#### *Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Two sceptres in saltire through a crown, between J. R.; above, VI.; over the VI. 1689; below, the date of the month JUNE; the edge milled with oblique lines.

These several varieties of each month, consisting mostly of differences in the character used in the name of the month itself, which is generally in a script letter.

Sixpences occur of the following months:—

1689.—June, July, August, September; a variety with 7ber., November, December, January, February.

1690.—May.

[It will be borne in mind that "old style" was then in use, and that 1690 did not begin till March 25th].

Of the sixpence, silver proofs occur of July, September, January, and February; and in gold, of February.

In point of rarity, the sixpences are more scarce than the shillings and half-crowns; and those of 7ber. 1689, and May 1690, are very rare. The gold proof is extremely rare, and the silver by no means common.

#### SHILLING.

3. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Bust as on the sixpence, but with bare neck.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Type as the shilling, only XII. instead of VI.

There are many varieties of the character in which the month is written. Pieces occur of the following dates:—

1689.—June, July, Aug. Septr., Octr., 8ber. or 8br., Nov., 9r., Decr., 10r., Jan., Feb., Mar.

1690.—Mar., Apr., May.

#### SHILLING (smaller type).

4. *Obv.*—Same as No. 3.

*Rev.*—Same as No. 3, but with J. R. in ornamented letters.

Of these smaller shillings the dates occur, 1690—May,

June, August, September. Of each there are several varieties.

There is a shilling of November 1689 with 9r. as the date of the month, which has under the king's bust a castle. This is extremely rare. Next in point of rarity to that with the castle are those of August, and especially September, 1690. All the shillings are milled on the edge with oblique lines.

The smaller shillings from May to September 1690 weigh from 3 dwts. 2 grs. to 3 dwts. 6 grs., but these weights are not to be depended upon, as very little care was taken to bring the coins to the exact weight specified for them.

Of proofs in gold there is one of June 1690; in silver, August, Feb., and Mar. 1689; and of Mar., Apl., May, and June 1690.

#### HALF-CROWNS.

5. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Bust as on the shilling, save that the bust is draped.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX.

Type as the shilling, only xxx. instead of xii.; the J. R. in ornamented letters; edge milled with a leaf pattern.

Many varieties occur as in the shillings, and on one of August, 1689, the date of the year is placed under, and not above, the crown. This is extremely rare.

The following dates occur:—

1689.—July, Aug., Septr., Octr., 8r., Novr., Decr.,  
Jan., Feb., March.

1690.—March, Apl., May.

#### HALF-CROWN (smaller type).

6. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Bust as before, but with bare neck.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX.

Varieties occur as of the larger coins; dates—

1690.—April, May, June, July, Aug., Octr.

Of these dates, August is rare, and October extremely so.

Proofs occur in gold of April and May 1690, and in silver of—

1689.—March, Septr.

1690.—March, April, May.

These are all of the larger size, with the bust draped.

1690.—May (smaller size).

#### CROWN.

7. *Obv.*—JAC. II. DEI GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

The king on horseback in armour, with bare head and sword drawn, trotting to left.

*Rev.*—CHRISTO VICTORE TRIUMPHO.

The arms of England, Ireland, France, and Scotland arranged in the form of a cross, each in a shield crowned; in the centre a crown; in the two upper angles, año — dom.; in the two lower, 16 — 90; the edge milled with a leaf pattern.

These coins were not struck till June, 1690, and were mostly made from the half-crowns of the larger size, which had been issued up to the previous month. Very few crowns do not retain traces of the earlier legend; those which are free from it are highly prized.

There are several varieties: one gives the horse a larger and straighter tail; another omits the dash over the word "año" on the reverse.

Proofs exist of *this* crown in silver only. Thus concludes the series of what is properly termed *gun* money. We shall now have to notice a crown struck from the same die, in pewter or white metal.

## CROWN (white metal).

8. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—Same as No. 7.

On the edge the legend, MELIORIS TESSERA  
FATI ANNO REGNI SEXTO.

The weight of this coin is 281 grains. In the centre is a piece of brass or prince's metal.

Of this crown there are proofs in gold and silver; and all, as well as the crown itself, are extremely rare.

## CROWN (white metal).

9. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The king on horseback, armed and laureated,  
looking to the left; in his hand a drawn sword.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

A crown; above it the date 1689.

This coin is believed to be unique. It is, without doubt, a pattern for a crown-piece. In the centre it has a plug of yellow metal, appearing in one place on the reverse and in two on the obverse.—(Brit. Mus.)

There is a piece of hard white metal which is believed by Dr. Smith to be a groat, and which will therefore find its proper place here.

## GROAT.

10. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The king's bust like as on the sixpence of gun-metal of 1689.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

A harp crowned; on each side  $\pi$ .; over the crown, and divided by the cross upon it, 16 — 89.

It weighs 51 grs., and rings with a clear sound. It is very rare.

The preceding coins, in gun-metal and pewter, represent

a silver currency, and were therefore only put forth as a kind of royal tokens or pledges, to be in due time replaced by a genuine currency. Those which we are now to consider are coins of a low denomination—pence and halfpence.

It seems that the want of such a currency was beginning to be very urgently felt by the beginning of the year 1690. The gun-metal coins could only be received at the value for which they were issued, and pence and halfpence were imperatively required; orders were given therefore early in March for a coinage of those denominations.

It will be remembered that as 1690 did not commence till March 25th, and the proclamation was issued on March 1st, it would be quite possible that some of the coins might bear the date 1689, and, accordingly, we have a very rare penny and halfpenny of that date.

They correspond exactly with the terms of the proclamation, and may be described as follows :—

#### PENNY.

11. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The king's head, exactly as on the larger brass shillings.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1689.

A harp, surmounted by a crown.

#### HALFPENNY.

12. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The king's head, to the left, laureated, the neck bare, and the hair short.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1689.

Type as the penny.

Of these coins very few were struck; in fact, the shortness of the time would not permit a large coinage; but a greater number exist of the same type bearing the date 1690, and a few halfpennies, struck in silver. The current

pieces are of lead and tin mingled, and are milled on the edge with oblique lines. The weight of the penny is from 107 to 135 grs.; of the halfpenny, from 70 to 72 grs.; and of the silver proof, from 60 to 65 grs. In the centre of each pewter coin is a piece of brass or prince's metal.

In the same year, but at a later period, another coinage of pewter pence and halfpence was issued, somewhat differing from the former, and rather lighter, but having the same general type, the centre-piece of brass or prince's metal, and the same oblique milling on the edge. These pieces are rare, though less so than the preceding, and the halfpenny is far more commonly met with than the penny.

## PENNY.

13. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Head of the king, with short hair, as No. 12; behind the head, 1<sup>d</sup>.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

Same as No. 11, but the date, 16—90, divided by the lower part of the harp.

## HALFPENNY.

14. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Head of the king as on the penny; an ornamental mark under the bust.

*Rev.*—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.

As No. 12.

There are two other coins, described and figured by Simon which belong to this series, but which are not now to be found in any known cabinets.

One of these is a penny of 1690, differing from No. 13 only by having the larger head, as on No. 11, with the 1<sup>d</sup> behind the bust.

The other is a halfpenny, of a totally different type



from any other known. On the obverse it represents the king on horseback, wearing a broad-leafed hat, and with his sword drawn in his right hand; legend, *JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA*. On the reverse, two sceptres in saltire through a crown; over the crown, a lion; under it, a harp; on each side, a portion of the word half—penny; so that the lion, the word, and the harp form a kind of circle round the crown; legend, *MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1689*. This coin Simon describes as of pewter, with a centre-piece of prince's metal, and attributes it to Limerick.

A specimen of this coin would be very desirable.

Another piece is published by Simon of which no specimens are known at the present time, and which he judged to be a medalet struck on the king's landing in Ireland. He had only seen it in silver, but it is the size of the halfpenny just described, and appears, from his representation, to have closely resembled it in workmanship. Obverse, *JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA*. The king, in a crown and royal robes, landing from a ship, the stern of which only is visible; in his hand he holds a baton, and he is approaching a crowd of people. The reverse exhibits the two sceptres through the crown; around it the word *INTEMERATA*, as an inner legend; above it, the date 1689, and around, the royal titles, *MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX*.

One piece only of James II. remains to be described; it is a brass halfpenny, struck in Limerick, after the departure of the king, and is commonly called the Hibernia. This issue was struck out of the gun-money, sometimes melted down for the purpose, and sometimes by submitting the larger shillings to the action of a new die. Many of the "*Hibernias*" are found with traces of the older and better work.

The only thing remarkable about this piece is that it

presents us with the first example of a type similar to that on the English coins, but which never appears on any struck in the English mint but intended for use in Ireland.

## HALFPENNY.

15. *Obv.*—JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Bust, to the left, draped and laureated.

*Rev.*—HIBERNIA. 1691.

Figure of Hibernia, sitting, leaning on a harp, and holding in her right hand a cross.

The figure of Hibernia is badly drawn, and the weight of the coins is extremely irregular, varying from 75 to 115 grs.

The commonness of the gun-money at the present time, and the degree of preservation in which it is usually found, is amply accounted for by the fact that the nominal value issued amounted to the enormous sum of £1,596,799, or to one hundred and seventy-four tons of metal. The heavy loss entailed on those who were the unwilling recipients of such a currency added much to the already fiercely excited party spirit which divided the Irish people. The king's want of success prevented him from redeeming his pledge to pay back the fictitious currency in the gold and silver coin of the realm, and the injury thus inflicted on the Roman Catholic population, who were the great receivers of, and, therefore, the great sufferers by the natural sinking of the gun-money to its true value, was by them attributed to the victories of King William and to the establishment of "Protestant ascendancy."

The Protestants, on the other hand, prayed in future to be delivered from "Popery, brass money, and wooden shoes."

(*To be continued.*)



XXV.

## ON A NEW COIN OF ANCIENT ITALY.

AMONG the coins in the British Museum classed to Posidonia, I have found one which appears undoubtedly to belong to a city hitherto unknown to numismatists. It may be thus described:—

*Obv.*—ALBA. Neptune, to the right; right arm raised, holding trident (?); left, stretched out, and covered with chlamys.

*Rev.*—Bull, to the right; above, Victory, flying to the right. The bull is apparently man-headed, and Victory probably holds a wreath.

Æ 1+. Weight, 17 grs.

The obverse-type of this coin resembles the obverse-type of the coins of Posidonia, excepting in the particular that Neptune has the chlamys over his left arm, instead of over both arms. Although on one type of the copper coins of that city the chlamys is wanting, I know no instance in its coinage where it is worn otherwise than over both arms. The inscription can be read either ALBA

or ABLA, a vagueness occasioned by the circumstance that the L or the B is reversed. The reverse-type is distinctly Campanian.

The natural inference is that our coin is of a city Alba or Abla, situate near Posidonia; and near or within Campania. Ancient geography does not mention any city of this name which meets these conditions. I find, however, that at a short distance to the northward of Posidonia, at the mouth of the river Silarus, was a port called Portus Alburnus.<sup>1</sup> It is not stated whether the port was on the north or south bank of that river, which, it must be observed, divided Campania from Lucania. It may have been formed by its mouth. In the same region we find the Mons Alburnus, the modern Monte Alburno. If we bear in mind that the termination "urnus" is not a radical form, as is abundantly shown by Italian geography, it seems reasonable to conjecture that the new city was called Alba, and connected with the port and mountain. Its identity with the port seems probable from its coin's bearing the figure of a river-god, so represented as to connect the city with Campania. A port at the mouth of a river forming the boundary of Campania might therefore well have struck the coin. Those who know the great variety of orthography on Italian coins will not think my conjecture unreasonable.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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<sup>1</sup> "Quattuor hinc Silari ad flumen, portumque Alburnum."—Lucilii, *Frag.* iii. xi. "Silarum flumen Lucaniæ; portus Alburnus et ejus nominis mons ad Sextum (*sic*) a primis tabernis."—Probus, in iv. (l. iii.) *Georg.*, ap. Lemaire, ed. Lucil. l. c. [I have not succeeded in verifying this reference.]

## XXVI.

*To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.*

DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS AT WHITE  
HORSE, NEAR CROYDON.

SIR,

IN the middle of June last, the day cannot be exactly determined, a parcel of Anglo-Saxon coins was discovered, together with a few small silver ingots, and a part of a torque or neck ornament, also of silver, and two or three Cufic coins.

The workmen employed on the new line from the Victoria Station to Balham, while ballasting the line at White Horse, near Collier's Water Lane, found, at about two feet depth, what they call a stone coffin without a lid. This they crumbled to pieces, and among the *débris* they perceived a canvas bag containing the coins and ingots. There was an immediate scramble for the treasure, which seems to have consisted of about 250 coins. They were matted together into a compact mass with clay and green oxide, and were for the most part so brittle that the slightest attempt to separate them was destructive. They were speedily dispersed, but the principal portion fell into the hands of Thos. Weller, Esq., the editor of the *Croydon Journal*, in which paper several notices of the find appeared, and into those of a private collector.

The coins were of the undermentioned sovereigns:—Ethelward and Eadmund of East Anglia; Ethelred and Alfred, sole monarchs; Burgred of Mercia (of which reign were about 200 of the mass); Louis le Debonnaire, and Charles le Chauve; and a few Oriental coins.

Mr. Weller most wisely kept together all he could obtain, and, with great courtesy, allowed free access to them to all who were desirous of investigating the subject.

I do not think I ever saw a "trouvaille," the date of whose deposit was more easy to determine.

The latest coins are those of Alfred, of the type of Burgred, unless those of Burgred himself be of the same date. Alfred ascended the tottering throne in 872, consequently the deposit could not have taken place earlier than in that year. Now the Burgred type of Alfred is his earliest, and the hoard seems to have contained no specimens of his later types; this renders it probable that the deposit was made very early in the reign of this great prince.

Another reason for coming to this conclusion is to be derived from some coins of Charles le Chauve found at White Horse, all of which present the title of Rex. Now, he bore this title till the year 875, at which time, on the death of his nephew Lothaire, he assumed that of emperor, and in the year 877 he died. Had the deposit taken place later than 875, it is likely that some of his coins would have exhibited the higher title.

These circumstances render it extremely probable that the hoard was buried before the year 875, and it *must* have been after 872.

It seems to me almost certain that the coins were placed where they were so recently found in the year 874. In that year Burgred was driven from his dominions by

the Danes, and took refuge in Rome. England was overrun by the invader: Alfred, as we know, was powerless, those who had treasure were likely to make it as secure as they could, and, we know, from numberless examples, that the way in which they most frequently attempted this was by committing their valuables to the earth.

It will be found that the period over which the dates of the coins extend is probably not more than twenty years, except the few coins of the Emperor Louis le Debonnaire. We shall arrange them in order:—

- |                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Ethelward, of East Anglia . . . | about 850  |
| 2. Edmund . . . . .                | 855 to 870 |
| 3. Burgred . . . . .               | 862 to 874 |
| 4. Ethelred . . . . .              | 865 to 872 |
| 5. Alfred . . . . .                | about 873  |

The coins of Charles are of the later period of his reign, from about 860 to 875, and thus we have a range from 854 to 873 or 874 for the dates of all the coins, save the few which have the name of Louis.

There are a number of the coins of Burgred which present a most remarkable appearance; they are of very base metal, and appear to be made of two thin flans or films of metal, and then soldered together. They are not unlike electrotype fac-similes of coins.

Most of the coins are in very fine preservation, and those which have been cleaned bear proofs of never having been circulated.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY CHRISTMAS.

3, DANF'S INN, STRAND, August, 1862.

## XXVII.

## SAXON COINS FOUND AT CHESTER.

For drawings of the following Anglo-Saxon coins lately found at St. John's Church, Chester, we are indebted to John Peacock, Esq., of Hough Green, Chester.

## EADWEARD THE ELDER.

1. *Obv.*—+ EADWEARD REX. In the centre a small cross.

*Rev.*—EVTFERI. A saltire formed of four lines with a pellet at each end, converging towards a rosette in the centre; in the spaces above and below the inscription a small cross *patée*.

2. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

*Rev.*—ADW | OLD MÖ. Type of Ruding, Pl. xvi. 7.

3. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

*Rev.*—DIORA MONE. Type as No. 2.

4. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

*Rev.*—WLFS | . LE MÖ. As No. 2. (Broken.)

5. *Obv.*—+ EADWEARD REX, retrograde. In the centre a star of six triangles, the bases outward.

*Rev.*—. FÖID MEVEI, in two lines; between them a pellet between two rosettes; above and below, a curved line, ending in pellets, with three or four pellets in the bowed part.

6. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

*Rev.*—EA - RE - DM - D◇. A hand pointing upwards.

7. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

*Rev.*—I ALTER EO. A building, as in Ruding, Pl. xvi. 17.



## ST. PETER.

8. *Obv.*—SCPE - TRIP, in two lines. A pellet above, and three between the lines.  
*Rev.*— + EBORACI. Type of Ruding, Pl. xii. 11.
9. *Obv.*—SCI PI - TRIMO. Type of Ruding, Pl. xii. 11.  
*Rev.*— + EBORACIO. Type of Ruding, Pl. xii. 11, but an annulet after the legend.
10. *Obv.*—SC̄IPE - TRIII, in two lines. Pellet above, three pellets between the lines; S horizontally below.  
*Rev.*— + EBORACECI. Type as before.
11. *Obv.*—SCOPE - TRM, in two lines. Key above, three pellets between the lines, and another below.  
*Rev.*— + EBORACÔ. Type as before.
12. *Obv.*—SC̄ PE - TRN. Type of Ruding, Pl. xii. 10.  
*Rev.*— + EBORACECI. Type as before.
13. *Obv.*—SCII - TIIR, in two lines, three pellets between them, two small triangles below.  
*Rev.*— + EBORACEC. Type as before.
14. *Obv.*—SCIPLT. Above, a key and O; below, a rosette of triangles, the points towards a central pellet, and R.  
*Rev.*— + IORACI. Type as before.
15. *Obv.*—PE. - IOEP. In two lines, three crosses between them; above and below, a pellet.  
*Rev.*— + PEIAI. VI, retrograde, } Type as before.  
           or + DEIVI. . . AI, reversed. } (Broken.)
16. *Obv.*—IIEIL - LEP. Type of No. 15.  
*Rev.*— + REIVDCAI, reversed. Type as before; the second letter may be an F or an E.

## ST. EDMUND.

17. *Obv.*—SCEAD. Type of Ruding, Pl. xii. 2.  
*Rev.*— + CIPICI, retrograde. Type of Ruding, Pl. xii. 2.

## XXVIII.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX TOKENS OF THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST PUBLISHED IN BOYNE'S TOKENS OF THE  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

From the collection of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., of Liverpool.

MR. MAYER has kindly furnished us with the following list of unpublished London and Middlesex tokens in his collection, which forms a valuable supplement to the list published at pp. 81 to 108 of our present volume.

## CURSITOR LANE.

1. *O.* ANTHONY . YEWEN . IN . CYSATER = A goat.  
*R.* ALLY . NEARE . CHANCEY . LANE . HIS . HALFE . PENNY .  
 A . I . Y . (In four lines.)

## FLEET BRIDGE.

2. *O.* AT . THE . ROSE . TAVERN = A rose, full blown.  
*R.* AT . FLEETE . BRIDGE . 1649. = W . D . B.  
 Boyne has only two figures of the date, No. 883.

## HATTON GARDEN.

3. *O.* THOMAS . LANE . HIS . HALFE . PENY. (In three lines.)  
*R.* AT . THE . GOLDEN . IN . HATON . GARDEN, = a full-blown  
 rose in field.

## HOCKLEY HOLE.

4. *O.* GEORGE . HALL . AT . MOTHER = a three-quarter female  
 figure.  
*R.* REDCATS . IN . HOCKLEY . HOLE = G . M . H .

## HOLBORN.

5. *O* JOHN . BALLAT . YE . KINGS . GATE . (In four lines.)  
*R* IN . HOLBOENE . HIS . HALFE . PENY. (In four lines.)
6. *O* W . BIRCH . AT . THE = A horse, saddled.  
*R* HOLBORN . BRIDGE = W . A . B .

A variety of Boyne, No. 1088.

## KNIGHTRIDER STREET.

7. *O* THOMAS . HOVEDEN . IN = Drapers' Arms.  
*R* KNIGHTRIDER . STREETE = T . A . H .

## LAD LANE.

8. *O* AT . THE . SWAN . WITH . 2 = A swan with two necks.  
*R* NECKES . IN . LAD . LANE = S . W .

## NEW STREET.

9. *O* WITNES . MY . NAME . ABRAHAM . LEWIS . IN . NEW . STREET .  
 CHANDLER. (In seven lines.)  
*R* MEMOR . I . OWE Y<sup>s</sup> BEARER . OF . THIS . A . HALF .  
 PENY. (In six lines.)
10. *O* WITNES MY NAME SARAH LEWIS IN NEW STREET CHANDLER.  
 (In seven lines.)  
*R* MEMOR I OWE Y<sup>s</sup> BEARER OF THIS A HALF PENY. (In six  
 lines.)

PARKER'S LANE (*Drury Lane*).

11. *O* W . H . (or K) WHITCOMBE . BREWER . IN . = W . W .  
*R* PARKERS . LANE . HIS . HALFE . PENY = 1664, surrounded  
 with stars.

A variety of Boyne, No. 1753. See date.

PUDDING LANE (*Lower Thames Street*).

12. *O* AT Y<sup>s</sup> MAYDEN HEADE = A bust of the Virgin Mary.  
*R* IN PYDIN LANE . 1668 = HIS HALFE PENY - B . W . A .

## RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.

13. *O* AT . THE . RED . LYON . IN . = A lion rampant.  
*R* RETLIF . 1649 = A . S . A .

A variety of Boyne, No. 1877, wanting the final E, &c.

ST. JOHN'S STREET (*Clerkenwell*).

14. *O* GEORGE . GODEWELL . POTTER . = A mitre.  
*R* IN . SAINT . IOHN STREET = HIS . HALP . PENNY. In field.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

15. O. FEATHERS . TAVERNE = Prince's feathers.  
 R. WEST . END . S<sup>r</sup> PAVLS = I . S . B OR I . S . P.  
 A variety of Boyne, No. 2177.

THAMES STREET.

16. O. AT . THE . BLACK . SWAN = A swan with chain round neck.  
 R. IN . THEMES . STREETE = R . M . W.

TOTHILL STREET.

17. O. IOANE MARTINE . WHITE = A stag.  
 R. HART . TVTEL . STREETE = I . B.

Middlesex.

ACTON.

18. O. ANNE FINCH . AT . Y<sup>r</sup> = A cock.  
 R. IN ACTON 1667 = HIS (*sic*) HALFE PENNY.

HIGHGATE.

19. O. PHILIP ALLEN . CHANDLER = HIS HALFE PENNY.  
 R. IN HIGATE . 1667 = P . A . A.

SHADWELL.

20. O. THO . COOKE . AT . MOOROCK . A . HED = Moor's head and bust.  
 R. IN . VPPER . SHADWELL . 1665 = HIS . HALFE . PENY.

## XXIX.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH  
CENTURY. (*Continued.*)

DOVER.

## PLATES G AND H.

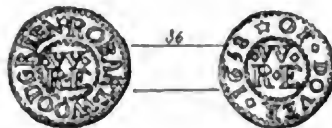
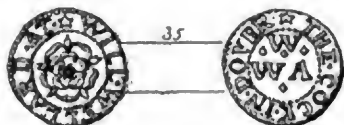
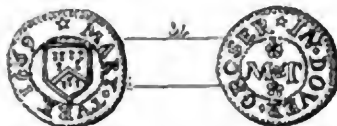
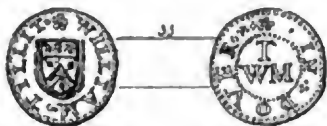
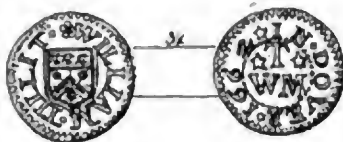
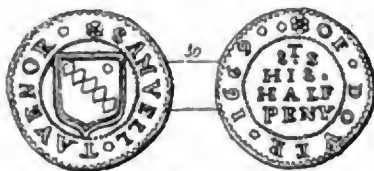
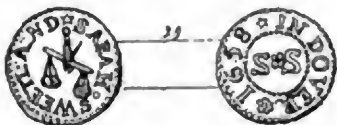
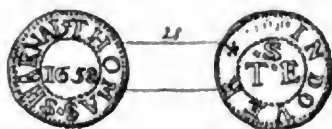
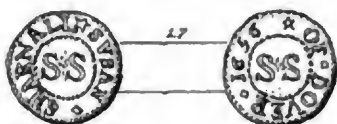
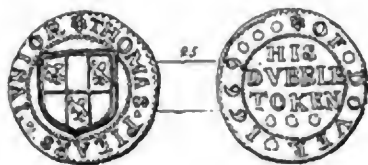
No. 25.—“Thomas Pears, junior, of Dover, 1669,” called this halfpenny “his dubble token,” and gave with it a little specimen of phonetic orthography, and the certain information that in this *quasi* currency for small change, *token* was the common name for a farthing, and *double token* for a halfpenny.

The Tallow Chandlers’ Arms on the obverse indicate the trade of the issuer, whose name and descendants are not to be traced in Dover.

The Tallow Chandlers’ Company of London was incorporated in the reign of Edward IV., 1463. Their arms are—Per fess, azure and argent, a pale counterchanged, three doves, of the last, each holding in the beak an olive branch, or.

Crests—First, a demi-angel, issuing from clouds, proper; vested, azure; wings expanded, or; crined, of the last; on his head a cap, thereon a cross patée, of the third; holding a dish argent; glorified, or; thereon the head of St. John Baptist, proper.

Second, a dish argent, glorified, proper; thereon the head of St. John Baptist, proper. Supporters, two angels,







37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44



45



46



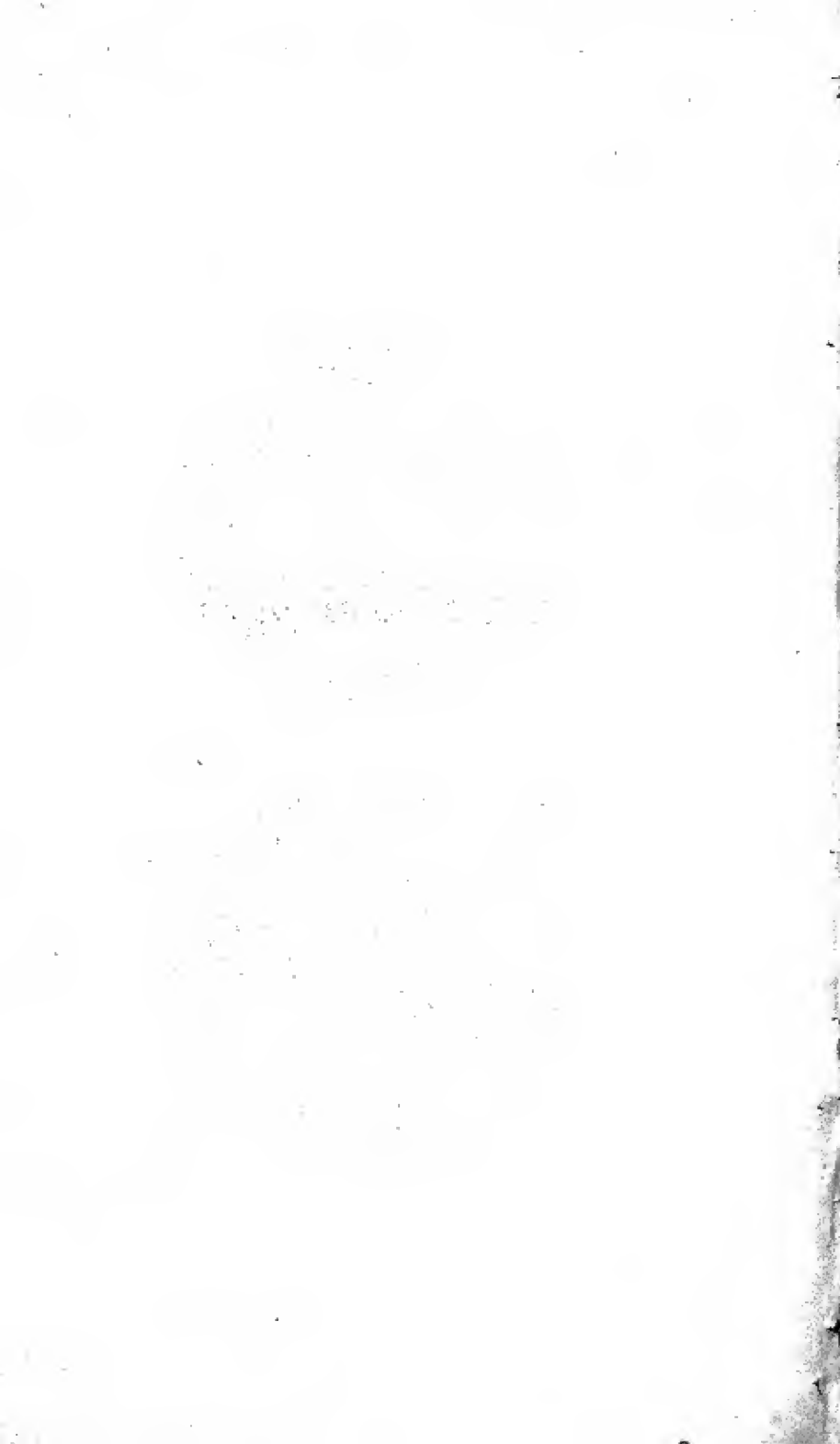
47



48







proper, vested, crined, and ducally crowned, or; the coronet surmounted with an estoile, of the last; each standing on a mount, vert. Motto, "Ecce Agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi." Another motto, "Quæ arguantur, a lumine manifestantur."

No. 26.—"Roger Rogers," a *greyhound*, "in Dover, 1665, R.F.R."

The white greyhound, the badge of the Tudors, assigns a period for the tavern from which this token was issued by Roger Rogers in 1665, a year of mourning not only for the metropolis and several large towns of England, but particularly for Dover, which, in that year, lost at least nine hundred of its inhabitants from a severe visitation of the plague. On account of the deaths occasioned by this dreadful calamity, a piece of ground, still enclosed by a fence, on the side hill, fronting the pier fort, though in Hougham parish, from that time called the Graves, was consecrated, where numbers were buried. The bodies of these unhappy sufferers were commonly carried from the pier in carts, a few in coffins, but the greater part without.

No. 27, "Susan Sharnall, of Dover, 1656," is only known by her token, with the initials S. S. in the field on each side.

No. 28.—"Thomas Sharnal, in Dover," issued his plain farthing in 1658, two years after that of his presumed relative, Susan Sharnall. The difference in the spelling of the surname is attributed to the want of space, there being scarcely room for the single consonant with which it terminates.

No. 29, "Sarah Sweetland, in Dover, 1658," has, in the field of the obverse, an unbalanced pair of scales, having a small object in the preponderating scale; to

denote, that at her shop the inequality of justice was against herself, to the advantage of the buyer.

No. 30, "Samuell Tavenor, of Dover, 1669, S.S.T. his half peny," has the Tavenor arms, granted 1575, and by patent 1604. Argent, a bend lozengy, sable; in sinister chief, a torteau.

Crest—a dove with wings expanded, argent; legged and beaked, gules; holding in the beak a laurel branch, vert. Another crest—out of a ducal coronet, gules, an oak tree, acorned, proper.

Tavenor, or Taverner, was a considerable family, not only in Kent, but in Essex, and at Hoxton in the county of Hertfordshire. There is said to be a man of this name among the present inhabitants of Dover.

No. 31.—We learn from this token that the issuer practised a twofold trade. The obverse has the Farriers' Arms, and shows that John Thomas was at Dover the veterinary surgeon of his day; and from the reverse, that, by the aid of his wife, he carried on the business of a grocer, which trade then, as in many small country towns now, implied a general dealer, combined many occupations, and frequently employed a considerable capital. The house in which they exercised their industry is now a private house.

No. 32.—A well-defined farthing, having on the obverse William Tillit, *The Coopers' Arms*; on the reverse, "in Dover, 1662, W.M.T.," with a star of five points on each side of the T.

No. 33, was also issued by William Tillit, and has a similar obverse to the last; on the reverse a cinque-foil, and a point, "in Dover," four, five, and four points, forming a lozenge, pentagon and lozenge; *in the field*, W.M.T. The Coopers' Arms, gyronny of eight, gules

and sable; on a chevron, between three annulets, or; a grose between two adzes; on a chief, vert, three lilies, slipped, stalked, and leaved, argent.

Crest—on a wreath, a demi-heathcock, with wings expanded, azure, powdered with annulets, or; in the beak, a lily, argent. Supporters, two camels, gules; bridled, or; powdered with annulets of the last. Motto, "Love as brethren." The Company sometimes use another motto—"Gande Maria Virgo."

No. 34.—Nothing more is known of Mary Turk than we can gather from her token, which was issued in the last year of the Commonwealth, 1659, and has the Grocers' Arms, and the word "Groser," another instance of the varied spelling of the period.

The time had now almost arrived for the ancient and strong Castle of Dover, with the overshadowed town beneath, to be restored to its royal master. So late as the civil commotions of the reign of Charles I. the great importance of holding Dover Castle had occupied the attention of the leaders of both parties, and whilst the one endeavoured to keep, the other strove as constantly to gain possession of it. It was wrested from the king in 1642, being taken by surprise in the night, by Drake, a merchant, and a zealous partisan for the Parliament.

Drake had formed a plan to assault this fortress, and August 1st, 1642, was the time fixed for putting his daring and perilous design in execution. Having provided everything that was considered necessary for the purpose, he, with about a dozen bold followers, by the aid of ropes and scaling-ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, armed, and undiscovered. He was well acquainted with that part of the castle, and knew that it was left unguarded, as it was thought to be inaccessible from the side next the sea.

Having reached the summit, they immediately proceeded to the post where the sentinel was placed, and, securing him, they soon threw open the gates. The garrison, few in number, and in the confusion of night, concluded he had a strong force with him, so that the officer in command quietly surrendered his charge.

Drake lost no time in despatching messengers to Canterbury with the news of his success, and the Earl of Warwick sent him a sufficient force to defend the castle.

King Charles II., at the Restoration, landed at Dover. Pepys, who was present, recorded it in his Diary, May 25th, 1660.—The reception by the mayor, and the presentation from the town of a very rich Bible, “which he took, and said it was the thing that he loved above all things in the world.” A canopy was provided, under which the king talked with General Monk and others, and then took his departure for Canterbury, amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude. There is an anachronism of a day in the date of this historical event, as related by Pepys in his Diary, and Hasted and Boys in their histories; the latter have written that it occurred on “Saturday, May 26th, 1660, about one o’clock in the afternoon.”

Mr. Knocker, of Dover, has kindly informed me that the proceedings of the king’s landing were duly recorded in the corporate archives of Dover—an authority upon which it will be safe to rely—as occurring on May 25th, 1660. This date is also at the end of the inscription on the corporation mace, had in honour of the event, 1676 :—

“Carolus Hic Posuit Vestigia Prima Secundus, May 25th, 1660.”

No. 35.—Alexander Wellard was town clerk of Dover when Will. Wellard circulated his farthing, having a full-

blown rose, from which we infer that his house was of the Tudor period. On the reverse he also seems to intimate that, not *under the rose*, but, in the little garden behind the rose, the cruel sport of "threshing the cock," as a manuscript life of the fourth Lord Berkeley names it, was not confined to a Shrove Tuesday pastime. We not only find from Pepys' Diary that the sport was openly practised, but from the following :—

"Last Tuesday a Brewer's servant in Southwark, took his walks round Tower-hill, Moorfields, and Lincoln's-in-fields, and knocked down so many cocks, that by selling them again, he returned home twenty-eight shillings odd pence a richer man than he came out."—*Protestant Mercury*, Feb. 14th, 1700.

In our early wars with France, when the national animosity ran high, this sport was the more popular from the word *Gallus* denoting either a cock or a Frenchman; and poor Monsieur at the stake was pelted by men and boys in a very rough and hostile manner.

Sir Charles Sedley, in his epigram, points to another origin :—

"Mayst thou be punish'd for St. Peter's crime,  
And on Shrove Tuesday perish in thy prime."

A German author<sup>1</sup> assigns the following, and writes :—

"When the Danes were masters of England, and lorded it over the nations of the island, the inhabitants of a certain great city, grown weary of their slavery, had formed a secret conspiracy to murder their masters in one night, and twelve men had undertaken to enter the town-house by a stratagem, and, seizing the arms, surprise the guard which kept it, and at which time their fellows, upon a signal given, were to come out of their houses and murder all opposers; but when they were putting it in execution, the unusual crowing and fluttering of the cocks about the place they attempted to enter at, discovered their design; upon which the Danes became so enraged that they

<sup>1</sup> Cranenstein.

doubled their cruelty, and used them with more severity than ever. Soon after they were freed from the Danish yoke, and, to revenge themselves on the cocks for the misfortune they involved them in, instituted this custom of knocking them on the head on Shrove Tuesday, the day on which it happened. This sport, though a first only practised in one city, in process of time became a national divertimento, and has continued ever since the Danes first lost this island."

The *London Daily Advertiser*, in 1759, records the exertions of the justices of the city and liberty of Westminster to suppress this diversion. The result was, that "few cocks were seen to be thrown at," and continues,— "It is to be hoped this barbarous custom will soon be left off." This hope is now happily realised, the only trace of it being in the game played by country boys, in shooting with a marble, from a given distance, at a little leaden cast of a bird on a small pedestal, the owner receiving all that miss, and returning a stated number when the bird is hit.

No. 36.—"Robert Woodgreen, of Dover, 1658," with the letters R.E.W. on each side.

#### PLATE H.

No. 37, was also issued by Robert Woodgreen in 1666, eight years after the former. In this he altered the spelling of his Christian name, and adopted for a device the emblem of England, "*Rosa sine spina*."

No. 38, the farthing of "Wil Warden, at the Hors and hors shooe," has the figure of a horse similar to that on No. 14, there called the "White Horse," the emblem of Kent, and on the reverse a well-formed horseshoe, enclosing the letters W.M.W.; the shoe shows that it was turned at the heel and pierced for six nails. The device is an index to the trade of Will Warden.

The horseshoe was regarded by the superstitious as a charm against witchcraft, and even at the present day is nailed over the stable doors at many of the old farms; it is therefore probable that the initials of the name encircled by the horseshoe indicated safe and honourable dealings.

No. 39, the little token of Jane Coller was, doubtless, characteristic, as to neatness; it has neither device nor date; and all that can be gleaned from it is, that it belongs to the Dover series. The name occurs among the present inhabitants.

No. 40.—The George Inn, where this token was acknowledged by I. E. C., in 1652, it is thought, has long since passed away; there is still a "George" in Dover, but questioned to be the "George" of the seventeenth century.

No. 41.—Katheren Gardner has left a halfpenny and a farthing. Her halfpenny has "Katheren Gardner," the name of the town being placed across the field, above the initials of her name; and on the reverse, "In Dover Chanler 1667 her halfe penny."

No. 42, the farthing issued by the same person, has a similar obverse to her halfpenny; the reverse has, "in Dover 1667," and the word "Chan - ler" in two lines. The name now occurs among the inhabitants.

No. 43.—"The Blew Anker at Dover Docke, T.D.K." The house from which this token was issued has been very recently pulled down by the railway company. It stood in Round Tower Street, near the harbour.

No. 44.—"Thomas Stiveday, in Dover, 1653," with the letters T. I. S. on each side. The plain farthing of Thomas Stiveday alone remains to record his memory.

The last seven tokens were not in the collection of the late Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, but, with the four that



follow, were kindly lent to be engraved from the collection of Mr. Boyne.

No. 45.—“Edward Franklin, of Foulston, in Kent, his half-penny, E. E. F. (16)70.”

No. 46.—A halfpenny, from the small village of Polton, similar to the last, and certainly by the same issuer; the addition of a letter to the surname does not destroy the assumption. Polton is about three miles from Dover, and four from Folkestone, very obscurely situated among the hills, in a wild, dreary, and romantic district. The parish is very small, consisting only of the manor farms of Polton and St. Radigund's, and a cottage or two. The church of Polton was dedicated to St. Mary, and was standing in 1523. There are now no remains of it, but a stone with an inscription marks the site, in a little valley about half a mile south from the abbey. The church was so very small as to be named in Domesday, “*Æcclesiola*.”

No. 47.—“Richard Symons, of Elham, in Kent, grocer. R. M. S. 1664.” *The Grocers' Arms*.

No. 48.—The farthing, without a date, of “William Partridg, of Elham. W. P.” *The Grocers' Arms*.

There is a halfpenny of the same issuer with a similar obverse, but the name spelt Partridge, and on the reverse “Of Elham his  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. P.”

Elham is an extensive parish and pleasant village, about six and a half miles from Folkestone, and nine from Dover, situated in the Nailbourn valley, on a gentle rise near the stream; and has long been considered one of the most healthy districts in East Kent.

H. W. ROLFE.

(*To be continued.*)

## NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

IN No. 5 (September and October) of the *Revue Numismatique* there are the following articles:—

1. Letter XVI. of M. de Sauley to M. A. de Longpérier, on the "Numismatique Gauloise."

M. de Sauley, in this article, attributes a coin to Tentomatus, King of the Nitiobriges, mentioned by Cæsar (B.G. VII. chaps. xxxi. and xlvi.) From the reading of several MSS. the name of the king is found in several forms—Votomatus, Vitomatus, Votomapatus, &c., and other forms, as Vocomapatus, Vatomapatus, &c., occur. The coin has on the reverse the end of a name . . . OMAPATIS, and in the opinion of M. de Sauley belongs to a king of the Nitiobriges, which king was named "Votomapatius," or "Votomapatus," and the same personage as the "Tentomatus" of Cæsar.

2. "On an inedited tetradrachm of Ptolemy Philadelphus," by M. François Lenormant.

3. Letter to M. A. de Longpérier, "On some rare and inedited French coins," from M. le Baron de Kœhne.

4. "Essay on the monetary history of the Counts of Flanders of the house of Burgundy, and description of their gold and silver money." Charles le Téméraire (1467—1477), by M. L. Deschamps de Pas.

5. "Inedited mediæval coins," by M. A. de Barthélémy.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* is a review of M. Robert's work, "Numismatique de Cambrai," by M. de Barthélémy.

In the *Chronique* we are gratified to read that the annual numismatic prize, founded by M. Allier de Hauteroche, has been awarded to M. Henri Cohen for his "Description Historique des Médailles frappées sous l'Empire Romaine."

There are some additional autonomous Roman coins of the imperial period, published by M. le Duc de Blacas, with some observations on his recent paper by M. l'Abbé Cavedoni.

The *Nécrologie* announces the death of M. le Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes, and gives a short notice of his life and works.

In the *troisième livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge* for 1862, there are the following articles:—

1. Letter to M. Hucher from M. le Baron Chaudruc de

Crazannes, "On a variety of the coin of the colony of Nemausus, with the heads of Augustus and Agrippa."

The coins of Nemausus, with the heads of Augustus and Agrippa are not uncommon, but the variety published by M. le Baron de Crazannes is of great rarity, and only one example of it is said to exist, and that in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris. The variety consists in the fact that the head of Agrippa—which on all other coins, as well as the head of Augustus, is represented *unbearded*—is on this coin given with a *thick beard*, a strange circumstance for imperial numismatology, as the beard is unknown on coins till the reign of Hadrian. M. Pelet, in an "Essai sur les Médailles de Nemausus," revives the opinion of Jean Poldo d'Albénos (1560) that the heads on this coin are those of M. Aurelius and *Lucius Verus*. This view has, however, been combated by M. de Longpérier (*Rev. Num.*, 1862). M. le Baron gives some suggestion as to the time when Agrippa might have let his beard grow, the most likely of which is that it was as a sign of mourning; but this is not certain. There is a P.S., stating that after the paper was written and sent off, M. le Baron received a communication from an eminent numismatist, who asserts that what has been taken for a *beard* on the coin of Nemausus, which is in the *Cabinet Impérial*, "ce sont des hachures dues à la fabrique grossière du coin!" The woodcut which accompanies this paper shows decidedly a beard.

2. "On the coins of the Counts of Limburg-sur-la-Lenne," by M. C. A. Serrure.

3. "A find of coins at Tongres," by M. A. Perreau.

On the 17th of May of this year some workmen employed at a house at Tongres encountered in their labours an earthen pot, which was broken by the shock, and found to be full of silver coins, much oxidised. The coins were cleaned, and were found to be 463 in number, belonging to Jean III., Jeanne and Wenceslas, Dukes of Brabant; Louis de Male and Philippe le Hardi, Counts of Flanders; Guillaume II., Count of Namur; and Charles VI., King of France. There were eighteen different types, and a description of each, with remarks, is given by M. Perreau.

4. "Two inedited coins and a jetton—Marguerite of Austria, Cruiningen, Philip II.," by M. O. Picqué.

5. "Documents pour servir à l'histoire des monnaies," by M. de la Fons-Mélicocq (12th century, mentioned by an anonymous writer of the 15th).

6. "Notice on the numismatic cabinet of the University of Leyden," 1st part, by M. Vander-Chijs.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of different publications.

The death of M. le Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes (of whose

paper we have given above a short abstract) is recorded as having taken place at Castelsarrazin, 15th Aug., 1862. *Æt.* 81.

*Berliner Blätter für Münz-, Siegel-, und Wappenkunde*, (pp. 122, 4 plates). Ersten Bundes, erstes Heft. Berlin, 1862.

This, the first number of a new periodical devoted principally to numismatic subjects, gives promise of taking the place among German students which the *Revue Numismatique* occupies among those of France. It contains the following articles:—

1. "The coins of the Sindi," by M. le Baron de Koelne.

This paper contains a notice of the only three coins known which are attributed to this ancient Scythian people.

2. "Denier of Echternach," by the same.

3. "Coins of Poland," by the same.

4. "The find of coins at Rummelsburg," by H. Dannenberg.

This hoard of coins, which appears to have been deposited about the year 1010, comprised a large number of silver coins, principally of Saxony, Lotharingia, Suabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia, but also some of Burgundy, Norway, Italy, and England. Among the latter are twenty-one varieties of the pennies of Æthelred II. of the types Hildebrand, Ab, B, B 2, C, Ca, and D. Among them the following reverses are given as unpublished:—

EDELNOÐ MONT. Type D.

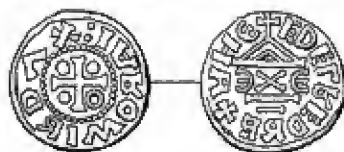
STELENBIT M-O LIN. Type C.

DRHPOLD M-O LVN.

EADPERD M-O LVN.

SIDPINE M-O LVN.

A coin of Jaromir, Duke of Bohemia, A.D. 1003 - 1012, which resembles another in the *Blätter für Münz-kunde*, vol. ii. Pl. xx. No. 313, and has the legend EDELRED REX ANG (retrograde) on the reverse, is also of great interest to the English numismatist, and we have therefore thought it desirable to give our readers the annexed woodcut of it, which is a *fac-simile* of No. 88 in Pl. ii. of the *Berliner Blätter*.



5. "Mediæval coins of Glogau," by Vossberg.

6. "On a Ducat of Count Mandelli," by M. le Baron de Koelne.

7. "Coins of the kingdom of Naples in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries," by Strehlke.

## 8. Miscellaneous.

The remainder of the part contains notices of the recently struck coins of various states of both hemispheres (including one by no means complimentary to our new bronze coinage), of modern medals, and of recent numismatic publications.

"A Vindication of the Celtic Inscriptions on Gaulish and British Coins," by Beale Poste. 8vo. pp. 64. This pamphlet, in reply to the reviews of the "Celtic Inscriptions," by the same author, which appeared in the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, and *Numismatic Chronicle*, consists principally of a reiteration of Mr. Poste's peculiar views on British coins, and some little abuse of those who venture to differ from him. As he says that our account of his "Celtic Inscriptions" had, "in the aggregate," several misrepresentations in every paragraph, we must, for fear of falling into similar errors, decline the attempt to give any further account of the present pamphlet.

"Geschichte der Jüdischen Münzen gemeinfasslich dargestellt, von Dr. M. A. Levy," Breslau, 1862, 8vo. pp. 164.

This work gives a popular account of the Jewish coinage as illustrative of and illustrated by Jewish history. The plan adopted is very good, and all the coins of the series, even to some of those now published for the first time in England, in Mr. Reichardt's paper, p. 268, are adduced. We have not space to enter fully into the arrangement of the Jewish coins as adopted by Dr. Levy, which differs in many particulars from that of M. de Saulcy. The principal features are, however, that he makes the coinage commence under Simon Maccabæus, to whom he assigns the shekels, half shekels, and the copper coins of the 4th year, instead of to Jaddua or Yaddous; while those with the name of Judas are assigned to Judas Aristobulus, and not to Maccabæus, and all those with the name of Jonathan to Alexander Jannæus. By this means the difficulty in M. de Saulcy's arrangement, that there were no small copper coins of Simon to correspond with those of his predecessors, Judas and Jonathan, and his successor, John Hyrcanus, is entirely overcome. The coinage of Eleazar and Simon, struck during the insurrections of the Jews, is fully illustrated, some of those bearing the name of Simon being assigned to Simon Ben-Giora and Ben-Gamliel as well as to Ben-Kosiba. There are Appendices on the classification, types, inscriptions, weight of Jewish coins, and on the false coins with Hebrew inscriptions. The work is illustrated with woodcuts, to which, however, justice has not been done in the printing. We recommend it to all students of Jewish coins or of Biblical literature.



1870-1871



## MISCELLANEA.

THE W. H. MEDAL, Pl. vii.—We are indebted to the kindness of John Williams, Esq., F.S.A., for the plate of the medal struck by the late Walter Hawkins, Esq., of which some account is given in the obituary notice in the Proceedings. We extract the following description of it from a small pamphlet, written by Mr. W. Hawkins as an exposition of the devices on what he termed "The W. H. Medal."

"The medal now under consideration has been designed with a view of affording a stimulus and encouragement to the three virtues of Industry, Courtesy, and Integrity.

"The upper compartment of the obverse represents the theatre at Athens, with the Spartans on the left, all risen to receive an aged stranger, who has left the Athenians, seated on the right, by whom he had been repulsed with derision, after an invitation to take a place amongst them.

"In the left section of the lower compartment is represented Socrates in prison, conversing cheerfully with his dejected friends, whilst the gaoler in tears presents the chalice with poison.

"In the right section of the lower compartment is Demosthenes, at dawn of day, in the act of declaiming on a rocky shore, whilst the waves of the sea are greatly agitated.

"Rev.—W. H. To encourage a steady perseverance in Industry, Courtesy, and Integrity."

MEDAL OF PAUL III.—The legend or inscription on a medal of Paul III.,—Pont-Max.,—of which the reverse is a naked youth carrying on his shoulder a water-pot, from which he is watering a lily, has caused some difficulty. It is ΦΕΡΝΗ ΖΗΝΟΣ ΕΥΠΑΙΝΕΙ (*Dos Jovis bene irrigat*). In the "Trésor de Numismatique et Glyptique," this is translated, "Il arrose le don de Jupiter." This is evidently incorrect, as ΦΕΡΝΗ is the nominative case, and the above construction requires it to be the accusative or objective. It may, of course, mean that "the gift or beneficence of Jove (God) irrigates or nourishes"—the lily being the object nourished. It is, however, in all probability, a pun or play upon the pope's family name and device. Paul III. was of the house of Farnese, Φερνὴ Ζηνός becomes then *Farnesinus*, and εὐπαίνει (*eu* and *paínō*) *bene irrigat*, his own family, represented by the Farnese lily. Not by any means an unusual proceeding on the part of sovereign pontiffs.

R. WESTMACOTT.

May, 1862.



*To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.*

SIR,

Enclosed I forward you an impression of a coin of Henry III., found on the site of the Castle, at Northampton. The moneyer is "Nicole on Norham" (pton); but the principal interest attached to it is that it is a plated coin. I have never met with any mediæval coins of this description. Henry was certainly "hard run for the ready," and some of his subjects counterfeited, and foreigners introduced false coins. The Romans had false coins plated on iron, in a similar manner, at an early period; but at a later time the coins were washed with silver.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &amp;c.,

E. PRETTY.

Maidstone.

*To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose you an impression of a gold ancient British coin found recently in Berkshire. It has been kindly forwarded to me by the President of Trinity College, Oxon, who says "it was picked up by a girl gleaning last month in a field about a mile to the west of Hampstead Norris, Berks, near a wood, marked on the Ordnance map as 'Lark Wood.' This is about a mile to the south of the old and genuine British village on Compton cow down. It is said to be in beautiful preservation; and having been submitted to a goldsmith (if we can venture to give him so great a name), at Newbury, has been pronounced by him to weigh 94 grains troy, and to be worth, namely as old gold, about fifteen shillings."

Although an uninscribed coin, this piece will not be without interest to yourself and some of the members of the Numismatic Society, to whom I beg you to exhibit the impression. The coin is in the possession of Mr. Luke Lousley.

The type is engraved in Roach Smith's "Coll. Ant.," vol. i., pl. lvi., 5, from a specimen found at Farley Heath. Other specimens have been found at Ruscombe and Maidenhead, Berks; Little Milton, Oxford; and among the hoard at Whaddon Chase.

Yours sincerely,

J. Y. AKERMAN.

Abingdon, Nov. 5, 1862.

FIND OF COINS.—About two months ago some Roman coins, some fibulæ, some rings, and a spur of the Edwardian period were found on the property of the Earl of Normanton, at Rushall Down, about six miles from Devizes, towards Salisbury. The coins, which were of the third-brass size, consisted principally of those of Constantine the Great and his sons. There were, however, also one of Gallienus, two of Tetricus, two of Valens, and two of Allectus, one of which was in a very fair state of preservation.

F. W. M.

# INDEX.

## A.

- Ace, coin of, 108  
 Ælia Capitolina, coins of, 114  
 Agrippa I., coins of, 272  
 " II., 274  
 AKERMAN, J. Y., Esq.:—  
 On a British coin found in Berks, 324  
 ALBA, coin of, 300  
 Alexander Ægus, coins of, 103  
 " Jannens, coins of, 270  
 " Severus, coins of, 122  
 Anglo-American copper coinage, 20, 191  
 Anglo-Saxon coins found near Croydon, 302  
 Anglo-Saxon coins found near Chester, 305  
 Antigonus, coin of, 64, 270  
 Antiochus Theos, coins of, 130  
 Antoninus Pius, coins of, 114, 119, 120  
 Archebius, coins of, 267  
 Archelaus, coin of, .  
 Ariarathes III., coins of, 4  
 " IV., coins of, 7  
 " V., coins of, 8  
 " VIII., coins of, 10  
 Ariobarzanes I., coins of, 13  
 " II., coins of, 14  
 " III., coins of, 15  
 " IX., coins of, 17  
 Askalon, coins of, 117  
 Augustus, coins of, 118  
 Aurelius-Marcus, coins of, 114

## B.

- BABINGTON, REV. CHURCHILL, B.D.:—  
 Descriptions of some unpublished Jewish coins, 64  
 On an unedited coin of Pessinus, 136  
 Bactrian coins, 178, 269  
 Bahamas, coins of, 308  
 Baltimore penny, 28  
 Barbadoes, coins of, 200  
 Berliner Blätter, notice of, 321  
 Bermuda, coins of, 210  
 Berytus, coins of, 105  
 BODVOC, coin inscribed, 153

- BORRELL, MAXIMILIAN, Esq.:—  
 Coins of the kings of Cappadocia, 1  
 British coin found in Berks, 324

## C.

- Cæsarea ad Libanum, 106  
 " Samaria, 109  
 Canada, coins of, 200  
 Cappadocia, coins of, 1  
 Capitolina, coin of, 104  
 Caracalla, coins of, 40, 111  
 Carausius, coins of, 41  
 Carinus, coins of, 41  
 Carolina halfpenny, 28  
 Charles I., Irish coins of, 282  
 " II., Irish coins of, 288  
 Chinese knife money, 213  
 CHRISTMAS, REV. H., F.R.S.:—  
 On the Anglo-American copper coinage, 20  
 Copper coinage of the British colonies in America, 191  
 Irish coins of copper and billon, 278  
 Anglo-Saxon coins found near Croydon, 302  
 Cleopatra III., coins of, 175  
 Cohen, M. H., remarks in reply to, 240  
 Coin exhibitor, 230  
 Coins, false, 161  
 Coins, finds of:—  
 Aberdeenshire, 231  
 Amphill, 233  
 Bury St. Edmunds, 148  
 Caudecôte, near Dieppe, 30  
 Chantenay, 145  
 Chepstow, 230  
 Chester, 305  
 Croydon, near, 231, 302  
 Dumfries, near, 153  
 Melrose, near, 231  
 Fourville, near Dieppe, 30  
 Roman, near Devizes, 325  
 Strasburg, near, 146  
 Commodus, coins of, 104, 120  
 Commonwealth, Irish coins of the, 287  
 CONOB, the legend, 240

Constantius I., coin of, 48  
 „ Chlorus, coins of, 43  
 „ Gallus, coins of, 61  
 Cornelia Supera, coins of, 40

D.

Damascus, coins of, 104  
 Deal tokens, 140  
 Decapolis, coins of, 104  
 Demerara, coins of, 211  
 Demetrias, coin of, 106  
 Diadumenianus, coins of, 111  
 DICKINSON, W. B., Esq.:—  
 On Fox Talbot's translation of the  
 Cuneiform inscription on the cylinder  
 of Sargon, 123  
 Sterling of Henry VII. of Germany, 147  
 On Chinese knife money, 213  
 Diodotus, coins of, 182  
 Dover tokens, 219, 310

E.

Edward IV., Irish coins of, 279  
 Egypt, coins found in, 160  
 Elagabalus, coins of, 111, 115, 119  
 Elham tokens, 318  
 Elizabeth, Irish coins of, 280  
 Essequibo, coins of, 211  
 Euthydemus, coins of, 185, 261  
 EVANS, JOHN, Esq., F.S.A.:—  
 On a British coin inscribed BODVOC,  
 153

F.

FAIRHOLT, F. W., F.S.A.:—  
 On ancient German coins, 37  
 FRANKS, AUGUSTUS W., Dir. Soc. Ant.:—  
 London tokens of the 17th century, 81  
 Folkestone tokens, 318

G.

Gallienus, coins of, 112  
 Gaza, coins of, 120  
 George I., American coins of, 24  
 „ II., American coins of, 28  
 „ III., American coins of, 29  
 „ IV., colonial coins of, 191, 195  
 German coins, ancient, 37  
 Geta, coins of, 115, 121  
 Gordianus Pius, coins of, 113, 122  
 Greek imperial coins, 104

H.

Hadrian, coins of, 119  
 Halifax, Nova Scotia, coins of, 193

Henry II., coins of, 233  
 „ III., coins of, 80, 324  
 „ VII., Emperor of Germany, coin of,  
 147, 228  
 Herennia Etruscilla, coins of, 110  
 Herennius Etruscus, coins of, 110  
 Herod Antipas, coin of, 272  
 „ Archelaus, coins of, 66, 271  
 „ the Great, coins of, 65  
 Hostilianus, coins of, 110  
 HUXEY, M. C. G.:—  
 On the classification of ancient coins  
 found in Egypt, 160

I.

Irish coins of copper and billon, 278  
 Italy, coin of ancient, 300

J.

Jamaica, coins of, 211  
 James I., American coin of, 22  
 „ II., Irish coins of, 290  
 Jewish coins, unpublished, 64, 268  
 „ Dr. Levy's work on, 322  
 John Hyrcanus, coins of, 269  
 Joppe, coin of, 111  
 Julia Domna, coins of, 104, 105, 108,  
 113, 115  
 „ Mæsa, coins of, 121

K.

Kentish tokens, 69, 140, 219, 310

L.

Levy, Dr. M. A., *Geschichte der Jüdischen  
 Münzen*, 322  
 Licinius I., coin of, 44  
 London tokens, 81, 307  
 LXXII on Roman coins, 240

M.

Macrinus, coin of, 106  
 MADDEN, FRED. W., Esq., M.R.S.L.:—  
 On some unpublished Roman coins, 39  
 Remarks in reply to M. Cohen, 240  
 Magdalen Island, coins of, 200  
 Marie d'Artois, sterling of, 82  
 Mary, Queen of Scots, false coins of, 151  
 MAYER, JOSEPH, Esq., F.S.A.:—  
 London tokens, 307  
 Méraude, Mint of, 32, 147  
 Mint-marks, Roman, 60

## N.

Neapolis, Samaria, 111  
 New Brunswick, coins of, 198  
 „ England halfpenny, 23  
 Newfoundland, coins of, 192  
 Nova Scotia, coins of, 193

## O.

OB on Roman coins, 240  
 OBDV, the legend, 45  
 ON, the Saxon, 236  
 Ostia, the mint of, 46  
 Otacilia Severa, coins of, 112

## P.

Palæstina, coins of, 108  
 Pantaleon, coin of, 261  
 Paul III., medal of, 823  
 PEACOCK, JOHN, ESQ.:—  
 On Anglo-Saxon coins, 305  
 Pella, coins of, 105  
 Pessinus, imedited coin of, 135  
 Phœnicia, coins of, 105  
 Philippus Senior, coins of, 106, 108, 112  
 „ Junior, coins of, 108, 112  
 POOLE, R. STUART, ESQ., M.R.S.L.:—  
 On a new coin of ancient Italy, 300  
 Poste, Rev. Beale, notice of vindication of  
 Celtic Inscriptions, 322  
 POWNALL, REV. ASSHETON, M.A.:—  
 Remarkable coin of Stephen, 189  
 On some pennies of Henry II., found at  
 Ampthill, 233  
 PRETTY, EDWARD, ESQ., F.S.A.:—  
 On a coin of Henry III., 324  
 Prince Edward's Island, coins of, 200  
 Ptolemais, coins of, 108  
 Ptolemies, coins of, 160

## R.

Ramsgate tokens, 144  
*Regen-bogen-Schlüsselchen*, 37  
 REICHARDT, REV. H. C.:—  
 Unpublished Greek imperial coins, 104  
 Unpublished Jewish coins, 268  
 Revue Numismatique, notices of, 77, 145,  
 226, 319  
 Revue Numismatique Belge, notices of, 79,  
 146, 228, 320  
 ROLFE, H. W., ESQ.:—  
 Kentish tokens of the 17th century, 69,  
 140, 219, 310  
 Roman coins, unpublished, 39  
 Roman mints, 60

## S.

Sabina, coins of, 104  
 Sales of coins, 152, 231  
 Salonina, coins of, 109  
 Samaria, coins of, 109, 113  
 Sandwich tokens, 69  
 Sargon, cylinder of, 123  
 Seythopolis Samaritanic, coins of, 113  
 Septimius Severus, coins of, 89, 120  
 SHARP, SAMUEL, ESQ., F.G.S.:—  
 On a sterling of Marie d'Artois, 82  
 „ „ Henry III., Emperor of  
 Germany, 228  
 Simon Maccabæus, coins of, 268  
 „ Barchochæba, 276  
 Somer's Island, coin of, 211  
 Southwark tokens, 100  
 Stephen, coin of, 189

## T.

TALBOT, H. FOX, ESQ.:—  
 Cuneiform inscription, 123  
 THOMAS, EDWARD, ESQ.:—  
 Bactrian coins, 178, 259  
 Tiberius, coin of, 67, 118, 274  
 Titus, coins of, 118  
 Tokens, Kentish, 69, 140, 219  
 „ London, &c., 81, 307  
 Trajan, coins of, 116  
 Trajanus Decius, coins of, 116  
 Trebonianus Gallus, coins of, 109  
 Tripolis, coin of, 107  
 Tyre, coin of, 107

## V.

Valens, coins of, 63  
 Valentinianus I., coins of, 62  
 Valerianus, coins of, 110  
 Verus Lucius, coins of, 114, 119  
 Vespasian, coins of, 114  
 Victoria, colonial coins of, 196

## W.

W. H. medal, the, 323  
 WARREN, JOSEPH, ESQ.:—  
 Find of coins at Bury St. Edmunds, 148  
 WEBSTER, WILLIAM, ESQ.:—  
 False coins of Mary, Queen of Scots, 151  
 West Indies, coins of, 208  
 WESTMACOTT, R., ESQ.:—  
 On a medal of Paul III., 323

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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SESSION 1861—62.

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OCTOBER 24, 1861.

J. WILLIAMS, Esq., Librarian, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Bulletin de la Société de Antiquaires de Normandie. January and February, 1861. From the Society.

2. Proceedings and Papers of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, vol. iii., Part. I., 1860; vol. iii., N.S., January, April, and July, 1861, Nos. 31, 32, 33. From the Society.

In the number for 1860 there is a very interesting article, in nine sections, by Dr. Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A., on the "Money of Necessity, issued in Ireland, in the reign of Charles I."

The plates of Tokens, so kindly presented to the Society by Mr. Rolfe, were exhibited to the meeting.

Mr. Sharp exhibited an ancient British coin of one of the sons of Commius; a variety hitherto unpublished. It is of gold, weighing  $81\frac{1}{4}$  grains. *Obv.* COM. F. on a sunk tablet; above and below, a ring ornament. *Rev.* A horseman galloping to right, wielding his sword; behind, a star, in exergue a legend, apparently VIR. There is an *exergual* line. It differs from other specimens in having the ring ornaments on the obverse.

Mr. Williams exhibited the first volume of a series of Electrotypes of Roman large and second brass—chiefly the former—taken by himself, and when finished to consist of six volumes, folio.

Mr. Evans read a communication from M. le Baron de Köhne, Conseiller d'État at St. Petersburg, "On the system at present in use in cataloguing coins for sale," in which he advocated giving fuller descriptions of the coins, and distributing them into smaller lots.

Mr. Williams read a paper, communicated by W. B. Dickinson, Esq., "On Chinese Knife-Money." It is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 213.

Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by R. S. Poole, Esq., "On a coin from the Cyrenaica, presented to the British Museum by the late F. H. Crowe, Esq., H. M. Consul at Cairo." The paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. i. p. 201.

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NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Professor Ramsay, of Glasgow, the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A., Morley Farrow, Esq., M.R.S.L., Henry Hartwright, Esq., and George Sim, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Sharp, exhibited a groat of Edward III., with the bust extended through the tressure, and nearly to the inner circle of the legend.

Mr. Boyne exhibited three silver medallions, one of Elagabalus, and two of Diadumenian, minted at Antioch. The portrait on one of those of Diadumenian is curiously similar to that of Elagabalus, and but for the MAP. OII. preceding the ANTΩNINOC in the legend, the coin might have been attributed to him. The

reverses of all three have an eagle either to the right or left, with the usual inscription, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΥΠΙΑΤΟC.

Mr. Sharp exhibited a large brass coin of Titus, with the ΙΥΔΑΕΑ CAITA reverse, but with a male captive standing facing the palm-tree, instead of having the usual seated female figure. Unfortunately, the coin is but in poor preservation.

Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by S. Sharp, Esq., giving an account of an extremely rare foreign sterling of Marie d'Artois, widow of John III., Count of Namur, who died in 1331. The legend of the obverse is MARIA DOA ARTESN, and that of the reverse MONETA MERAUD. 'The position of this mint of Méraude had long been a puzzle to continental numismatists, but M. de Lafontaine, after much research, has established the identity of Méraude with Poilvache, a castle on the right bank of the Meuse, three leagues from Namur, which Marie d'Artois bought in 1342 of John of Bohemia. This paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 32.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., communicated an account of some unpublished Jewish coins. Among them were coins of Antigonus, Herod the Great, and Archelaus, and one struck under Tiberius by the procurators in Judæa. The coin of Antigonus is remarkable for having a Greek inscription on the same side as the cornucopiæ. Those of Herod the Great present varieties of the ordinary types of the tripod and helmet, but are of smaller module than those published by De Sauley. The coins of Herod Archelaus are very curious, having on the obverse two horns of plenty united into one stem, with the legend ΗΡΟ, and on the reverse a galley of five oars with the legend ΕΘΝΑ (ΕΘΝΑΡΧΟΥ), and two uncertain Hebrew letters. This paper will be found in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 64.

Mr. Madden read a paper on the Imperial Consular Dress, in which he entered at some length into the nature and names of the various dresses worn by the emperors, and especially those which denoted the consular office. He showed that beside the



*paludamentum*, which so frequently figures in descriptions of coins, there are various other dresses represented on Roman coins; and suggested that the representation of the bust on the coinage of the Lower Empire might be divided into three classes:—1, ordinary or civil; 2, military; 3, consular. The first shows the usual honours of the Augusti—the laurel-wreath, the diadem, *paludamentum*, cuirass, &c.; the second, the helmet, shield, cuirass, spear, the globe with Victory on it, &c.; the third, the laurel-wreath, the diadem, the *tunica palmata*, the *lorum*, cuirass, sceptre, *mappa*, &c. Specimens of all three classes are to be found among the coins of Probus. This paper will be found in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. i. p. 231.

DECEMBER 19, 1861.

The meeting of the Society was not held on this day, in consequence of the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

JANUARY 16, 1862.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

John Leckenby, Esq., of Scarborough, was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Sur une Monnaie d'Oleg, &c., by Gen. Bartholomæi, M. Hildebrand, Victor Langlois, &c. From M. Victor Langlois.
2. Trois Bulles d'or. } by M. R. Chalon, from the
3. Florin d'or de Tecklenburg } author.

Mr. George Sim communicated an account of the discovery of an ancient British gold coin, inscribed *NOBVO*, in the garden

of a newly-built house near Dumfries. The coin, which is now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is not in fine condition, but gives the whole of the inscription, which is but rarely the case with coins of the same type. They belong to a rather late period in the British series, and are usually found in the district once inhabited by the Dobuni, or Boduni, in and around Gloucestershire. This fact is conclusive against the attribution to Boadicea, suggested by some antiquaries. Indeed, there is but little probability of any coins having ever been struck in her name. The finding of the present coin at a place so far north as Dumfries is remarkable. An account of this coin, by J. Evans, Esq., will be found in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 153.

Mr. Evans exhibited a small British gold coin found at Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire. It is of the type engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xix. p. 64, No. 10, with a cruciform ornament on the obverse and a horse to the left on the reverse. Beneath the horse is a small object, which appears to have been intended to represent a hare; and below this is an annulet. The weight of the coin is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  grains, and the type is closely allied with that of the small gold coins reading *ERTI, ANDO, &c.*

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A., exhibited a denarius of Pertinax, with the *LAETITIA TEMPOR. COS. II.* reverse, lately found at Colchester. It appears that this is the first coin of that emperor which is recorded to have been found in England.

Mr. Fairholt read a paper on some ancient German coins, in which he alluded to the recent work of Dr. Streber on the coins known as *Regen-bogen-schüsselchen*, or "rainbow-dishes," and exhibited drawings of several of these coins preserved in the Museum at Augsburg, and there termed *Keltische Hohl-Münzen*. The obverse of most of them is plain and convex, and the device on the reverse or concave side is usually a semicircular torc (?) accompanied by six pellets, though occasionally other devices appear upon them. Mr. Fairholt was inclined to ascribe these coins to a considerably later period than that assigned to them

by Dr. Streber in the work before mentioned. This paper is printed in full in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 37.

Mr. Vaux read a communication from Mr. Dickinson, of Leamington, relative to an Oriental coin, said to have been found in digging the foundations of a house at Leamington. The coin, which is of gold much alloyed with silver, was struck by Govindra Chandra Deva, a prince who reigned about the year 1120 of our era, at Knouj, an ancient Hindu capital, which was situated a little to the west of Lucknow.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, communicated an account of a hoard of coins found in taking down an old building near Bury St. Edmunds. The coins, of which about 380 were examined, consisted of a penny of Edward II., half-groats of Edward III. (much worn), halfpence of Richard II., half-groats of Henry V. and VI., groats and halfpence of Richard III. (one of each), and groats and half-groats of Edward IV. and Henry VII. Among the groats of the latter were several with the open crown of his first coinage, and those with the arched crown are quite sharp and fresh, showing that the hoard must have been hidden soon after they were struck. Besides the English coins there were a number of French and Burgundian groats included in the deposit. See *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 148.

Mr. Maximilian Borrell communicated a long and interesting paper on the coins of the kings of Cappadocia, in which he entered fully into the history of the monarchs by whom this series was struck, and gave a list of the various coins. In consequence of there having been so many different kings known by the same name, Ariarathes or Ariobarzanes, there has been great difficulty in properly attributing the various coins. The task will, however, be rendered easier by means of the information collected by Mr. Borrell in this valuable paper. This paper is printed in full in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 1.

FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced and laid on the table:—

1. Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, vol. iii. N.S., October, 1861. From the Society.

2. Bulletin de la Société Impériale Archéologique Russe. From the Society.

3. One hundred and forty-two pennies of Henry II. in a stone found at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, in 1839. From Lieutenant-General Fox.

Mr. Madden read a letter from Lieutenant-General Fox, stating that he had much pleasure in presenting to the Society a hoard of 142 pennies of Henry II., found in Bedfordshire, in a hollow piece of ferruginous sandstone in the year 1839. The stone and coins are engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 54, and from the account there given it appears that they were found at Bickerings Park, in the parish of Millbrook, near Ampthill. The type is of the ordinary character, and the hollow stone one of those indurated nodules so common in the Leighton Sands, which form the subsoil near Ampthill. An examination of the coins was undertaken by the Rev. Assheton Pownall.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A., communicated a notice, by Mr. Dickinson, of Leamington, of some coins found in the church of Barnby Dun, near Doncaster, consisting of a penny of Edward II., farthings of Robert Bruce and Edward III., and a halfpenny of Henry IV.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., communicated a paper on an unedited autonomous coin of Pessinus, in Galatia, with some remarks on the origin of the name of the city. The

paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 136.

Mr. Evans communicated a further notice of the British gold coin inscribed *BODVOC*, found near Dumfries, and showed that it belonged to the series of coins struck in the western part of Britain, and could not by any possibility have been struck by Boadicea, of whom no coins are known, nor even of her husband Prasutagus, who, from his wealth and the peaceful occupation of his territory accorded him by the Romans, was far more likely to have coined money. Mr. Evans called attention to an inscription in Glamorganshire, recorded in Camden's "Britannia," which commemorates the death of a Bodvoc, and shows that the name was still in use among the descendants of the Britons some centuries after the date of these coins. This paper will be found in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 153.

Mr. Madden read a paper by himself, "On some unpublished Roman coins," giving an interesting account of the history at the time of Constantine, and the mint-marks of the period. The paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 39.

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MARCH 20, 1862.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Thomas James Arnold, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

The following present was announced and laid on the table :—

1. On the Russo-Byzantine coins formerly attributed to Oleg. From M. le Baron de Köhne.

Mr. Vaux read a letter from J. R. Stewart, Esq., giving an account of a find of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Danish coins in

Ireland; they were thirty-six in number, and among them were several fine specimens of Anlaf with the Raven type.

Mr. Evans exhibited an impression of a gold hexadrachm of Berenice, communicated by the Rev. H. C. Reichardt, of Cairo.

Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by W. B. Dickinson, Esq., being remarks on an article on Assyrian antiquities, in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, by H. Fox Talbot, Esq. In this article Mr. Talbot translates a Cuneitic inscription on the cylinder of Sargon, which is in the British Museum, and of the date B.C. 721, as making mention of coined money:—"The money of the inhabitants of this city . . . I renewed both in silver and copper, in accordance with their prayers: I made coins, but not of gold, which money the people did not wish for, and gave them to the inhabitants, both present and future, to be their own property." Mr. Dickinson was not inclined to admit that this inscription establishes the existence of *coined* money at a period antecedent to that which numismatists, on grounds derived from history and from coins, assign for the origin of coinage. This paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 123.

Mr. Madden read a communication from A. W. Franks, Esq., giving an account of thirty-eight unpublished London tokens of the seventeenth century, in the British Museum. The number of tokens of London and Southwark and their suburbs, published in Mr. Boyne's work upon the "English Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," is 3,326, of which only 471 are wanting in the Museum collection. See Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 81.

Mr. Vaux read some notes on two Oriental coins in the collection of Mr. Freudenthal. They are both Persian coins of the last century, and their peculiarity is that the inscriptions, instead of running from right to left, as is usually the case with all Eastern languages, run from left to right, in the European manner.

APRIL 24, 1862.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Frederick Wilson, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

MM. le Duc de Blacas, A. de Barthélemy, and Henri Cohen were elected honorary members of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Another pamphlet on Oleg. Tirage à part. From M. le Baron de Köhne.

2. Mémoires de la Société Impériale d'Emulation d'Abbeville, 1857, 8, 9, 60, and 61. From the Society.

3. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. 1st Part, 1862. From the Society.

4. Mérau de Robert Willocqueau, Abbé de St. Pierre, à Gand. Tirage à part. From M. R. Chalon.

5. Monnaies, Médailles, Jetons, etc., inédites. Tirage à part. From M. R. Chalon.

6. Un Sceau du Chapitre de Liège. Tirage à part. From M. R. Chalon.

7. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 2nde année, 2 et 3 trimestre.

8. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 3ème et 4ème livraison, 1861. From M. A. Charma, through Rev. Mackenzie Walcott.

Mr. J. Y. Akerman exhibited a cast of a brass coin of Cunobeline, of the type engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xviii. p. 36, and Ruding, Pl. v. 29, having on the obverse *CVNOB*, a horseman with shield, to the right; and on the reverse, *TASCIOVANTIS*, an armed figure, standing. This coin was found at Abingdon, and the legend of the reverse is remarkable as proving that the name of the father of Cunobeline was Latinised under the form of *TASCIOVANS*, as well as under the far more usual form of *TASCIOVANUS*.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A., exhibited three coins of Cunobeline, found at Colchester. The first was in gold, of the small size and of the usual type. The legend on the obverse is, however, CAM-CVN, instead of the ordinary CAMV, though the die has been so much larger than the coin, that the first letter does not appear on the coin, and only a portion of the N is visible. There is no legend under the horse on the reverse, but this is also probably in consequence of the coin being smaller than the die, as on a coin with the same legend on the obverse engraved in Gibson's Camden's "Britannia," (ed. 1698), Pl. ii. 12, the letters CVN are shown beneath the horse. The second coin was a very fine specimen of the type of Ruding, Pl. v. 21, with CVNOBELIN, and the head of Jupiter Ammon, to the left, on the obverse; and CAM., a horseman with a round shield, to the left, on the reverse. The third coin was of the same character as that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xx. p. 157, No. 2, with a winged animal on the obverse, and Victory on the reverse, with the legend CVN.

Mr. Vaux exhibited a cast of a groat of Henry IV., V., or VI., found at Bermondsey, in the house of Sir John Pope, which was built about the year 1420. This coin is in a beautiful state of preservation, and has been presented to the British Museum by J. C. Buckler, Esq.

Mr. Madden exhibited a cast of a rare silver coin of Michael VII. and Maria (1071—1078), lately presented to the British Museum by Madame Trenefidi.

Mr. Madden exhibited a cast of a pattern of a halfpenny of the reign of George III. It is similar to the halfpennies designed by the French artist Droz, save that Britannia is nude. The work is beautiful, but the design evidently the mere whim of the artist.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited a very finely-preserved brass coin of Carausius, with the reverse ADVENTVS AVG.



MAY 15, 1862.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

W. H. Waddington, Esq., was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table :—

1. *Revue Numismatique Belge*, 1ère livraison, 1862. From the Society.

2. *Aperçu de l'Histoire de l'Ordre de Ste. Catherine*. From M. le Baron de Köhne.

3. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. xix. No. 3. From the Society.

4. *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, N.S.*, vol. i.—vol. xiii. 1860-61. From the Society.

5. *Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. N.S., No. 35. From the Society.

6. *Revue de la Numismatique Belge*, 3ème série, 2ème livraison, 1862. From the Society.

7. *Eine seltene Erzmünze des Achaïschen Bundesgeldes*. By O. T. Bittermann. From the author.

8. *Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Bruxelles*, 1862. From the Academy.

9. *Jahrbücher in Rheinland*, 16th year, No. 31. From the Society of Bonn.

10. *Das Bad der Römischen Villa bei Allenz*. By E. Weerth. From the author.

11. *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale*, 30ème année, tom. xi., xii., Bruxelles, 1861. From the Academy.

12. *Inscriptions Runiques de Schleswig*, Copenhagen, 1861. By O. Rafn. From the author.

13. *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1850—60.

14. War Medals in the collection of Robert Hudson, Esq. From the author.

Mr. Rolfe called the attention of the Society to a leaden or pewter religious medal of large size, which there was little doubt was a modern fabrication.

Mr. Peacock exhibited through Mr. Roach Smith, some enlarged drawings of several Saxon coins lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Chester: they consisted principally of pennies of Edward the Elder, St. Peter, and St. Edmund. A list of them is given in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 305.

Mr. Vaux exhibited some Oriental copper coins belonging to W. H. Crank, Esq., which were remarkable as bearing legends in which English names and Roman characters were mixed with those of native Indian origin.

Mr. E. Pretty exhibited impressions of a penny of Henry III., found at Northampton, and bearing the name of the moneyer, NICOLE ON NORHAM. It is remarkable as being a plated coin, for the forged coins of the period are merely washed with silver, though the practice of plating them had been in common use among the Romans.

Dr. Lee exhibited a half-shekel of Simon Barcoab bearing the date of "the second year."

Mr. Madden read a notice, by R. Westmacott, Esq., of a medal of Pope Paul III., on the reverse of which is a naked youth (Ganymede?), carrying on his shoulder a water-pot, with which he is watering a lily. The legend is ΦΕΡΝΗ ΖΗΝΟΣ ΕΥΠΑΙΝΕΙ, which is usually translated *Dos Jovis bene irrigat*. In the "Trésor de Numismatique et de Glyptique" it is translated *Il arrose le don de Jupiter*, which is evidently incorrect, as ΦΕΡΝΗ must be in the nominative case. Mr. Westmacott suggests that the legend is a play upon the Pope's family name and device. Paul III. was of the house of Farnese, ΦΕΡΝΗ ΖΗΝΟΣ becomes then *Farnesinus*, and ΕΥΠΑΙΝΕΙ "bene irrigat" his own family, represented by the Farnese lily; not by any means an unusual proceeding on the part of sovereign pontiffs.

The Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, communicated an account of a cross or medal of St. Benedict, a sort of religious medal, the origin of which is of considerable antiquity, but which was especially in favour in the seventeenth century. That of which a drawing was exhibited had been found in the grave of a Benedictine monk, in the abbey of Fontenelle. It has a loop for suspension, and bears on the one side a cross moline, on which are the letters

C  
S  
N D S M D  
M  
L

In the angles of the cross are the letters O.S.P.B., which stand for "Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti." The letters on the cross are thus interpreted, "Crux Sancti Sit Mihi Lux Non Dæmon Sit Mihi Dux." On the centre of the other side are the letters I H S with the three nails of the Passion, and around it the legend V. R. S. N. S. M. V. S. V. Q. L. I. V. B. These mysterious letters are the initials of the following couplets, or leonine hexameters :—

Vade Retro Satana  
Non Suadeas Mihi Vana  
Sunt Vana Quæ Libas  
Ipse Venena Bibas.

In illustration of this communication Mr. Evans exhibited a medal of a similar character from his own collection, but having the figure of the saint upon the obverse; and the cross, together with the whole of the mysterious inscriptions, on the reverse; and read a short paper containing some farther remarks upon the subject of similar acrostic inscriptions.

The Rev. Asheton Pownall, M.A., communicated an account of the hoard of pennies of Henry II., found some years ago at Ampthill, Beds., and lately presented to the Numismatic Society by Lieutenant-General Fox. This account is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 233.

JUNE 19, 1862.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

W. S. W. VAUX, President, in the Chair.

The Lady Ashburton, William Forster, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Fraser, the Lord Bishop of Jerusalem, Marten Perry, Esq., M.D., Mrs. Leigh Sotheby, and the Rev. Douglas Veitch, M.A., were elected members of the Society.

The minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting were read and confirmed, and the following Report of the Council was read to the meeting :—

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the usual custom of the Society, the Council have the honour to lay before you the Report of the Numismatic Society, at this, another Anniversary Meeting. The Council may certainly congratulate the Society on the flourishing condition it this day presents, both as to the number of new members added to its list, and to its comparatively small loss by deaths.

The members whom we have lost by death are Leigh Sotheby, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., and Walter Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A.

The honorary member who is deceased is M. le Baron de Pirche.

The Council have, however, the pleasure of recording the election of the eleven following members :—

Thomas James Arnold, Esq.

The Lady Ashburton.

William Forster, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Fraser.

The Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

John Leckenby, Esq.

Marten Perry, Esq., M.D.

Mrs. Leigh Sotheby.  
 Rev. Douglas Veitch, M.A.  
 W. H. Waddington, Esq.  
 Frederick Wilson, Esq.

In the last annual report of the Council they were able to congratulate the Society on the election of thirteen members, their loss being only one. This year there are only eleven elected, and there are two deceased. The Council trust that future reports will show an increased number added yearly to their list.

According to our Secretary's report, our actual numbers are as follows. It may be remarked, that several of the honorary members whose names were counted as belonging to us last June, and who were printed as such in the list of last December, have been dead for some years, and consequently our numbers this year will, in that division, be less. This will account for the sum total being smaller than it otherwise would have been.

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Total.
Members, June, 1861	10	60	43	113
Since Elected	—	11	3	14
	10	71	46	127
Deceased	1	1	1	3
Resigned	—	—	—	—
Total, June, 1862	9	70	45	124

We now proceed to give a short notice of our two deceased members, taking first Mr. Sotheby, who, as it will be seen, was one of the original members of this Society.

The late Leigh Sotheby was the younger son of Samuel Sotheby, by his first wife Harriett Barton, of the Isle of Wight. He was born August 31, 1805, and in 1842 married Julia Emma, youngest daughter of Henry Jones Pitcher, Esq., of Northfleet, Kent, by whom he has left two daughters, Alice Marian and Rosa Mary, and one surviving son, Frederic Petit

Wilkinson, aged twelve years. Mr. Sotheby lived for some years at a residence near the Crystal Palace, "The Woodlands," Norwood. There he collected a number of cabinet paintings, which he lately exhibited to the public gratuitously in the new Fine Art Auction Gallery, erected for Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson as an addition to their house of business.

The following is a list of Mr. Sotheby's publications:—

"Unpublished Documents, Marginal Notes, and Memoranda in the Autographs of Philip Melancthon and Martin Luther, with numerous Facsimiles, and Observations upon the Varieties of Style in the Handwritings of these Reformers." 1840.

"The Typography of the Fifteenth Century; being specimens of the productions of the Early Continental Printers. Arranged and edited from the bibliographical collection of the late Samuel Sotheby." 1845.

"Principia Typographica. The Block Books or Xylographic Delineations of Scripture History, issued in Holland, Flanders, and Germany during the Fifteenth century. To which is added an attempt to elucidate the character of the Paper-marks of the Period." 3 vols. imp. 4to. 1858.

"Memoranda relating to the Block Books preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris." 1859.

"Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton." Imp. 4to., with 27 plates. The profits of this work were to be given to the "Booksellers' Provident Society and Retreat;" "The Literary Fund;" "The Printers' Provident Society;" and "The Royal Dramatic College."

Mr. Sotheby left also a MS. collection relating to the works of the early poets to the year 1660, commenced at the age of fourteen, and continued to the time of his death. We believe that Mrs. Sotheby contemplates publishing this.

Mr. Sotheby died in the fifty-fifth year of his age, on June 19, 1861, at Buckfast Leigh Abbey, of which he had taken a lease. The circumstances of his death are very distressing, as he had gone out for a ramble as usual, and it was not till the following

morning that his body was found in the river Dart. It is supposed that he was suddenly seized with disease of the heart, when near the river.

The late Walter Hawkins was born in London in 1787. He was educated at Hackney, and was for many years in business as a ship and insurance broker, by which he realised a handsome competency, and was much respected for the scrupulous integrity with which his affairs were conducted. About the year 1848 he retired from business, and devoted much attention to the study of numismatics. In the year 1839 he caused a medal to be struck, termed by him the "W. H." medal. It is peculiar, inasmuch as the obverse is divided into two compartments and presents us with three separate subjects. The upper compartment is a representation of the well-known ancient story of the aged stranger entering the theatre at Athens, and being received with courtesy by the Spartans after having been rudely repulsed by the Athenians. In the left section of the lower compartment we see Socrates conversing with his friends, and about to take the poison, typical of "Integrity." The right section of this compartment presents us with Demosthenes in the act of declaiming on the sea-shore, alluding to "Industry." The reverse has upon it simply the inscription, "W. H. To encourage steady perseverance in industry, courtesy, and integrity," surmounted by an ornamental border. This medal he was in the habit of presenting to young persons, in the hope it might prove effectual in promoting the qualities mentioned on it.

Mr. W. Hawkins was the author of a paper published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii., entitled "Observations on the use of the Sling as a Warlike Weapon among the Ancients," and also of the following, published in the *NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE*:—

1. Note on the Change of Position in the Legend of the Dollar of 1567, of John George II., Elector of Saxony, vol. iv., p. 169;
2. On a Russian Beard Token, vol. vii., pp. 153—155.

His collection of medals amounts to more than 2,000 in all metals, and his coins, illustrating the currency of the various

nations, both ancient and modern, number from 2,000 to 3,000 specimens. They are arranged alphabetically under the names of the respective states, and collectively are of great value and interest, much of which would be lost were they to be separated and dispersed. His coins, medals, and books on numismatics are bequeathed to the Royal United Service Institution. His other books and miscellaneous collections will shortly be sold by auction.

Mr. Walter Hawkins died, after a short illness of about three days, on the 27th January, 1862, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and is regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances.

The Council also have the honour to record the election of the three following gentlemen as honorary members:—

M. le Duc de Blacas,

M. A. de Barthélemy,

M. Henri Cohen.

In concluding their report, the Council beg to call the attention of the Society to the fact that it is the duty of each member to strive to obtain, as far as private influence can manage, an addition of members to those now enrolled; also, that it is absolutely necessary that all the members should help by contributing from time to time papers for the Chronicle, as it will be impossible, without more funds and more cordial co-operation, to produce the Chronicle with the same regularity as at present, or to represent, in a fit manner, the state of Numismatic Science in Great Britain.

The Council can confidently congratulate the Society on the first volume of the New Series, produced last year, and sincerely trust that future years will show no falling off, either for want of funds or want of the assistance of members.

The balance sheet of our Treasurer is as follows:—



Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 21, 1861, to June 20, 1862.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH G. H. VIRTUE, TREASURER. Cr.

1862.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash paid to J. S. Virtue, for printing Chronicle, No. 2 . . . . .	26	13	6			
Ditto No. 3 . . . . .	21	12	2			
Ditto No. 4 . . . . .	23	13	1			
To Mr. Cleghorn, for engraving, 1859 to 1862 . . . . .				71	18	9
To Mr. Vaux, Rent to Midsummer . . . . .				22	18	0
To Treasurer, towards Expenses of <i>Soirée</i> . . . . .				15	0	0
To Mr. Le Keux, for Engraving . . . . .				8	0	0
To Mr. Cooper, for Drawing . . . . .				1	8	0
To Mr. Swain, for Engraving . . . . .				0	13	0
To Mr. Rolfe, for ditto . . . . .				1	10	0
To Mr. Fairholt, for ditto . . . . .				3	8	0
To Foreign Postage, &c. . . . .				0	5	2
To Secretary, for Postages, &c. . . . .				2	1	0
To Binding Presentation Copies, &c. . . . .				1	10	0
To Secretary, for Letters, Balloting Papers, &c. . . . .				0	17	0
To Expenses of Eight Meetings . . . . .				2	0	0
To Treasurer, for Postage and Receipt Stamps . . . . .				1	10	0
To Foreign Parcels . . . . .				0	15	0
To Expenses of Collecting (final charge) . . . . .				2	10	0
Balance in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	£141	3	11			
				125	17	8
	£267	1	7			

1862.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward . . . . .	100	16	11
By Dividends, 3 per Cent. Consols, on £305 17s. 10d., July 1861, and January 1862 . . . . .	8	16	8
By Subscriptions and Fees . . . . .	113	8	0
By Mr. J. R. Smith, for Chronicle . . . . .	44	0	0

G. H. VIRTUE, TREASURER.

£267 1 7

A list of the papers contributed to the ordinary meetings of the Society was then read.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers of the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

*President.*

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

*Vice-Presidents.*

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

*Treasurer.*

GEORGE H. VIRTUE, Esq., F.S.A.

*Secretaries.*

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.

FRED. W. MADDEN, Esq., M.R.S.L.

*Foreign Secretary.*

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

*Librarian.*

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A.

*Members of the Council.*

J. B. BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

W. BOYNE, Esq., F.S.A.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.

REV. F. K. HARFORD, M.A., F.S.A.

REV. J. H. POLLEXFEN, M.A.

REV. ASSHETON POWNALL, M.A.

H. W. ROLFE, Esq.

J. F. W. DE SALIS, Esq.

HON. J. LEICESTER WARREN, M.A.

R. WHITBOURN, Esq., F.S.A.

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The Society then adjourned till October 16th, 1862.

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82 ✓

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